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MEMORIAL

OF

THOMAS POTTS, JUNIOR.

WHO SETTLED IN PENNSYLVANIA;

WITH AN

HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF HIS DESCENDANTS TO THE EIGHTH GENERATION.

BY

MRS. THOMAS POTTS JAMES,
MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRIVATELY PRINTED.
1874.

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TO

MY HUSBAND AND CHILDREN

This Memorial

OF THEIR ANCESTORS

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BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

SEVEN years ago I began to collect and transcribe, for the information of my children, the materials for a family history, without any intention of preparing them for the press; as the work progressed, it became known to some of the descendants of Thomas Potts, who, finding that I had gathered up valuable information about the older members of the family, urged me to arrange it as a memorial and print it by subscription, that it might be preserved in a permanent form. To this repeated request I unwillingly consented, — unwillingly, because I foresaw it would involve a great expenditure of time, care, and critical research to connect interesting facts, and put them in a narrative form; but I consented because the manuscript prepared from widely scattered papers could not be replaced if accidentally destroyed, unless copies of it were multiplied by printing.

With what labor the following pages have been put together only those engaged in similar works can judge; and yet, to quote the words of Dugdale, "I must expect no less than the censure of some, who would have it thought that they know much, if they do hit upon anything that I have not seen, and perhaps tax me with my negligence, or worse, for omitting it." The genealogist in Pennsylvania meets with peculiar obstacles: town records, like those of New England, are unknown; Friends' records, especially in the last

century, are imperfect, and the address of clerks of the meetings difficult to obtain, yet it is due to these officers to say that they have always examined and transcribed entries at my request willingly and without remuneration. The objection of Quakers and their descendants to the erection of gravestones cuts off another source of authentic information, and the small number of genealogical books of Pennsylvanians yet printed obliges those engaged in the subject to search official records for dates and facts, even of historical families.

Although I have made every effort to obtain copies of family records, I regret to say that in some instances repeated attempts have been unavailing, and therefore a few branches of the family are incomplete.

Many genealogical books are encumbered with figures that confuse the reader instead of aiding him; but the simplicity of the arrangement of this volume must be at once seen. With all the care I have taken, errors and misprints appear, and attention is particularly directed to the Errata. To those who have loaned me valuable papers, and copied records and documents, I am under great obligations; my arduous task has been made easier by the kind aid and encouragement of many members of the family, and especially of Joseph-Potts Smith, Isaac W. Potts, and Thomas-Potts James. My thanks are also due to Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library, for his courtesy in allowing me to examine manuscripts and rare books; to J. L. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard University; James Shrigley, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and to the American Philosophical Society.

ISABELLA JAMES.

94 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.,
Nov. 8, 1873.

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Coat of Arms of the Potts Family . . . . . Title-page.
2. *Coventry, Side View . . . . . Frontispiece.
3. *Coventry, Front View 50
4. *Warwick 54
5. *Pine 64
6. *Popodickon 80
7. *Marriage Certificate of John and Ruth Potts 92
8. Pottsgrove 100
9. Residence of Samuel Potts 150
10. Portrait of John Potts, Jr. 154
11. *Stowe 160
12. Fac-simile of a Letter from Dr. Franklin 174
13. Fac-simile of a Letter from Dr. Potts 208
14. Portrait of Anna Potts 212
15. House of Isaac Potts at Valley Forge 216
16. *Portrait of Charles Potts 266
17. *Portrait of Henry Potts 294
18. *Portrait of William Alexander Smith 322
19. *Portrait of Edmund Smith 324
20. Coat of Arms of the Nutt Family 372
21. Coat of Arms of the Grace Family 375

* These plates were printed by the Albertype Company, 22 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXPLANATIONS.

THE figures placed at the left-hand side of each name denote the number of that individual, and whenever it occurs again enables the reader to turn to the place where that person is first mentioned.

The figures placed after the name in parenthesis show where that person's eldest child may be found in the next generation. The figures placed in brackets before a name refer back to the parentage of the individual.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., born ; l. c., in the place already cited ; w., wife or widow ; ch., child or children ; dau., daughter ; m., married ; d., died ; d. unm., died unmarried ; d. s. p., died without issue ; and the usual abbreviations for the different States ; when no State is designated, the reader will understand that Pennsylvania is intended.

CHAPTER I.

"The history of every family is a romance; to those who search its pages, a poem."
LAMARTINE.

THE family of Potts is of German origin, but the branch of which this volume is a memorial sprang from a stock that had flourished in England for more than a hundred years before a scion was transplanted to the New World.

In the sixteenth century the champions of the Pope devastated with fire and sword many parts of Germany, while striving to drive that protesting country back into the fold of Rome; it was probably some wave of the religious persecution of those days that exiled the ancestor of this family to Great Britain.

Sir William Pot was made baronet, and had a grant of arms, in 1583. The coat was "azure two bars or, over all a band of the last, crest on a mount vert, an Ounce sejant ppr. collared and chained." Two mottoes were adopted by the family, "In Vinculis etiam Audax," and "Vinctus sed non Victus," both crest and mottoes bearing some allusion to bravery while imprisoned or chained. From Cheshire, the first settlement of the Pottses, where they are still a family of wealth and importance, a branch

went, says Burke, to "Ireland, and to Maryland, U. S."* John Pot, a grandson of Sir William, was made a baronet in 1641, and settled in Norfolk, Eng., where, a century after, his branch became extinct. The ancestor of the Irish family was a staunch supporter of King William. Following him to Ireland as an officer in the army, he fought at the battle of Boyne water, and settled not far from where the decisive victory was gained over James II., near Athlone. This branch, though few in number, is an influential family; and has a tradition that a brother of their ancestor emigrated to America.†

Very soon after George Fox began his public ministry, he gained many followers in the county of Chester. These people, called Quakers, became amenable to the laws of the land, as they refused to pay tithes, to take the oath of allegiance, or to uncover their heads before magistrates; they held meetings frequently in such near neighborhood to the parish churches as to disturb the regular services. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that in every town and county they should have been persecuted by the authorities; and in the ancient city of Chester they were fined, imprisoned, and even tortured,‡ at an early date. Among these sufferers we find one Thomas Potts frequently mentioned by Besse. §

* Burke's Baronetage and Landed Gentry; Walford's County Families. When this was printed in England, several of the Pottstown branch of the family were living in Alexandria, Va., and the neighborhood. Virginia and Maryland being adjoining States, the locality is not very inaccurate.

† Letter of William Potts, Esq., of New Court, near Athlone, to the author.

‡ There was in Chester one of those dreadful relics of the dark ages, a dungeon cut in the rock, too small for a full-grown person, and fitted with appliances for making it still smaller. It was derisively called Little Ease, and into its terrible embrace many a contumacious Quaker was barbarously thrust.

§ A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience. By Joseph Besse. London, 1753.

In 1653, the first year of persecution in Cheshire, he was fined, and with five others suffered distress of goods "to the value of £11 10 *s.* for going but two miles from their habitations to a meeting." According to the form of a warrant given by Besse, persons over sixteen years were subject to imprisonment for unlawfully assembling together, on pretence of joining in religious worship to God. In 1665 eighteen persons were taken at a meeting at the house of Edward Alcock of Mobberly, and were committed to the House of Correction at Middlewick for two months. Here they suffered so greatly, in the depth of winter, that one of their number died; at the end of two months the seventeen were released, but four of them, namely, Thomas Janney, Thomas Pott, Jeffery Burgess, and Edward Alcock, were soon after taken again at a meeting, and recommitted for four months.

Potts could have been released but a short time, when we find him in 1666 committed to the common jail at Chester with four others, having been convicted of attending a meeting at the house of Thomas Janney at Pownal-Fee.

In 1671, Thomas Potts, for 20 *s.* tithes claimed by Peter Ledsham, priest of Wilmstow, had goods taken of much greater value. In 1673, Thomas Janney,* Thomas Pott, and Robert Pearson,† for tithes claimed of them worth £2 14 *s.*, had property seized to the value of £10 19 *s.* The last mention of this person by Besse is under date of 1684: "Thomas Potts, of Wilmstow, for a meeting at his house, was fined £20; but he being very poor, the officers who broke open his doors and rifled his house could find no more

* Thomas Janney, probably the same here mentioned, became one of Penn's Council in Philadelphia.

† It was in compliment to his son, Thomas Pearson, that William Penn changed the Swedish name of Upland, the place where he first landed, in 1682, to Chester; he settled in that county, and became the grandfather of Benjamin West, the artist.

goods than amounted to £3 6 *d.*, which they took, and the poor man and his family were obliged to seek for lodgings at their neighbors' houses."

The Shield, in which a Thomas Potts, with his wife and children, were passengers, had arrived at Burlington in 1678, six years before the event mentioned in the last paragraph took place, and the person of that name who came in it could not therefore have been the persecuted Quaker of Wilmstow. But there is little doubt that, stripped of all his property by fines and imprisonments during thirty-one years, he or his family, soon after 1684, emigrated to William Penn's colony, and that his children became the ancestors of the numerous families of the same name in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"Anno 1677, on the 18th of the month called July," says Besse, "the priest of Treseylwys and the priest of Llanidles in Montgomeryshire, Wales, gave information of a meeting at the house of John Jarman,* in that borough town on the Severn, upon which the mayor and constables came thither and arrested seven of the assembly and committed them to prison, and fined several others, who had their cattle seized for their fines"; five of these last are mentioned, and at the head of the list is "John Potts. One cow and six young beasts worth £12 10 *s.*" From this fact he appears to have been the most important man at the meeting, and living near the town of Llanidles, or Llanydloes, on the Severn in North Wales, not far from Montgomery. This part of the Principality is so near and convenient of access to Chester, that the inhabitants consider that ancient Roman town as their metropolis. The writer has

* John Jarman is mentioned in the History of Delaware County, by Dr. George Smith, as having settled in Radnor, Pennsylvania, before 1684, as at that date he was a minister of the society of Friends there. He had a son of the same name celebrated as a mathematician. I find the name of one of these Johns, in 1750, signed as a witness to the receipt of a legacy, among the family papers in my possession.

been unable to make any personal investigations in England concerning the family, but there is no doubt that the different branches of the same name in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are descended from these two persecuted Quakers. The tradition current in the Colebrook Dale family, that their ancestor came from Wales, where he was interested in iron-works, finds some corroboration in the following facts, and points strongly towards John of Llanidles, who, according to Besse's account, lived at that borough town on the Severn, which is not far from Colebrook Dale, one of the most important iron-works at that early day in Great Britain.

Thomas Potts, who was married at Germantown in 1699, became engaged in developing the iron-mines of Pennsylvania in 1723; and though these had been worked several years on the Manatawny, Schuylkill, and French Creek, no furnace bore the name of that on the borders of Wales until he called his own mines Colebrook Dale, which became the name of the township, and the designation by which he is still distinguished in the family. The part of the county containing Pottstown, when it was separated from Philadelphia, received the name of Montgomery.

That John of Llanidles and Thomas of Wilmstow were allied in the old country there is every reason to believe; but what the relationship was, I have no means of ascertaining here. Wilmstow appears to be a name of German origin, as a town in Bavaria is called Wilmstoven; it may have been the place in Cheshire where the German ancestor of the family settled. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that one of the first houses built by the Colebrook Dale family is called Stowe, though there is no village or town of that name. It is still standing about two miles from Pottstown, and is a handsome building of fine dressed sandstone, one end having a Mansard roof. The plantation on which it stands comprised two hundred and fifty acres; it has been the

birthplace and the home of several generations of different branches of the family. It was confiscated during the Revolution as the property of the Tory, Judge John Potts, and was purchased of government by his patriotic brother, Dr. Jonathan Potts, merely to keep it in the family, as he sold it, a few weeks after, to his brother David, who had already a very large landed estate.

Some of the descendants of the various persons named Thomas Potts have been sorely puzzled to account for the number in Pennsylvania and Jersey who bore that name as early as 1698. It is now certain that there were several of the name who came over from England before 1700. The writer purposes only to trace the descendants of Thomas of Colebrook Dale in this volume; although her extensive researches among the records of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have given her valuable information concerning the contemporary ancestors of the other families, it would increase the size of this book too much to insert it here.

CHAPTER II.

GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

"That brother band,
The sorrowing exiles from their Fatherland,
Leaving their homes in Kriesheim's bowers of vine,
And the blue beauty of their glorious Rhine,
To seek amidst our solemn depths of wood
Freedom for man and holy peace with God,
Who first of all their testimonial gave
Against the oppressor, for the outcast slave."

WHITTIER.

THE records of the early Friends of Germantown are at Abington, which was once included within the limits of that settlement, and until 1701 called the Mill Township. From these I extract the following: —

"At a monthly meeting, held the 20th of 8th mo., 1699, whereas Thomas Potts and Martha Courlin,* having declared their intention of marriage with each other before two monthly meetings, inquiry being made by persons appointed and found clear from all others on account of marriage, did accomplish

* *Keurlis* seems to have been the German orthography.

their marriage in the unity of Friends, as is signified by their marriage certificate."

Martha was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Keurlis, and had come from Germany with her parents, in company with Pastorius, sixteen years before. An allotment of land was made to Peter Keurlis in the laying out of Germantown, and his name appears frequently in the early records as one of the original householders. Like most of these German names, it is variously spelled in different documents, and seems finally to have been anglicized into Kerlin.

So little has been printed which is accessible to the general reader regarding this first German colony in the United States, that the author believes that a few of the facts she has gathered from the German letters of Pastorius and other sources will not be uninteresting to the descendants of Martha Keurlis.

Proud, a Quaker historian, says, "The first German emigrant Quakers were from Greisheim in the Palatinate"; but Eberling, a German, in his "History of Pennsylvania," after quoting this from Proud, when speaking of the English settlement of Pennsylvania, says, "About this time a German society was formed at Frankfort on the Main, Duisberg, Bremen, Lubeck, and other places, who undertook in concert to send emigrants to Pennsylvania, and to open a trade with that country. This took place under the guidance of the Licentiate Pastorius from the free city of Windsheim, who *carried* over a number of Germans, who established themselves at Germantown, and brought that place into great repute." Francis Daniel Pastorius was the son of Melchior Adam Pastorius, Mayor of Windsheim in Franconia, judge of the highest court, and a person of much dignity and importance. Francis Daniel, after graduating at the University of Altorf, continued his studies in the law at Strasburg, Basle, Jena, and Ratisbon, and

received the degree of Doctor Utriusque Juris at Nuremberg in 1676. He spent the next two years at Windsheim, and then went to Frankfort on the Main to practise law, where he also delivered lectures on the subject to some young patricians. Here he became acquainted with Dr. Spener, the head of the Pietists, who recommended him to a young nobleman who was about to make the tour of Europe, and with whom he spent two years in visiting Great Britain and the most important capitals of the Continent. From his own account he appears to have led a gay life, and, finding all vanity and vexation of spirit, was always seeking for true Christians in every great city, but found them only in Cambridge,* Eng., and in the town of Ghent, who taught him many things and confirmed his good resolutions; so that when he returned to Frankfort in 1680 he was quite ready to embrace the idea of emigrating to America, which was proposed to him by a few gentlemen who had become interested in Penn's colony, and had formed a company to purchase lands in the New World. Though some sort of contract was made in Germany, Pastorius, having been appointed by the company, went over to London, after Penn had sailed for America, and bought of his agent Ford twenty thousand acres,† for which he received a certificate, and the promise that fifteen thousand should be located together on a navigable stream; also three hundred acres in the city liberties. The following extracts are translated from the original German, a collection of the letters of Pastorius to his father and friends, printed at Frankfort and Leipzig, 1700–04:—

"After I went from London to Deal, I hired four men-servants and two maids to come over with me, and started with a company of eighty persons; the ship drew thirty feet of water. Our allow-

* These were the Puritan divines of the University.

† In a later letter he says thirty thousand acres.

ance of food and drink was very bad; for ten persons' supply three pounds of butter were given, and daily four quarts of beer and one quart of water; for dinner every noon we had two dishes of pease; four times a week we had meat, and three times salt-fish, which we had to dress ourselves with the butter distributed to us. What was left from the dinner we had to save for supper. This food being very inadequate, every one must provide himself, before entering the ship, with provisions.

"I undertook this journey and voyage across the great ocean under God's holy guidance; and with *nine* persons related to me, we sailed from Deal, June 7, 1683.

"On the 16th of August, 1683, we came in sight of America, but it was the 18th of the same month when we came to the Delaware River. On the 20th we sailed past Newcastle and Upland, and arrived towards evening happily at Philadelphia, where I was received by the Governor, William Penn, with love and friendship."

This was Pastorius's first acquaintance with the founder of Pennsylvania, although the ship in which he and his colony came brought also some Quakers to Philadelphia.

The name of the vessel was the America, Captain Wasey; and for the accommodations recited above, the forty-one Germans who came in her paid six pounds sterling, or thirty-six thalers, passage-money each.

There is some account in these letters of the trouble concerning the location of the lands bought in London, and much interchange of sentiment took place in the Latin and French tongue between Penn and Pastorius; but when the final arrangement was made, the Germans felt aggrieved that their town did not extend to the Schuylkill, the navigable water promised.

There is no reason to suppose that Pastorius or his eleven families were Quakers when they arrived here. In his letters home he

calls the Friends of Philadelphia "Tremulendos," * and he disclaims for himself the name of Pietist. He had, it is true, a longing for a more spiritual worship than was in fashion among the "mouth Christians" of his day, but he was willing to welcome to his colony any one from the Fatherland who loved God and his neighbor; but in his writings he insists strongly on the doctrine of the Trinity † as of saving importance. He gives two reasons for coming to this country, — and surely he was the best judge of his own motive for emigration, — first, to provide a Pellæ, or refuge from the judgments soon to overwhelm the Old World for its sins; and, secondly, to civilize and Christianize the "naked-going savages." With these last he always maintained most friendly relations, and instructed them as well as he could, with his slight knowledge of their language, in the Christian religion and "the Holy Trinity."

While the location of the land bought by the Germans was undecided, they lived in Philadelphia, in the caves on the river-bank, which Penn's company were then vacating for their newly built houses. Some, no doubt, following the example of their leader, built small cabins; but neither he nor his German colony had any intention of remaining there, for the plan, from the first, was to found a German province, where they could speak their own language and continue the customs of the Fatherland. Pastorius, in a letter home, after alluding to the city of Philadelphia, which he describes at this date as consisting of a few rude huts, says: —

"On the 24th of October, 1683, I, Fr Daniell Pastorius, laid out, with the consent of our Governor, another new city named Germantown or Germanopolis, two hours ‡ away from Philadelphia, where

* "Although William Penn belongs to the sect of Quakers, or *Tremulendos*, he does not force any one's faith, but allows freedom of belief to each nation." — PASTORIUS'S *Letters*.

† This doctrine William Penn was accused of denying.

‡ In German an hour and a mile are equivalent, and are equal to three English miles.

there is good, black, fertile soil and healthful springs of water, many oaks, walnut and chestnut trees, and good pasturage for cattle. The beginning consisted of only twelve families of forty-one persons, mostly High Germans, many of them mechanics and weavers, because I perceived we could not do without linen cloth. The principal streets are sixty feet wide, and the cross streets forty. The *spacium*, or square, allowed for each building, is three acres, but for my dwelling double as much. I had at first, in Philadelphia, a little house built, thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide; the windows, on account of the want of glass, were of paper washed with oil. Over the house door I had written 'Parva domus sed amica bonis procul este prophani'; at which our Governor, when he visited me, broke out into a laugh, and encouraged me to build on further. I have managed to obtain for my High German society fifteen thousand acres of land together in one piece, with the condition that in a year's time I shall really settle thirty households on it; also that we High Germans shall receive a separate little province, and can keep ourselves so much the more secure from oppression. It would be also very well if the European societies would send over several of the best of the company; for the Governor said to me, only day before yesterday, that the zeal of the Germans in building pleases him well, and he commends them for it more than the English, and intends to give them certain privileges."

The ground plan of Germantown as originally laid out is still in existence; and several years ago Peter Keyser, a descendant of one of the early settlers, had the maps copied by a surveyor (B. Lehman) under his own direction, and arranged with extracts from original documents relating to them, into a large and elegant volume of great value to the antiquarian as well as to the owners of real estate in that neighborhood. Through the kindness of his son, Dr. Keyser, I examined this book, and was assisted by him in

making the following abstract: Germantown was surveyed and laid out by the surveyor-general, 2d of February, 1684, and it is probable that at this period the three acres were distributed to the twelve original householders, as described in Pastorius's letters. It was resurveyed in 1687; and on the 3d of April, 1689, a patent was issued by William Markham, for Penn, of 5,700 acres. 1,375 acres of this was distributed in amounts of 50 acres each to the fifty-five settlers there, and was drawn by lot April 4 of that year. The limits of the original Germanopolis were, on the southern side, towards Philadelphia, Danenhower's Mill Road; on the north, Keyser's Lane, which was a road leading from Roxborough to Abington, and now called Washington Street; on the western side were included Bowman's, now Indian Queen Lane, Bensell's Lane, Rittenhousen Mill Road, and Johnson's Lane; on the east, Pickes's or Bristol Lane, Kunnerd Weaver's Mill Road, and Danenhower's Mill Road. This land was divided into twenty-seven and a half lots on either side of the main street, giving a width of forty-eight feet in front, and extending back fourteen perches; thus forming a long and narrow section of land, and bringing the houses near enough together to make a compact street. This fact is mentioned in a petition of the Corporation of Germantown to their dear Governor, William Penn: "That seventeen years before they had laid out the township in lots and more compact settlements than had been done elsewhere." Forty-nine persons took up these lots numbered fifty-five, but some contained one and a half and some two and two and a half of the amount of perches and feet given above; those taking more land in the town received less in the side lots, which were laid out both above and below the town. For instance, Peter Keurlis drew lot No. 1; his land was the first lot in the town, lying nearest to Philadelphia, and doubtless the most desirable for that reason; it contained fifteen acres. It was situated a square or two above

the lower burying-ground, near Fisher's Lane; his side lot was also the first lot from the city, now Naglee's Hill, which was afterwards bought by Mr. Logan.

The twelve* original householders who came with Pastorius, including himself, are as follows, the three Op den Graeffs counting but one household: Dirck, Herman, and Abraham Op den Graeff, Leonard Arets, Tunis Kunders,† Reinert Tison, William Streepers, Jan Lansen, *Peter Keurlis*, Jan Simens, Johannes Bleickers, Abraham Tunes, and Jan Lucken.‡

How the services of Pastorius's church were conducted, he does not tell us; but there is not the least hint in all his religious disquisitions — and they are numerous in his letters — that it was according to the rule of Friends; indeed, there is very good authority for saying that it was not, as will appear further on. The privileges promised by William Penn to Germantown were granted by charter in 1689, which received the royal sanction in 1691; at that time a city corporation was chosen consisting of a bailiff,§ three burgesses, a recorder, clerk, and sheriff; the seal adopted was a trefoil, exhibiting upon its leaves a grape, a flax-flower, and a spool; with the legend, "Vinum, Linum, et Textrinum." The first Court of Records was held at that date in the *public meeting-house;* and Pastorius writes to his father: "The Governor, William Penn, has appointed me first burgomaster and justice of the peace in this town, so that we now hold our sessions for Common Council and our own courts, but all after the English laws."

Near the limits of Germantown some German and English Quakers held meetings at Abington, then called Milltown, and the

* They are sometimes called twelve, and at other dates thirteen.

† Now Conrad.

‡ Now Lukens.

§ The German title of the principal officer of a small town.

first mention in those records of a meeting at Germantown is 1st mo., 1687; a meeting was ordered to be held at Germantown, alternating with three other places, "the last fourth day of the month next ensuing." This was a week-day meeting, and may have been held, as Watson says, at the house of Tunis Kunders; but the date he gives — 1683 — is wrong, for the German colony only arrived in Philadelphia late in that year. Jacob Schumacher,* who was not one of the original thirteen householders, was a German Quaker, and it seems to have been through his instrumentality that a meeting was really organized there, as the following proves: "At a Court of Record, held at Germantown, 20th day of November, 1693, Jacob Schumacher delivered to the people called Quakers a deed containing three perches square for a meeting-house."† Where these three perches of land were situated, the record does not state; but it may have been on Schumacher's own ground, for Watson says Quaker meetings were held at his house, which was standing until a recent time.

The second Friends' meeting-house (allowing that one was built on the three perches of land) was in Germantown proper, on land bought of Heivert Papen for £60. It stood in the present graveyard on the street. The German subscription list is as follows. Only five are the original twelve or thirteen householders. Aret Klinken, £10 4*s.*; John Lucken, £10 5*s.*; William Streepers, £9 4*s.*; Tunis Kunders, £10 11*s.*; Leonard Arets, £6 1*s.*; Peter

* Jacob Schumacher was not a householder, because he was one of the servants of Pastorius. See MS. book in Pa. Hist. Soc. Lib.

† In a letter received from Dr. Keyser, he writes: "Mr. Seidensticker says (in an account printed in the Penn Monthly, January and February, 1872) that the first meeting-house was built in 1686. How can this be, when the lots were not divided until 1689? My impression is that they continued to meet in Kunder's house until after the drawing of the lots, and then arranged to build; for they bought Heivert Papen's lot, or a lot from him, for £60."

Schumacher, £4; James Delaplaine, £5; Paul Wulf, £6; F. D. Pastorius, £4; Abraham Tunes, £5. Several paid their subscription part in work and part in materials.

In Dr. Keyser's MS. book is a petition (in 1691) of sixty-four inhabitants of Germantown, who, being foreigners, and not freemen according to the laws of England, requested to be made freemen, for the better securing of their estate, both real and personal. "Those marked *q* are Quakers."* Twenty-four only out of the sixty-four have this letter appended, showing that a fraction over one third of the taxables only were Friends. Of the original householders, the following are thus marked: L. Arets, T. Kunders, R. Tysen, William Streepers, Peter Keurlis, A. Tunes, and Jan Lucken. Counting the fourteen men who came with Pastorius, six had not, in 1691, become Quakers.

A community which kept the 28th of December, as the records prove, because on that day "Herod slew the Innocents," could not have been followers of Fox, who protested against all holy and saints' days as idolatrous practices, against which Friends were called on to bear testimony. The church of 1686 was built for the colony, and was used for all public purposes. Had it been a Quaker meeting-house, it was unnecessary for Schumacher to give land or for them to buy a new lot of Papen, for this church must have been centrally situated; and even if the building had fallen into decay, which is not probable, the ground set apart for sacred purposes must still have remained.

I have been thus particular in this *résumé* to endeavor to correct the error which has crept into history, that the protest of these Germans against slavery was the protest of Friends, while the facts

* This official paper of naturalization is recorded in the Rolls Office in Philadelphia, Book A, p. 275. Dr. Keyser writes that he believes the copy in his book is accurate, and that the *q* is in the original document.

of the case are that the paper was addressed to the Quakers, protesting *against their* practice of holding men in slavery, and endeavoring to show them the heinousness of the offence in a religious and moral point of view. For the last fifteen years so much has been said and written about this *Quaker* protest, that it is quite time the Germans should have the honor due them for the noble stand they took against this sin, instead of the very sinners themselves being held up for our admiration. I have therefore printed the protest in the Appendix, and the action, or want of action, taken upon it at the Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meetings to which it was sent.

In the above account the writer has been actuated only by a desire to make known the truth, in which wish she is confident Friends themselves will be the first to unite with her; for while that Society cannot claim so early a record "against the traffic of men-body," as the German-English quaintly expresses it, yet this very protest may have been the seed* which more than half a century afterwards blossomed into the rule forbidding members of meeting to hold their fellow-beings in bondage.

The real-estate records (*Grund und Lagerbuch*) of Germantown are now in the recorder's office at Philadelphia. In the beginning of the large folio volume containing them, Pastorius inscribed the following Latin apostrophe; as it is addressed to generations then unborn, it seems appropriate to insert it here for the benefit of a family, the larger part of whom claim descent from one of those who accompanied him into this voluntary exile:—

* Since the above was written, Whittier's fine poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," has appeared, where the same idea is more fully illustrated by the blossoming of the century plant, and the true ground taken that the protest against slavery was not pleasing to the Quakers of that day.

SALVE POSTERITAS.

Posteritas Germanopolitana!
et ex argumento insequentis paginæ
primitus observa
Parentes ac Majores Tuos
Alemanniam
dulce solum, quod eos genuerat alueratque diu
voluntario exilio deseruisse.
||: oh! Patrios focos! :||
ut in silvosa hac Pennsylvania
deserta solitudine
minus soliciti
residuum Ætatis
Germane h. e. instar fratrum
transigerent.
Porro etiam addiscas,
Quantæ molis erat
exantlato jam mari Atlantico
in Septentrionali isthoc Americæ tractu
Germanium
condere gentem
Tuque
Seres dilecta Nepotum!
ubi fuimus exemplar honesti,
nostrum imitare exemplum.
Sin autem a semita tam difficili aberravimus
Quod pœnitenter agnoscitur,
Ignosce
Et sic te faciant aliena pericula cautum.
Vale Posteritas!
Vale Germanitas!
Æternum vale!

F. D. P.

I copy from Whittier's charming poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," his translation of Pastorius's Latin inscription: —

"Hail to posterity!
Hail, future men of Germanopolis!
Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this.
Think how your fathers left their native land, —
Dear German-land! O sacred hearths and homes!
And, where the wild beast roams,
In patience planned
New forest-homes beyond the mighty sea,
There undisturbed and free
To live as brothers of one family.
What pains and cares befell,
What trials and what fears,
Remember, and wherein we have done well
Follow our footsteps, men of coming years!
Where we have failed to do
Aright, or wisely live.
Be warned by us, the better way pursue,
And, knowing we were human, even as you,
Pity us and forgive!
Farewell, Posterity!
Farewell, dear Germany!
Forevermore farewell!"

For the better understanding of the following pages it is here necessary to give some account of Thomas Rutter, whose descendants for six generations, and during a period of one hundred and forty years, have intermarried with those of Thomas Potts.

Several persons bearing the name of Rutter are mentioned by Besse as persecuted for their faith in England, but I have not attempted to trace the connection of the early emigrant to Pennsyl-

vania with any of them. Family records assert that Thomas Rutter arrived in the Province the same year as William Penn (1682), and I have found reason to believe that he was a passenger in the Amity, one of the two ships that sailed with the Welcome. On Holmes's map, printed in Penn's time, giving the names and locations of the original purchasers under his charter, Thomas Rutter is put down as the owner of a tract of land bordering on Germantown opposite Cresheim Creek, and adjoining that of Thomas Masters, which is of the same extent. This place was called Bristol township, and is not far from Milltown, now Abington.

Thomas Rutter was a young unmarried man when he arrived in this country, and became a member of the Philadelphia meeting, for in the records of that society is the following, under date 5th of 8th mo. 1685: "According to Thomas Rutter's former request, this meeting hath given him a certificate to Friends of the Falls meeting, concerning his clearness with relation to marriage, and to be signed in behalf of the meeting by Christopher Taylor."

In the minute book of the Falls meeting dated 8th day of 8 mo. 1685, is the following record: "Thomas Rutter and Rebecca Staples have this day, being the second time, proposed their intention of taking each other in marriage, and it appears by certificate and enquiry that the said Thomas Rutter is clear from all other persons, on that account this meeting doth leave ym at liberty to proceed according to truth's order." Thomas Rutter and Rebecca Staples were accordingly married at Pennsbury the 10th of 11th mo. 1685.

The newly married pair appear to have at once settled on their land in Bristol township, for they became members of Abington meeting the same year. Rutter was a Public Friend, as the ministers in that society are called, and an active member there until the schism among the Quakers led by George Keith in 1691. At that date he subscribed his name, with sixty-nine others, to the

paper issued at Burlington in defence of Keith. This document does not seem to be generally known. Proud makes no mention of it in his history, and yet he professes to give an impartial statement of this division among Friends, and for that purpose prints three papers *against* Keith which are mere repetitions of each other, and neglects to give this important one on the opposite side. Having found a loose copy of this Defence, printed on a quarto sheet at the time, I give it in the Appendix to rescue it from oblivion, and to show that there were Quakers of rank and influence who believed that the judgment of the "meetings" against Keith was harsh and erroneous.

Rutter was baptized in 1691 by the Rev. Thomas Killingworth, and as he was already a preacher he now set forth Keith's doctrines, of Christ the external Word, and the visible sacraments He commanded as of higher value than "the inward light." Soon after his conversion Rutter baptized Rev. Evan Morgan and Mr. John Hart, both of whom became eminent preachers among the Baptists. He also baptized Henry Bernard Koster, Thomas Peart, and seven others whose names are not recorded.* "These nine persons united in communion [in Philadelphia] June 12, 1698, having Thomas Rutter to their minister, they increased and continued together nine years, but some removing to the country and the unbaptized Keithians falling off the society in a manner broke up in 1707, and then the few that remained invited the regular Baptists to join them and were incorporated with them." Those who followed Keith still further formed Christ Church, Philadelphia, and the Thomas Peart above named was one of them; for having in 1734, shortly before his death, made a conveyance of the premises where the Baptist Church stood, in Second Street, near Arch, to

* Rev. Morgan Edwards's "Materials for the History of the Baptists," a very rare book printed in 1770.

the Church of England, the vestry of Christ Church demanded possession, and a lawsuit ensued which was finally compromised by the payment of £50.

Thomas Rutter organized another society of Keithian Baptists in 1697 in Lower Dublin, at the house of Abraham Pratt, but soon those who preferred the seventh day for the Sabbath separated, "and in 1702 built a place of worship in Oxford township, on a lot given them by Thomas Graves; but they neglecting to take a conveyance in due time, the Episcopalians have got both the lot and the house; on the lot they have built Oxford Church and turned the Baptist meeting-house into a stable while it stood, but now it is no more." Edwards says their ministers, William Davis and Thomas Rutter, quitted them; but it is probable that John Swift, whom Rutter had baptized, was carried over still farther to the old forms and ceremonies, and the majority becoming Episcopalians, they formed this church. About two miles from it are the gravestones of some of these early seventh-day Baptists, the curious inscriptions on which are given in Watson's Annals. They have been removed from their original position, and are now half standing near the spring-house, on the estate of the late James N. Dickson. They should be placed in the beautiful rural graveyard of Oxford Church, of which those whose memory they commemorate were the earliest projectors.*

In the records of Germantown, Thomas Rutter's name occurs frequently, as his residence was near enough to the village to allow him to take an active interest in its affairs.

In 1692 a road is mentioned as leading from "the Mill Street to Thomas Rutter's," and at various times the community seem to have

* The first four Episcopal churches in Pennsylvania, Christ Church, Philadelphia, St. Paul's, Chester, St. David's, Radnor, and this Oxford Church, all owe their existence to the Rev. George Keith.

been much exercised concerning its location. On the old plan of Germantown, "Rutter's or Rubicum's Road," probably the same one, is laid down.

When, in 1705–6, Pastorius resigned the office of head magistrate of his German community, Thomas Rutter succeeded him, and, according to the record, "on the 11th day of 12 mo., 1706–7, the Court was opened before Thomas Rutter, Bailiff."

About 1719 a religious company of German mystics settled on the Wissahicon, near if not in Bristol township, and over them Rutter seems to have had great influence, for he persuaded their leader, Conrad Beissel, that the command to keep the seventh day as the Sabbath had never been abrogated by the Christian dispensation; and finally, after much excitement, and the publication of a book on the question by Beissel, the whole community adopted this tenet, and settling at Ephrata they were called Seiben-Tagen on account of it.

Although Rutter appears always to have retained an interest in his property near Germantown, and in the affairs of that settlement, yet in 1717 he removed forty miles up the Schuylkill to the very frontiers of civilization, in order to work the iron-mines of the Manatawny region. This project had often been urged by William Penn and his governors as of very great importance to the infant colony; and though a company had been formed some years previous with this object in view, no practical results had ensued, from their inability to find any person willing or competent to carry it on. Rutter was over fifty years of age when he entered upon this arduous and hazardous undertaking.

In an historical point of view it seems to me proper to throw together in one chapter the facts I have been able to collect concerning these first iron-works in the Province of Pennsylvania. The limits of this volume will only allow me to glean from the great

mass of family papers some few that cannot fail to be interesting to the antiquarian. As far as possible I quote original documents, but am often obliged to abridge and condense, retaining wherever I can the words and form of expression used.

In my narrative, when I assert facts without giving any authority, the reader may be assured of their accuracy, for they have often been gathered piece by piece from various sources, and put together after the manner of a Chinese puzzle, each part fitting exactly when the corresponding one is found.

I at first intended to print the following chapter at the end of the book, but it now seems to me that, by placing it before the history of individuals of the family, the reader will be better able to obtain a right knowledge of the location of the estates of the children and grandchildren of Thomas Rutter and Thomas Potts, and understand more easily the intricate relationships and intermarriages between the two families. On account of the constant repetition of the same Christian name and surname, the custom has grown up of adding the name of the forge or furnace owned or carried on as a distinguishing mark of different branches of this family; the account, therefore, of these early establishments, will show the present generation how and when they originated.

CHAPTER III.

MANATAWNY.

"Fossores varias hic invenere fodinas
Unde metallu patent quæ latuere diu."
MAKIN'S *Account of Pennsylvania in* 1728.

"The Indian . . . .
Wrought for wages at the white man's side, —
Giving to kindness what his native pride
And lazy freedom to all else denied."
WHITTIER.

IN the letters of William Penn to James Logan, mention is frequently made of the iron-mine in the neighborhood of Schuylkill, and the wish is often expressed that some one could be found willing to undertake the working of it. Under date of 1702, Logan writes, "I have spoke to the chief of those concerned in the iron-mines, but they seem careless, never having had a meeting since thy departure; their answer is that they have not yet found any considerable vein." September 24, 1717,* Mr. Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, afterwards Sir William Keith, wrote to the Board of Trade in London, that he had found great

* See Catalogue of papers relating to Pennsylvania and Delaware, in the State Paper Office, London, published in Penn. Hist. Coll., Vol. IV.

plenty of iron ore in Pennsylvania. They answer, the same year, that they have not had any proposals about the iron ore.

The first iron furnace in the Province is thus mentioned in one of Jonathan Dickenson's letters (in the Logan MSS.), written in 1717:—

"This last summer one Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed farther up in the country, and of his own strength has set up on making iron. Such it proves to be, as is highly set by all the smiths here, who say that the best of Swede's iron doth not exceed it; and we have heard of others* that are going on with the iron-works. It is supposed there is stone [ore] sufficient for ages to come, and in all likelihood hemp and iron may be improved and transported home, and, if not discouraged, certainly a few years may supply this place for its domestic services, as may be readily supposed."

American iron was sent to England in 1717, and so much jealousy was excited by it in the mother-country, that in 1719 a bill was introduced into Parliament to prevent the erection of rolling and slitting mills here; it was then rejected, but in 1750 such an act was finally passed, but allowing the exportation of pig metal to England free of duties.

The Delaware tribe of Indians had at this period withdrawn from the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia to the fine hunting and fishing grounds on the banks of Schuylkill and Manatawny, and were seated there under the rule of their king, Sassoonan, or Allumonapees.

Part of the Manatawny tract had been included in Pastorius's grant from Penn of 22,377 acres lying together, while Germantown consisted of 5,350 acres. Yet Logan writes in 1704, "Johnny's†

* Probably Samuel Nutt.

† This was John Penn, then in his fifth year, the eldest son of the Proprietor by his second wife.

lands are 1,200 acres at Mahanatawny." I have already mentioned the difficulties that occurred, soon after the arrival of the Germans, about the location of their lands purchased in England, and that Penn and Pastorius had many interviews and much discussion upon the subject. It seems probable that the discrepancy in the number of acres mentioned at different times arose, not only from the loose surveys, but from a change in the land granted, when the emigrants complained that the navigable river had not been included in Germantown.

About 1709, two brothers, John Henry and Ludwig Christian Sproegel, whom it is said William Penn had invited here, came over from Amsterdam, Holland, and laid claim to Pastorius's patent; Henry Sproegel insisting that he had bought the land in Germany, and that the deed of sale had been lost in a vessel captured by the French. He even succeeded so far as to have a writ of ejectment served, and Pastorius believed he was the victim of a conspiracy, as his opponent had engaged the services of the *four* lawyers in Philadelphia to prosecute this claim, and he was too poor to go to New York for an attorney. In this emergency he appealed to the Governor and Council; and James Logan, who sifted the matter, has placed on record that David Lloyd was the principal agent in this heinous attempt, and confirmed the Germans in their possessions. That John Henry Sproegel afterwards settled on part of the Manatawny land is a fact, and that twenty-two thousand acres of it was known as Sproegel's manor. His wife and son are buried in a graveyard east of Pottstown, and a creek falling into the Schuylkill near the place bears his name. He went to England in 1720, where he died. His brother was an organ-builder in Philadelphia, and both made generous gifts to Christ Church in that city.

Eight or nine years after this attempt of Sproegel's, the Indians claimed that William Penn had not bought these lands of them,

and Logan then had a deed prepared by which they released their claims to the Proprietor for a stipulated sum.

This contested territory was a tract rich in minerals, finely watered, and pleasantly situated. In 1706, Thomas Rutter, succeeding Pastorius as chief magistrate of Germantown, must have been familiar with its value, as the subject was much discussed there; and in 1716–17 he removed thither for the purpose of developing its mineral wealth. He purchased a large tract which has since been named Colebrookdale, Amity, Douglassville, and Boyertown, and erected both furnaces and forges for the making of iron. His eldest daughter had married Samuel Savage, and he accompanied his father-in-law to this region.

In the minutes of the City Council, April 9, 1705, "Samuel Savage is this day admitted a freeman, and paid for the same £1 2*s.* 6*d.*" This process was necessary to entitle tradesmen to carry on business for themselves. In June, 1718, in the minutes of the Common Council we find that in consequence of a petition from several tradesmen and *manufactors* complaining that, notwithstanding they had taken out their freedoms, many strangers daily came in and settled, who were not entitled to carry on business, the Council therefore permitted such trades as desired it to be incorporated. The establishment of an "iron-work," as it was then called, required not only ability but an amount of capital not usual among the colonists of that day. The attempt of Rutter, Savage, and Nutt to do this unaided, proves that they were men of property. The furnaces set up in Virginia about this time were helped by capitalists in England, but I cannot find any proof that these three pioneers in the iron business of Pennsylvania were thus aided. At a later date two or three gentlemen of Philadelphia formed a company at Colebrookdale, of which Thomas Potts was the agent. The expense of building a furnace then was estimated at about £500, while the

wages of the men employed amounted to a large sum annually; the cost of horses, oxen, and wagons, to transport the wood and iron, added another large item.

It was calculated that an area of woodland two miles square was sufficient to feed the furnace; but this had to be cut and made into charcoal. The only one of the old furnaces I shall mention, now standing in Pennsylvania, is Warwick, and the cost of the large bellows, there turned by an immense water-wheel, was nearly £200. Such a furnace, when in blast, made about twenty-five tons of iron per week; in 1734 pig-iron sold for about £6, and bar-iron from £10 to £16 per ton; and when this was exported to England, the freight, commissions, and other charges there, amounted to between £1 and £2 per ton.

Samuel Savage did not long survive to assist Thomas Rutter in developing the mineral riches of the Manatawny region; for we find his will, dated 25th of September, 1719, was proved in Philadelphia the 19th of July, 1720. He is styled of Mahanatania in said county. He names his wife Anna sole executrix but she is to "take the advice and consent of my brother John Savage, and my father-in-law Thomas Rutter," and mentions his four sons, Thomas, Samuel,* Joseph, John,† and two daughters, Ruth and Rebeccah. Ruth married John Potts, and Rebeccah Samuel Nutt, Jr., while their mother married for her second husband Samuel

* The two sons, Samuel and Joseph, had married and were dead before 1760, as their mother thus mentions them in her will; they left no sons, as some time previously she had entailed upon their heirs male a property near Coventry, called Cold Spring. In 1797–98, the entail was broken by the two eldest grandsons of Samuel Savage, Jr., appearing in court for that purpose; they were the children of Martha (Savage) Walker, who died before 1770, and Ruth (Savage) Hockley, who died in 1797.

† John, the youngest son, was a lad when, playing one day at the spring near Coventry House, he was bitten by a rattlesnake and died in a few hours. Those bearing the name of Savage descending from this family must therefore claim Thomas as their ancestor, as I think he left sons.

Nutt, Sen.; thus they were the grand-daughters, daughters, and wives of the first pioneers in the iron business of the Province, and their descendants for one hundred and fifty-five years have been largely interested in it also.

About if not at the same time as Rutter, Samuel Nutt also went up to the region on the opposite side of the Schuylkill. He may have had some connection with Rutter even before he married his widowed daughter, Anna Savage. The west side of the river was richer in mineral wealth than the Manatawny district, and the beautiful region of French Creek abounded in deposits of the ores of copper, lead, and iron. "Asbestos, magnesites, amethyst, jasper, garnet, schorl, chalcedony, agate, sapphire, and beryl" * are also found there.

For a part of this region Samuel Nutt received the following order from the Proprietor's trustees: —

"TO JACOB TAYLOR SURV. GEN'L.

"By the commissioners of Property. Pensilvania ss.

"At the request of Samuel Nutt now of Chester County that we would Grant him to take up near the Branches of the ffrench Creek the quantity of Eight hundred acres of Land for which he agrees to pay to the use of the Trustees Eighty pounds money of Pensilvania for the whole, and the yearly quit rent of one Shilling Sterling for each hundred acres. These are to authorize and require thee to Survey or cause to be Survey'd unto the said Samuel Nutt at or near the place aforesaid according to the method of y^e^ Townships appointed, the said quantity of Eight hundred acres of Land, that has not been already survey'd nor appropriated nor is Seated by the Indians, and make returns thereof unto the Secretary's office, which Survey in case the said Samuel fulfil the above agreement within —— months after the Date hereof shall be valid, otherwise the same to be void as if it had never been made, or this Warrant ever Granted. Given under our hands

* Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania.

and Seal of the Province of Philadelphia y^e^ 2^d^ day of Octob^r^. Anno D'ni 1718.

"RICHARD HILL.
ISAAC NORRIS.
JAMES LOGAN."

This place he called Coventry, probably because he came from the neighborhood of that ancient town in England. Family tradition asserts that he was the younger son of a baronet; and the coat of arms he brought with him from England, a copy of which is inserted in this volume, bears a crescent, the mark of a second son. He afterwards received another grant of a thousand acres, and by deeds appears to have bought out some few settlers who had purchased small tracts near him.

On the French Creek he built both furnaces and forges. Day's "Pennsylvania Historical Collections" thus notices this: "A settler by the name of Nutt early built a forge called Coventry within the limits of this township, and made other extensive improvements. It went into operation about the year 1720, and made the first iron manufactured in America." In Bishop's "History of American Manufacture" is the following: "In 1718 Jonathan Dickenson mentions in a letter, that the expectations from the iron-works, forty miles up the Schuylkill, are very great. The reference here was probably to the Coventry forge on French Creek, in Coventry township, Chester County. This bloomery was built by a person named Nutt, who made other large improvements at the place. It is said to have gone into operation and to have made the first iron manufactured in Pennsylvania." This account, although it may seem to conflict with that given by Dickenson, may be reconciled by the fact that Samuel Nutt was probably at first connected with Rutter, whose daughter, soon after 1720, he married. Mr. Nutt brought over skilled workmen from Germany, and made at French Creek the first steel in America;

he also laid out, and it is believed made at his own expense, the first road of any extent in the Province, from his estate of Coventry to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly forty miles. It is still called by aged people in the neighborhood the Nutt or Great Road; it passes through Valley Forge, crossing the creek of that name near Washington's head-quarters. These first iron-works being carried on thus early by different members of the same family, I pass from one to the other over eight or ten miles of hilly * country, and even now very rough road, and mention facts according to the dates of their occurrence.

When Thomas Rutter, Samuel Savage, and Nutt settled on Manatawny and French Creek, they were in the very midst of the Delaware Indians. The true name of this tribe was Lenni Lenape, meaning "the original people," and they seem to have been a much less warlike † race than the Iroquois. Pastorius had made some attempts at Christianizing the Indians in his neighborhood, and had a great deal of friendly intercourse with them, which he says in all the time he lived there had never been broken by any attempt on the part of the savages to injure the white men, though they often had great opportunities for doing so. Rutter, knowing them in Germantown, was also on friendly terms with the savages, and it is said employed them as laborers in clearing and building. From an account in Colonial Records, Sassoonan, the king of the Delawares, seems to have considered the presence of Thomas Rutter a protection to him when he appeared at the Council in Phila-

* One of these long hills has been called by the family "Feather-bed Hill," and we may say that the feather-bed is supported by more than the proper number of bolsters and pillows.

† On one occasion Sassoonan told the Council in Philadelphia, that the Five Nations called his tribe women, and told *them* to plant corn, while *they* would attend to affairs of peace and war. To this peaceful disposition of the Delawares is to be attributed in great part the freedom from Indian atrocities enjoyed by Penn's colony.

delphia in 1728. The attack upon the iron-works at Manatawny, in May of that year, was made by some foreign Indians called Twechtwese, of the Miami tribe, instigated probably by the French, who at that time were endeavoring to stir up the Five Nations against the English. Fearful reports of the number of men killed and wounded in the attack were noised abroad, and it is even now set down in some accounts that "the Indians were repulsed with great slaughter."

As this seems to have been the only instance, at that early date, when the Pennsylvania colonists were molested by the savages, it is not out of place here to give an account of it as described in the records of the period; and from the numerous pages devoted to the subject I have selected and abridged the following connected narrative: At a meeting of the Governor and Council, May 10, 1728, the Hon. Patrick Gordon told the board "that he was seting out for Mahanatawny, upon advice brought him this morning by express, that a party of foreign Indians were fallen in amongst our inhabitants in these parts, and had committed several acts of hostility, particularly that they had fired upon some of our people, who to the number of twenty had advanced towards them, to know what they wanted, and had wounded several slightly, and one man mortally; that our people thereupon had returned their fire, and as it is believed killed their captain, who appeared to be a Spanish Indian, and that it was dreaded some further mischief would ensue." On the 15th the Governor acquainted the board that last night he returned from Mahanatawny, where he found the country in very great disorder, occasioned by the noise of the skirmish that happened between some of the people and a small party of Indians; that many of the back inhabitants had quitted their houses, and seemed under great apprehensions of numbers of Indians coming to attack them; that several Palatine families were

gathered together at a mill near New Hanover township, in order to defend themselves, and that there he saw the man who was said to have been killed by the Indians, but he appeared to be only slightly wounded in the belly; that having examined several persons there and at Colebrookdale, touching the said Indians, he understood that they were eleven in number, and had been in that neighborhood for some days; that they were all armed and had a Spanish Indian for their captain; and that having been rude in several houses where they forced the people to supply them with victuals and drink, some of our inhabitants to the number of twenty, a few of whom were armed with guns and swords, went in search of the said Indians, and coming up with them they sent two of their number to treat with the captain, who, instead of receiving them civilly, brandished his sword and commanded his men to fire, which they did, and wounded two of ours, who thereupon returned their fire, upon which they saw the said captain fall, but he afterwards got up and ran into the woods after his party, having left his gun and matchcoat behind him, and that since that time they had been no more seen. "The Governor said that though he had this account from one of those who were then present, he could not help thinking that our people had given some provocation." He had used every method to quiet the country, and to induce the people to return to their habitations, and he was preparing to come home when he received the melancholy news by express from Samuel Nutt, Esq., as follows: —

MALANTON,* May 11, 1728.

MAY IT PLEASE THE GOVERNOUR: —

Just now I R'ved the Disagreeable news that one Walter Winter and

* Malanton, the place from which this letter of Samuel Nutt was written, is a misprint for Morlatton, near Colebrookdale; part of it is now called Douglassville. It is forty-four miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad. It was settled early by the Swedes, and the name is supposed to be derived from a district in Sweden. An old Swedish church still stands there, called St. Gabriel's.

John Winter have Murdered one Indian Man and Two Indian Women without any cause given by the sd Indians; and the sd Winters have brought two girls (one of which is Cripled) to George Boon's to receive some Reward. I desire the Governour may see after it before he goes Down, for most certainly such actions will create the greatest antipathy between the Several Nations of Indians and the Christians. The Bearer John Petty has heard the full relation of this matter, to whom I shall refer the Governour for a more full account and remain the Governour's

most hearty friend and Serv't to Command

SAMLL NUTT.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the Governor issued a proclamation, commanding the people, in his Majesty's name, "to levy Hue and Cry with Horse and with Foot within the Province of Pennsylvania" for the apprehension of these murderers. The unfortunate men soon gave themselves up, and said in justification of their act, that from the "Reports in the Countrey of the Indians having Killed some white men, they thought they might lawfully kill any Indian they could find." But they were "ordered to prison and a sure guard." And then the coroner was despatched to make an inquisition of the dead bodies and to bury them wrapt in linen, and was further directed, if any of their relations should be there, he should present them with strowds * to cover the dead bodies, and give two strowds to the Indian girls, and to employ some person to cure their wounds, and further to assure their friends that the offenders should not go unpunished. After returning to Philadelphia, the Governor issued a proclamation in regard to the Indian treaties and the present alarm and murder, in which he says: "The said natives have not to this time been guilty of any failure or breach on their part of the said treaties."

June 3, the Governor, hearing that the king of the Delawares

* Strowdwater blankets, so called from the place in England where they were made.

would meet him at Morlatton, sent word for him and the other chiefs to come to Philadelphia and hold a council, or treaty, and it was ordered that presents should be prepared for them, and that they should be hospitably entertained during their stay.

The following day Sassoonan appeared with ten other Shacamackons with unpronounceable names, and many of the Delaware nation, accompanied by an Indian of the Five Nations and another of the Shawenees tribe; two interpreters, the Governor and Council, with many other gentlemen and inhabitants of Philadelphia, being present. The Governor made a speech, beginning with the first treaty of their great father, William Penn, and going over the links of the chain made between him and the Indians, and to confirm the league and chain he presented them with many blankets, shirts, powder, lead, knives, scissors, etc. After this the Governor related, in more extended and high-flown language than I have done on the preceding pages, the attack at Manatawny and the murder, and finished by giving to the relations of the deceased Indians "these six handkerchiefs to wipe away their tears."

The Governor then appointed to meet them again the next morning. It would seem that the excitement was so great the next day that the court-house was too small for the occasion, and the meeting was held in the great meeting-house, "and a vast audience filled the house and all its galleries." Allumanapees, or Sassoonan, spoke through an interpreter, in the name of all the Indians present; but what he said was little to the purpose, and he ended by saying he would return in two months and speak more fully. He was then told that, if the Indians had anything on their minds, now was the time to speak it. "He therefore called on Thomas Rutter, Sen., to come and sitt near him, and proceeded to say that he is glad of the Friendship and Agreement that subsists between the Indians and the Christians, he will always endeavor to strengthen and increase

it . . . . he will make the path between this Town and the Place where he lives as far as the Mingoes open and plain, he will always keep it wide and root and cutt up every Bush and Grub that may stand in the Way." (The record explains that this language is metaphorical.) He then alluded to the accident, and says he will cover it over with earth. Addressing James Logan, Penn's deputy. Sassoonan said he was "grown old, and was troubled to see the Christians settle on lands that the Indians had never been paid for; they had settled on his lands, for which he had never received anything. That he is now an old man and must soon die; that his children may wonder to see all their father's lands gone from them without his receiving anything for them; that the Christians now make their settlements very near them, and they shall have no place left of their own to live in." To this plaintive speech Mr. Logan replied by saying that there were "people among us who stirred up the Indians to make these complaints"; and he then produced deeds signed by Sassoonan and Opekasset that all this land had been paid for about ten years ago, when the Indian chiefs came to Philadelphia, having a notion that they had not been fully satisfied for their lands.

The chiefs examined the deeds and their marks, and acknowledged them, but thought these only included lands to Oley, and that the Tulpyhocken lands beyond had not been bought. This the interpreter confirmed. The lands alluded to were being settled by the Palatines, which the "great goodness and royal bounty of Queen Anne, relieved from the hardships that they then suffered in Europe, had transported to the Colony of New York," where they were dissatisfied and came to Pennsylvania. Logan was particularly severe upon Sir William Keith,* who had allowed this.

* He had acted as deputy-governor under William Penn.

Mr. Hamilton then wished to speak, and said he had accompanied the Governor to Manatawny "and had heard some things very positively advanced among the inhabitants concerning this injustice to the Indians, and, as there were some now present who had been very free in talking to that purpose, he thought they should declare openly to this audience what they had to say."

"Thomas Rutter, Sen., who had been call'd on by Sassoonan, stood up and denied that he had ever uttered any such thing as that the Indians had not been satisfied for their lands, &c."*

As the recorder by the "&c." clearly shows that Thomas Rutter's speech is not reported in full, we may hope that he did say something favorable for his friend the king of the Delawares; but it must have required a good deal of assurance in the midst of that array of Governor and Council, Secretary and ex-Governor, who held the title-deeds of the lands, and with whom a controversy was hopeless, to assert what it is pretty evident was Thomas Rutter's opinion.

Sassoonan's speech of love and friendship was evidently directed to Thomas Rutter, and for him he would root and cut up every bush and grub, and make the way wide to Philadelphia.

On May 20th the board received a verbal message from Kakowwatchy, the chief of the Shawenees, giving his account of the attack at Manatawny.

"That he having heard that the Flatheads were come into this Province with a design to make war upon our Indians, he had sent eleven of his men armed to inquire into the truth of the report; . . . . and their provisions failing them, they were obliged to get from our inhabitants the wherewithal to subsist; but they offered

* In a pamphlet printed in London in 1701, against Penn's government, the writer says minutes are made with "&c.," and adds that it is impossible to obtain justice against Quakers.

no rudeness till our people used them ill, and fired upon them; that he is very sorry for what has happened, and that he has great love for us all as his brethren, but that one of their number is wounded and lost his gun, which he desires may be sent. The Governor sent answer, that they must be more cautious in future of their behavior, and care should be taken to inquire for the gun! and that three matchcoats be sent to Kakow-watchy as a present, together with the matchcoat belt and hatchet which were left by their Indians."

It seems a little singular that the Governor was so ready to take the part of the Indians, to restore the gun and belt captured in a fight which they began; but he was evidently determined to find the Manatawny people in the wrong from the first, although it subsequently appeared, at a meeting of the Governor and Council in September, that he had been warned in April by James Letort, an Indian trader, that Manawkyhicon, whose relative had been executed for crime in Jersey the last year, was endeavoring to stir up the Twechtwese, called the French Miamies, and also the Five Nations, against the Christians; and the Governor and Council began to believe it when none of these Indians came down in the fall according to promise, and they were then a good deal disturbed, and sent messages of inquiry and orders very generally among them. It appears from reading these detached records, that the back inhabitants were really at this period very much exposed to a fearful massacre. The families of our friends at the ironworks seem to have dwelt in security under the patronage of Sassoonan, the king of the Delawares, and I do not find anything to prove that they shared the terror of the rest of the inhabitants.

Samuel Nutt, Rutter's son-in-law, did what he could to arrest the Winters, who were afterwards tried, convicted, and hung; but the person who was arrested as their accomplice was acquitted, as it

seems it was only his misfortune to have witnessed the murder, without taking any active part in it.

During a recent visit to Pottstown I endeavored to identify the spot where this attack of the Indians was made. A local* antiquary informed me that, according to the best information he had been able to obtain, it was at a place called Pool Forge, which he believed was the first "iron-work" erected upon the Manatawny. This place is now so little known, that one of the family who had been born near it, and travelled all his life over the road which runs within a few rods of the stream, had never even heard of it, and expressed his surprise that a forge had once stood there. I visited the spot, which is about three miles from Pottstown and not far above Glasgow Forge, and could see some remains of the dam, and an excavation in the bank where buildings once stood; my guide,† whose memory reached back to the commencement of this century, said he had never seen any other evidence of the old iron-works than are now visible. Pool Forge is put down on a map printed in London in 1775, which was collated from still older surveys.‡

Bishop's "History of Iron Manufactures" has the following: "A forge is mentioned in March, 1719–20, at Manatawny, then in Philadelphia, but now in Berks or Montgomery County. It was attacked by the Indians in 1728, but they were repulsed with great loss by the workmen."

I think there is every reason to believe that Pool Forge was the scene of the Indian fight. To-day it is more lonely and desolate than it was a hundred and forty-four years ago; no house is visible,

* The Editor of the Montgomery County Ledger.

† Squire Thompson.

‡ A map of Pennsylvania, exhibiting not only the improved parts of that Province, but also its extensive frontiers, laid down from actual surveys, and chiefly from the late map of W. Scull, published 1770, humbly inscribed to Thomas and Rich Penn.

but imagination peoples the waving woods and the banks of the beautiful stream with living beings long since passed away, — the painted savages in all their horrid accessories of war; the workmen issuing from their fiery labors at the sound of the Indian war-whoop, their black and grimy faces blanched with fear, yet each strong arm wielding gun, pick, or hammer, whatever was nearest at hand; the screaming women and children flying along the path by the water-side to reach a place of safety; while, roused by the news, the venerable Thomas Rutter rides rapidly down from Popodickon, and Thomas Potts from Pine Forge, with his son John in the strength of manhood and youth, armed with rifle and sabre, go forth to stop the fight. Farther on, riding, in the King's name, from his home on the other side of the Schuylkill, comes Samuel Nutt, a fine English gentleman with no sign of the Quaker garb and plainness; the careful appointments of his magnificent horse, his laced ruffles and cocked hat, all show that he was a man having authority. But the scene vanishes. I hear no words of query or answer; the summer woods wave as green as on that May day so long ago, and the bright rippling Manatawny flows on in peace, though to my listening ear it repeats the story this 30th of May, in the year of grace 1872, that it heard on that memorable May day in 1728.

Another Pool Forge is known to have existed four miles farther up the stream, but it was probably built after this one was abandoned, as it seems to have been a custom at that time to continue the name even in a new place. Another point where it is known that iron-works stood in the olden time, is on the banks of the Schuylkill, near the Pottstown Bridge. I am inclined to think that the first furnace was established here by Thomas Rutter; its neighborhood to the river would enable him with more ease to transport the ore from the mines above by water, than through the unbroken

forest; some slight remains, I was told, could be, or had been, discovered here by an experienced eye.

The grist-mill near this point shows it to have been an early settlement, and it is doubtless the one spoken of by Governor Gordon, where he found the people gathered together for defence near New Hanover township. It is mentioned in John Potts's will (1768), and is an old stone building still standing, not far from High Street in Pottstown, the line of New Hanover running near it.

The number of forges and furnaces on the Manatawny and its branches, of which I find mention in family records, deeds, wills, plans, etc., before the Revolutionary period, are Mount Pleasant Furnace and Forge, Spring Forge, Colebrookdale Furnace and Forge, Amity Forge, Rutter's Forge, Pool Forge 1 and 2,* Pine Forge, Little Pine Forge, McCall's Forge; all these were owned and carried on by the united families of Rutter and Potts. I have been unable to trace the exact date at which Thomas Potts left Germantown and followed the fortunes of Thomas Rutter to the Manatawny. About 1725 he was there, acting for Anthony Morris, who who was a relative of his, and for George McCall, who was part owner of the forge that bears his name.

From the "Pennsylvania Gazette," published in Philadelphia, dated "March 5 to March 13, 1729–30," I extract the following obituary:—

"*March* 13. On Sunday night last died here Thomas Rutter, Sen., of a short illness. He was the first that erected an iron-work in Pennsylvania."

Here we have contemporaneous evidence that he was the pioneer in the iron business of this State. His will, made in 1728, was proved in 1730; in it are named his sons, sons-in-law,

* Perhaps one of these may have been a furnace. Manatawny Furnace and Forge are also mentioned, but these may have been the same as Colebrookdale.

and daughters, and two grandchildren. A large part of his "lands, mines, forges, and furnaces in Mahanawtania" he gave to his sons Thomas* and John; to Thomas and Samuel Savage, the sons of his daughter Anna, his stone quarries near Howell's Mill, Germantown; and, among other bequests, he left to his children, grandchildren, and their heirs forever, his burial-ground of half an acre, situate in Bristol township. After the death of Thomas Rutter, his heirs, with Thomas Potts, Sen., became the owners of a large tract of mineral land, and the furnaces and forges erected to develop it. Thomas and John Rutter died in less than six years after their father, each leaving a daughter Rebecca, who inherited a large share of this property; these two cousins marrying David and Thomas Potts, Jr., and their aunt's daughter, Ruth Savage, the elder brother, John Potts, a great part of the iron-works of the Province were thus centred in one family.

In the next generation the marriage of John Potts's eldest son with his first-cousin, Anna Nutt, the heiress of both the Messrs. Nutt, added the large establishments on French Creek to the family possessions; and that of his eldest daughter to the only son of the second Thomas Rutter kept that family still under the same influence.

I have been unable to find any memoranda of the erection of the first forges and furnaces on the Manatawny by Thomas Rutter, Sen., but soon after his death some of these iron-works belonged to a company of which I can give the following authentic account, copied from the original papers.

In 1731 Colebrookdale Furnace and Pool Forge were owned by

* This Thomas Rutter, Jr., was a member of Assembly from Philadelphia County in 1728, and was one of the eight members who retired from the House because the Speaker would not issue a writ for the election of a representative to fill the place of Sir William Keith, who had gone to England.

the persons whose names are here given, in the proportion of shares annexed to each name:—

Pool Forge.		*Colebrookdale Furnace.*	
Anthony Morris	$\frac{1}{8}$	Nath[l] ffrench	$\frac{8}{12}$
Alex. Wooddrop	$\frac{1}{8}$	Alex Wooddrop	$\frac{8}{12}$
Sam[l] Preston	$\frac{1}{16}$	Sam[l] Preston	$\frac{1}{12}$
William Attwood	$\frac{1}{16}$	Wm Attwood	$\frac{1}{12}$
Jno Leacock	$\frac{1}{16}$	Anth[o] Morris	$\frac{1}{12}$
Nath[l] ffrench	$\frac{1}{16}$	Jno Leacock	$\frac{1}{12}$
Geo. Mifflin	$\frac{1}{16}$	Geo. Mifflin	$\frac{1}{12}$
Tho. Potts and G. Boon	$\frac{1}{16}$	T. Potts and G. Boon	$\frac{1}{12}$

The other $\frac{3}{8}$ belonged to the Rutters.

It would appear that at the above date this company was formed to rebuild and carry on (through Thomas Potts) Colebrookdale Furnace; for in the paper from which this is copied is the amount of subscription paid by George Mifflin and others to Thomas Potts, and the document is indorsed No. 1. The whole amount subscribed was £ 550.

The cost of rebuilding this furnace I copy verbatim, as it is the oldest record I have been able to discover. It is written very handsomely on a folio sheet of paper, and is Thomas Potts's account with the company:—

Dr. The ffurnace.

1733		£	s.	d.
Xber 19[th]	To a logg halled to the Saw-pitt and Squar'd long 16½ fo[t] broad 2 foot deep 2 foot 4 inches		10	
	To paid helping the Sawyers to fitt the Logg			9
20	To my 2 Negro Men getting in wall Stones Each 9 days at the Rate of 35[s] ℔ month	1	1	
22	To paid Expenses When the Company mett at y[e] Scales		5	6
	To paid ditto when the Company mett at Jno Roberts's		2	
24	To paid Thomas Day for 9 days getting In Wall Stones at the rate of 35[s] ℔ mo		10	6
1733,4				
Jany 3[d]	To paid Wm. Bird for Cutting Wood for the Limekiln 6 days at 2[s] 9 ℔ day		16	6

		£	s.	d.
1733				
Jany 3	To paid for 3lb Steel and Sharpning tools		3	
5	To paid Danl Wommeldorfe for Steeling 4 Stone axes at both Ends		12	
17	To 10 Bushells Lime at 1/3		12	6
18	To paid Thomas Gilkam for haulling 6 Tonns 2 cwt 1 q 14 lbs of Inn Wall Stones from Schuylkill to the ffurnace at 10/6 . . .	3	1	2¼
20	To 10 bushells lime at 1/3		12	6
21	To paid Jonas Yocum for haulling 33cwt of Inn wall Stones from Schuylkill to the ffurnace at 10/ ℔ tonn		16	6
Febr 1	To paid Richd Dunckley for haulling 34. 8. 1. 24 of Inn Wall Stones from the Quarry to Schuylkill at 2/9 ℔ Tonn	4	14	8
	To paid Oliver Dunckley loading Ditto at the Quarrey	1	10	
6	To ½ Gallon of Rum given to the Workmen at the Limekiln . . .		3	
9	To 8 Bushells Lime at 1/3		10	
11	To 5 ditto at 1/3		6	3
13	To paid Wm. Jones his bill of labouring Work viz.			
	23 days pulling down the ffurnace at 2/9 . . . . £3. 3. 3			
	1 day at the limekiln 2. 9	3	6	
15	To 8 Iron Hoops for the Girders wtt 80lb at 8d	2	13	4
26	To ½ Gallon of Rum Given to the Workmen helping up with the Girders		3	
March 12	To paid Adam Widenner for 500 bricks at 2/6 ℔		12	6
	To an Iron plate for the Charge (cwt qr lb) 4 2 20 at 10/6 ℔	1	7	3
13	To paid Thomas Hill for labouring Work pulling down the ffurnace Serving his Masons and Getting Sand and Stones in all 23½ days at 3/ ℔	3	10	6
	To paid Ditto for getting the ½ part of Lime Stone for one Kiln ℔ agreement		15	
1734				
April 5th	To paid Joseph Miller for Canoeing over Schuylkill (t cwt qr lb) 34. 8. 1. 24 of Inn Wall Stones at 1 ℔	1	14	5½
	To paid ditto for Sharpning Mason Tooles		9	
	To paid Timothy Miller for dyett and the Customary allowance of Rum to the Workmen when Getting Inn Wall Stones over Schuylkill	1	8	
	To paid Sundrys for haulling Inn Wall Stones viz.			
	To George Hollobaugh for a Tonn 10			
	To Daniel Shinar for ditto 10			
	To Jn° Dunckley for ditto 10			
	To ffrancis Epley for ditto 10			
	To Thomas Smith for 33cwt ditto 16. 6			
		2	16	6

	£	s.	d.
To my Teams haulling Inn Wall Stones from Schuylkill to the ffurnace in all 21 Tonns at 10/ ℔	10	10	
To paid Samuel Osborne 13½ days attending y^e^ Masons at 2/9 ℔ day	1	15	9
To paid Emanuel Goulding for 18½ days Carpenters work making a Mould for the In walls, &c. at 3/6 ℔	2	14	9
To paid Ditto for making 4 pair Girders ℔ agreement	2	10	
To paid Derick Cleaver for ½ of 315 Bushells of Lime at 6^d^ ℔	3	18	9
To paid Ditto for 50 Bushells Ditto at 6^d^ ℔	1	5	
To my Servants and Negroe's helping to pull down y^e^ Stack getting Stones & attending the Masons &c. in all 207 days at 2/9 ℔ day	28	9	3
To my Teams haulling Stones lime and Sand in all 51 days at 10/ ℔ day	25	10	
To paid Jonathan Chapman for Cutting the Inwall Stones	5		
To paid Ditto for Building the Stack and Inwalls ℔ agreement	70		
To paid Ditto for 5 days Work at the Charge and lime kiln at 6/ ℔ day	1	10	
To his Dyett and a Mason he had sometime to assist him in all 17 Weeks at 5/ ℔	5	5	
To my Smith for Sharpning Mason Tools	3		
	196	11	10

No dates are given in the latter part of this account; but by the item of the diet of a mason for seventeen weeks, and half the account, covering a period of five months, we may conclude that the greater part of a year was occupied in constructing the furnace.

To give some idea of the way in which this partnership was conducted, I copy the following from an original paper with autograph signatures.

"To the Persons in this minitt named, viz.: Alex^d^ Woodrupps, Wm. Attwood, Wm. Pywell for Thos. Rutter, Anth. Morris, George Mifflin & Tho's Potts, Being a Majority of the Proprietor's of Colbrook ffurnace Mett This 16 day of 6mo. 1736.

"And on a Complaint y^t^ some of the Own^rs^ of sd ffurnace were deficient in finding their proportion of Wood for Coal for the Carrying on the Blast

of s[d] ffurnace According to articles of Agreement w[th] Thomas Potts, Therefore made Inquiry Thereunto And find that there is a deficiency Chargable upon the Persons und[er]-named And it is now Agreed & Concluded that they & every of them Immediately find & Provide the Quantity of woodland annexed to their Names and y[t] y[e] possess Thos. Potts with the wood thereon Standing for the use of the sd. Colbrook furnace the next ensuing Blast. On failure whereof 't is Concluded & Agreed y[t] the sd. Thomas Potts reserve & Sell so much of their part & Share of the Pigg Iron Cast or to be runn & Cast as shall or may fully purchase or pay for their full Proportion of wood according to the und[r] Estimate made the day & date above, viz —

"Thomas Rutter * deceased, to make good	55 acres woodland
John Rutter * deceas[d], & Thos Potts	75 Ditto
Samuel Preston	75 Ditto
Edw[d] ffream	75 Do
Nath[l] ffrench	75 Do
Jno. Leycock	75 Do
Geo. Boon	37½ Do
	417½
Capt Attwood	

"Taken from the Minutes of sd Comp[y] And signed by us,

"ANTHo MORRIS
ALEXANDER WOODDROP
WILLIAM PYEWELL
GEORGE MIFFLIN
WM. ATTWOOD
THOMAS POTTS."

The amount of wood consumed by these charcoal furnaces was enormous. Warwick when in blast used from five to six thousand cords of wood annually, the product of about two hundred and forty acres of woodland.

Soon after Colebrookdale was rebuilt, Mount Pleasant Furnace

* These were the two sons of Thomas, Sen. Thomas, Jr., died in 1735, and John in 1734.

must have been erected, as I find a paper giving the first six blasts between the years 1738 and 1740. This furnace was situated on Perkiomen Creek, thirteen miles above Pottstown; no remains of it are now visible. Iron-works bearing the same name were afterwards built near the old site, of which some walls are still standing. Mount Pleasant was carried on by Thomas Potts and his sons; in 1748, David received a deed of one sixth of it from his father. The following paper proves that it was in active operation in 1738:—

Account Pig Metal & other Castings made att Mount Pleasant Ffurnace During the Following Blasts Viz

		T	cwt	qr	lb
First Blast, Commencing October 12th. 1738. Hove off Decr. 11th					
Made the said Blast	Pigs	85			
	Country Castings . . .	6	1	2	2
	Fforge Ditto		7	3	6
		91	9	1	8
Second Blast, Commencing March 14th: 1738/9. Hove off July 12th: 1739					
Made the said Blast	Pigs	173	14	3	
	Fforge Castings		10	2	
		174	5	1	
Third Blast, Commencing October 22d. 1739. Blowed out Dec: 14th. 1739					
Made the said Blast	Pigs	92	6	1	24
	Country Castings	5	14		23¾
	Fforge Ditto	1	10	1	19
A short Blast, From August 28th. To Septr: 7th. 1739, Included in ye above.					
		99	11		10¾
Fourth Blast, Commencing March 3d: 1739/40, Blowed out May 26th 1740					
Made the said Blast	Pigs	153	10		
	Country Castings	8	3	2	7
	Fforge Ditto	1	5	1	14
		162	18	3	21

		T	cwt	qr	lb
Fifth Blast Commencing August 28th: 1740.	Blowed out Novr. 16th				
Made the said Blast	Pigs	86	10		
	Country Castings . . .	12	3		3½
	Fforge Ditto		13	3	
		99	6	3	3½
Sixth Blast Commencing May 18th 1741.	Blowed out July 20th				
Made the said Blast	Pigs	60			
	Country Castings . . .	2	4		15
	Fforge Ditto	1	2	2	1
		63	6	2	16

Following the order of time, we must now cross the Schuylkill and look in at the French Creek Iron-Works. Those in operation there about 1734 were, as far as I can learn, Redding* Furnace, Coventry Forge, and the Vincent Steel-Works; though the place once occupied by the last two has been pointed out to me, I was unable to trace any remains of the buildings that once stood there.

The mines which supplied these works are situated a few miles above, and consist of surface deposits of brown and other hemitite ores; they are worked in an open quarry over several acres, and by a shaft one hundred and eighty feet deep. This rich mineral deposit was partly included in the grant of eight hundred acres to Samuel Nutt in 1718, and of one thousand more in 1733.

That copper as well as iron was extensively mined at French Creek is proved by a letter from Richard Peters, Secretary to the Board of War, August 19, 1777, wherein he asks that a load of copper, which had been sent to Philadelphia from that place, and is said to belong to the State, may be appropriated to the use of a furnace which had been casting cannon and was standing still for want of that metal. He also mentions that the affairs of French Creek Furnace, etc., are unsettled.

* The name is so spelled on old plans and maps. Two furnaces were erected bearing that name, about a mile from each other; one after the other was abandoned.

Mr. Nutt, who had no children to inherit his name and property, appears to have been particularly attached to his wife's daughter, Rebecca Savage. Having a nephew and namesake in England of a proper age, he sent for him to come over and marry her, arranging the matter according to the English fashion of those days; both parties, as far as we can learn, were quite willing to enter into the engagement made for them by their elders.

Samuel, Jr., probably arrived here in 1733, and they were married either in that or very early the following year, as Rebecca's name and that of her husband are signed to the marriage certificate of her sister Ruth and John Potts, April 11, 1734. At this date she could not have been sixteen years of age. Tradition asserts that she was a very beautiful girl, and that her rich dowry was far outweighed by her personal and mental charms. Her wedding dress of very elegant brocade, with high-heeled buckled shoes to match, were imported from England (as well as the bridegroom), and are still in the possession of the family of the writer. The first house built by Samuel Nutt at Coventry, and where probably both Rebecca and Ruth Savage were married, has long since been taken down, but it was described to me* as similar to the ancient houses in the old English town of Coventry. The frame was of immense hewn logs, between which were cemented stones; it was built beyond the present mansion house, and higher up the hill, and was standing until after the Revolution; for during that time Mrs. Grace (formerly Mrs. Nutt, Jr.) entertained there the officers of the army of Valley Forge. It is still spoken of as Coventry Hall. The house, of which a picture is given in this volume, was built, it is supposed, by Robert Grace, for Thomas Potts, on his marriage with Anna Nutt. We know that their daughter

* By an elderly lady still living, whose husband, much older than herself, lived in the neighborhood and remembered it well.

Coventry House.

Henrietta was born and married there, and that, sixty years after that last event, her husband, still living at the advanced age of ninety-six, stood upon the same spot in the parlor where more than half a century before he had received the marriage benediction.

Samuel Nutt was a member of Assembly from Chester County from 1723 to 1726, and when a new commission of peace was issued, on Patrick Gordon becoming governor of Pennsylvania, Nutt was appointed one of his Majesty's justices. In 1728 he was chosen by the Governor and Council to run the division line to separate Lancaster County from the old Chester County. He is the second person named with eleven others as fit and well qualified for this work; but he does not appear to have acted, for doubtless his own extensive private affairs were quite enough for him to attend to.

The 15th day of March, 1736, Samuel Nutt and William Bronson entered into an agreement with John Potts to carry on their furnace called Redding, recently built near Coventry, and of which they are styled "joint owners." He was "to cast the quantity of twenty-eight hundred weight of Cart-Boxes, Sash Weights or any other Particular small Castings every Month during the Continuance of the said Blast. . . . . And they also covenant that they y^e^ said Owners or their Clerks or Agents for the Time being, shall deliver no Quantity of Rum to any of the People Belonging to the Furnace or therein concerned, without a Note or Token from the said John Potts or his Agents or Assistants."

The following advertisement for a runaway servant is copied from the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of July, 1737, and is given as an interesting relic of the times:—

"French Creek iron works Chester County
July 3^rd^ 1737.

"Run away from the iron works aforesaid, a servantman David Mc'Quatty; by trade a Hammerer & Refiner, but has formerly followed shaloping up

& down the Bay from Egg Harbor. He is a Scotchman but speaks pretty good English, middle siz'd about 28 years of age of a thin visage & a little pockpetten, with a Roman nose & a few spots of gunpowder under his right eye.

"He is a talkertive man, given to liquor, & then very quarrelsome. He has such a trembling in the nerves that he can hold nothing in his hands steadily, he has a very small mouth & thin lips. He had on when he went away, a new drugget coat & jacket of a kind of yellowish or snuff color — a good new fine shirt — a new castor hat — a darkish silk handkerchief — a cotton cap — a pair of new linen drawers or a pair of Osenbrigs* trowsers, & a pair of large carved brass buckles in his shoes.

"Whoever secures the said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have £3 if taken up in this Province, or £5 if taken up in any other Province & all reasonable charges paid by

"*SAMUEL NUTT.*"

This man no doubt was a Redemptioner or Redemptionist as they were indiscriminately called; these servants were a sort of white slaves allowed in Pennsylvania, who were brought over from Great Britain and Germany by contractors and sea-captains, and on their arrival here were sold for a term of years to repay their passage-money. Lord Altham, the heir to the earldom of Annesley, was sold by his cruel uncle and brought to Pennsylvania, where he served several years as a Redemptioner, on a farm between Philadelphia and Lancaster, until discovered by some men from his Irish home. His case, tried in England, was very notorious, and served as the foundation for the celebrated novel of "Roderick Random," by Fielding, and the character of Harry Bertram in "Guy Mannering."

Samuel Nutt, Sen., died in 1737. His will was made on the 25th of September in that year. He gave one half of his estate to

* A coarse kind of cloth made of hemp tow, and sold in colonial times for one shilling sixpence per yard.

his son-in-law, Samuel Nutt, and Rebecca his wife, and the other half, after the payment of some legacies, to his own wife Anna; and he particularly directs that she is to have 120 acres of land on the north side of the south branch of French Creek, one hundred and thirty perches in length upon the stream on which to build a furnace, and leave to cut as much timber upon the lands adjacent as would suffice to erect the same. His idea seemed to have been that she and her sons might carry on this establishment, while her son-in-law managed Coventry.

This furnace was commenced the same year, and is still in possession of one branch of the Potts family, and known as Warwick. The following description of it is taken from Bishop's "History of American Manufactures": "The Warwick charcoal blast furnace on the south branch of French Creek was built in 1736. It was somewhat larger than the ordinary size of such furnaces at the present day, and having been reduced from nine to seven and one half feet in the boshes, and consequently in its make of iron, is still running, in other respects unchanged. It produced in 1857 from ore of the Warwick and the neighboring mines seven hundred and fifty-nine tons of boiler plate iron. In 1776 this furnace was engaged in casting iron for the State. It was blown by long wooden bellows propelled by water-wheels, and when in blast made twenty-five or thirty tons of iron per week." Before this furnace was finished, and not a year after his uncle's death, Samuel Nutt, Jr., died, and Rebecca was left a widow with one child when only twenty years old. On the 30th of April, 1740, she executed two deeds after the old English manner, a lease and a release to her mother, wherein it is stated that these two, the widow of Samuel Nutt the elder, and of Samuel Nutt the younger, had built a furnace (Warwick) for the seething of iron ore, etc., and she conveyed to her mother, Anna, one half part of two tracts of land, one of six

hundred and fifty acres, the other of seven hundred and five acres, upon part of which were the Warwick mansion and furnace.

The estate left by Samuel Nutt, Sen., appears by these deeds to have remained undivided for two years after his death, and these papers were no doubt executed to have the property satisfactorily arranged before the marriage of Mrs. Nutt, Jr., with Robert Grace, which took place soon after this date. About the time of the death of Samuel Nutt, Jr., Mr. Grace returned from his three years' travels in Europe; he was a friend and, I think, a relative of Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale, and he probably went up to that region soon after his arrival in Philadelphia, as we know he had been particularly interested in the study of metallurgy while abroad, as the following extract from a letter of Peter Collinson to John Bartram, the botanist, proves: "London, 1737. I hope thou have mine (i. e. letters) and the things by our friend Robert Grace, who has taken some pains to make himself master of fluxing metals. He will be able to give our friend Wolley some satisfaction as to the richness and quality of his ores."

The sister-in-law of John Potts was a young and lovely widow, mistress of a large estate on French Creek, and it would appear that Robert Grace soon paid court to her with success.

Franklin, in his Autobiography, relates the following: "In order of time I should have mentioned before, that, having in 1742 invented an open fireplace for the better warming of rooms and at the same time saving fuel, as the fresh air admitted was warmed in entering, I made a present of the model to Robert Grace, one of my early friends, who having an iron furnace, found the casting of the plates for these stoves a profitable thing, as they were growing in demand." During a visit to Warwick in the summer of 1868, the writer saw at Coventry one of these original stoves. In an inventory, made in 1796, of the personal estate of Colonel Thomas

Warwick, on French Creek.

Erected by Mrs. Samuel Nutt.

1737.

Potts's widow, the step-daughter of Robert Grace, one room in her house was designated as the "Stove-room." I had hoped to find this parlor with the Franklin stove surrounded by the ancient tiles remembered by her children, but they had all been taken away when the house was refitted and one part rebuilt, in 1803; but I was able to trace the stove to a house about half a mile distant, where I saw it. The pattern was of more antiquated design than that given by Lossing* as probably an original, and so clumsy and massive in structure that no doubt remained in my mind that the great Philosopher had sat beside its hearth admiring his new invention. The words "Warwick Furnace" were cast on the front in letters two inches long, but I searched in vain for any date. On my return to Warwick, I inquired of Mr. Nathaniel Potts (the present owner) for the old models; but he told me that they had all been destroyed long ago, and added that he remembered two of the old stoves in the Warwick mansion which were taken out more than fifty years since and melted up, giving place to more modern improvements. As the same fate seems to have overtaken all the other old Franklin stoves in the neighborhood, I endeavored to persuade the owner of this one to give it to the Pennsylvania Historical Society as a relic, but did not succeed.

Franklin often visited his friend Robert Grace at Coventry, and it is quite probable that he superintended the setting of this one himself. Having traced its history so clearly as an original Franklin stove, I hope it may be carefully preserved.

After 1740, Grace appears to have carried on the French Creek Iron-works in behalf of his wife, step-daughter, and mother-in-law with John Potts, part of whose interest was derived from his wife, as one of the heirs of Mrs. Nutt, Sen. As these furnaces and

* Field-Book of the Revolution, Vol. I. p. 328.

forges were built by private enterprise, when the owner died the heirs often worked them in undivided shares for the benefit of the family.

The following letter and proposals in the singularly beautiful writing of Robert Grace are in the author's possession, and are here copied to show how Warwick was managed in 1744:—

"MR. JOHN POTTS

"These are Proposals which I hope you will find calculated for the mutual advantage of all Partys.

"If you have any reasonable objection against any Clause or any Part of it, please to let me know it in writing. I shall readily agree to any Alteration that shall be judged equitable. The Circumstances of our affairs require that we should come to a Speedy Resolution.

"ROBERT GRACE.

"PHILAD^A 22^d October 1744.

"The Proposals of Robert Grace for the better ordering & carrying on the Works at Warwick Furnace for the next Blast.

"1. That a Manager be appointed, whose Business shall be to provide all the necessary Materials for carrying on the Blasts and keeping the Furnace in Repair. He is to hire & agree with Workmen for such Purposes, & generally to oversee & direct the Works, & take care that all Persons employed therein perform their Duty respectively. And when any Agreement with Workmen or for the furnishing Materials for the Works shall be made by the Manager, he shall forthwith cause such Agreement to be entered by the Company's Clerk in the Company's Books.

"2. That a Clerk be appointed, whose Business shall be to receive & dispose of, to the best Advantage, the Goods & Merchandizes that shall be sent to the Furnace for the Use of the Company. He shall pay the Workmen & all persons employed in & about the Works of the Furnace according to the Agreement made with them by the Manager. He shall once in every three Months render a true Account of the Sales of the said Goods & also furnish true Copies to each of the Owners, of all the Transactions entered in the Company's Books, which shall lye open at all times to the Inspection & Examination of each of the Owners. He shall also keep a just Account of

the Pigs & all Kinds of Castings made at the Furnace & in what Manner, & for whose Use the same shall from Time to Time be disposed of.

"3. That all the Goods & Merchandizes that shall be disposed of at the Furnace, shall be sold on the Account of the Company in general, & not on the Account of any of the Owners in Particular; it being the Intention of the Owners that none of them shall sell or dispose of any dry Goods at the Furnace without the Consent of all the Company.

"4. Erased.

"5. That an agent be appointed to purchase at Philadelphia with the Produce of the Furnace such Goods as shall be necessary to supply the Workmen employed in & about the Works belonging to the Furnace in such Quantities & of such sorts as the Manager in Writing shall direct.

"6. That at all Times when any Goods shall be sent up by the Agent to the Furnace, he shall send at the Same time a true Account of their Cost, of whom bought, & of the Time allowed for Payment.

"7. That the Manager & in Default of him the Clerk, shall send down such Quantities of Piggs, Barr Iron or Castings to the agent as shall enable him to discharge at the Time agreed upon the Debts so to be contracted on account of the Furnace in manner afores[d].

"8. That the Clerk once in every three months shall make a Calculation of the Disburstments & Expences made for the Furnace, & of what each Party shall have furnished towards such Disburstments & Expenses. And if on such Calculations any of the Owners shall be found to be in Arrear, Then, if after Thirty days notice thereof, he or She doe not make good or Discharge such arrearage, the Manager & in Default of him the Clerk, shall have Power, & shall also be obliged at the request of any of the Partys, to dispose of the Piggs or Castings of Such owner in arrear, at a ready money price in order to make good the said arrearage. But when any of the Partys be not in Arrear, Then the Manager or Clerk shall at any Time deliver the Piggs & Castings belonging to such Party to his or her order & not otherwise.

"9. That all bad Debts made on the Sale of the Goods or Merchandizes to be sold at the Furnace be born by the Company each of them in proportion to his or her share in the Furnace.

"10. That the Agent & Clerk shall before they enter on their respective Employments promise & engage under their hands to conform themselves

agreeable to the Intention of these Articles, & for that Purpose each of them shall be furnished with a copy of the same Articles.

"11. That the Manager shall be allowed by the Company a yearly salary of Pounds & and the Clerk a salary of Pounds.

"12. & Lastly To the Intent that any Differences which may hereafter arrise on the Construction of these Articles, or any part thereof or on any other Matter relating to the Partnership, may be always accomodated in an Amicable manner, It is hereby agreed, that when any such Differences shall happen, the Same shall be submitted, at the Request of any of the Partys, to four Arbitrators, the Determination of whom (Delivered in Writing under their Hands or under the Hands of any three of them) shall be final & conclusive, Their Award being given within Thirty Days after such submission and appointment."

Early in the Revolution, Samuel Potts and Thomas Rutter entered into an agreement with the Council of Safety to cast cannon and shot for the government. I copy from an old account found among the family papers the amount manufactured there during six* months. The reader may be surprised to find the peaceful item of clock-weights entered with the shot, but it must be remembered that an order had been issued and persons appointed to take from every house in Philadelphia all the lead which could be found excepting clock-weights, as the iron substitutes, says the record, were not yet ready. A large number of cannon were also cast at this furnace, and the powder on the following account was furnished by government to prove them. Several cannon which did not stand the test are still to be seen half sunk in the banks of French Creek, where they have remained for nearly a century, as the cost of raising them from the marshy ground would be more than the worth of the iron.

* This agreement was made March 30, 1776.

The Council of Safety in Acc^t With Rutter & Potts.

Dr.

1776		T	c	q	lb			£	s	d
	To 151 Shot of 32^lb Each W^d	2	3	0	16					
	To 573 Ditto of 24^lb D° W^d	6	2	3	4					
	To 1260 Ditto of 22^lb D° W^d	12	7	2						
	To 6247 Ditto of 18^lb D° W^d	50	3	3	26					
	To 1420 Ditto of 12^lb D° W^d	7	12	0	16					
		78	19	2	6	@ £20		1579	11	0
	To 1522 Shot of 9^lb Each W^d	6	2	1	6	@ £22		134	10	10
	To 3153 Ditto of 8^lb D° W^d	11	5	0	24	@ £23		259	0	8
	To 1472 Ditto of 6^lb D° W^d	3	18	3	22	@ £24		94	14	7
	To 3006 Ditto of 4^lb D° W^d	5	7	1	12	@ £25		134	4	3
	To Clock Weights W^d	4	11			@ D°		113	15	
								2315	16	4
	To 7584 Halfpound Shot W^d 3792^lb @ 8^d							126	8	
	To 952^lb Grape Shot					@ D°		31	14	8
	To Cash p^d W^m Hutchison for haul^g Powder								10	
		T	c	q	lb					
	To 203 Shot of 22^lb Each W^d	1	19	2	18	@ £20		39	13	7
	To 282 Ditto of 4^lb D° W^d	0	10	0	8	@ £25		12	12	
	To 374 Ditto of 6^lb D° W^d	1	0	0	4	@ £24		24	1	
	To 747 Ditto of 3^lb D° W^d	1	0	0	1	@ £26		26	0	3
								2576	15	10

Certified 26^th October 1776

ROB^T TOWERS

To Ballance on Cannon Acc^t	379	5	9
	2956	1	7

Cr.

	£	s	d
By 13^lb Powder			
By Cash Paid	1500	0	0

During the early years of the Revolution, Warwick was in constant operation for government, as the following from Colonial Records proves:—

"Five days after the battle of Brandywine (1777) the two armies were to engage, but were prevented by a tremendous rain-storm which lasted a day

and night. The American army retired to Warwick Furnace, where they found their ammunition was all ruined by the rain; here they procured a fresh supply."

In the act of Assembly* passed by Massachusetts in 1727 regulating the prices of merchantable articles, the rate of bar-iron is put down at 48/. Cast-iron pots and kettles, 48/ a hundred.

In 1777 another act passed by the same State places "good refined iron at 50/ per cwt., and Bloomery iron at 30/ per cwt. at the place of manufactory." I have been at some trouble to look out from the original papers the prices of iron at the Potts furnaces and forges at about the same date.

In 1731 pig-iron was sold at Colebrookdale Furnace in large quantities at £5 10s.† per ton.
In 1765 pig-iron brought £7 per ton.
In 1767 " " £8 10s. per ton.
In 1774 " " £7 5s. " this was a quantity of 725 tons.
In 1775 " " " " "
In 1776 " " " " "
In 1781 " " £10 " " for 100 tons, hard money to be paid for it.
In 1784 " " £11 10s. "
In 1762 bar-iron brought £34 "
In 1781 25 tons bar-iron well drawn for slitting purposes, £35 per ton in hard money.

For castings, which seem to have been divided into two kinds, namely, forge castings and country castings, the last including all articles of domestic use:—

In 1774 anvil and forge plate castings	14/ per hundred weight.
In 1774 a Dutch oven	15/.
In 1774 two large Moravian stoves	£9 apiece.
In 1779 a ton of pots	£700.
In 1779 5 tons of stoves at	£400 per ton.
In 1785 Franklin stoves sold at retail	£5 10s. apiece.
In 1785 ten-plate stoves	£10 "
In 1785 large six-plate stoves	£7 "
In 1785 small six-plate stoves	£5 10s. "

* Felt's Massachusetts Currency.

† Pennsylvania currency, a pound being equal to $ 2.66.

The following, copied from the accounts of David Potts, Jr., who then owned and carried on Pine Forge, will give an idea of the business of one of these forges just before the Revolution, and the amount of pig-iron used in it. He bought of Warwick Furnace:—

			£	s.	£	s.
In 1774, June 27,	50¼	tons pig-iron at	7	5	351	15
In 1774, Nov. 8,	100	" "	"	"	725	
In 1774, Dec. 13,	50	" "	"	"	362	10
In 1775, Feb. 7,	15	" "	"	"	108	15
In 1775, Dec. 1,	79	" "	"	"	567	15
In 1776, July 9,	120	" "	"	7	840	

In January, 1781, the said David Potts paid for 100 cords of wood at the rate of 4/9 per cord in specie, and engaged several hundred cords more at the same price. The rate then of Continental currency is stated as 75 to 1.

From the fact that David purchased this iron from Warwick, twelve miles distant from his own forge, and paid 15/ per ton for "haulling" it, I infer that Colebrookdale Furnace, only four miles above Pine Forge, was at that time given up. His father, Thomas, who had succeeded his grandfather, Thomas Potts, in the ownership of this old furnace, had died in 1762, and it is probable that soon after that date it was discontinued.

The old mines at Colebrookdale which Rutter opened in 1717, and the Potts family worked so successfully for a series of years, are rich in veins of magnetic iron and copper. Towards the close of the last century, on account of the difficulty and expense of raising the ore, they were abandoned; but within the last five years the improvements in mining, with the aid of steam and coal, have caused them to be again worked to the great advantage of the owners. Two years ago a branch railroad was built from Pottstown, which takes the coal up and brings the ore down to the

Reading Railroad; and Colebrookdale, now called Boyertown, is again a scene of busy industry.

The original patent of William Penn to Thomas Rutter, of three hundred acres in Manatawny, issued in 1714–15, is still in the possession of his great-great-great-grandson.

From this document it appears that Thomas Rutter's purchases of land in that region, began several years earlier than the date given by Dickinson of the first iron made there; before this grant Rutter had received a deed of the land from the Surveyor-General, and the patent was issued to confirm the same. This tract was on the borders of "Manahatawny Creek," and no doubt it is the three hundred acres whereon Poole and Pine Forge were built; for more than half a century that was the amount of land comprised in the Pine Forge estate. I copy the patent verbatim, as it will be interesting to the descendants of the pioneer iron-master, and show the present generation on what terms the grants in Penn's Province were held: —

"William Penn True and absolute Proprietor and Governour in chief of the Province of Pensilvania and Territories thereunto belonging To all unto whom these presents shall come send Greeting Whereas there is a certain Tract of Land situate on Manahatawny Creek in y^e^ County of Philad^a^ Beginning at a Spanish Oak by the s^d^ Creek in a line of y^e^ Land laid out to Andrew Wiedman therein by y^e^ same and other Land * * * * North twenty degrees East * * * Three Hundred & twenty perches to a corner White Oak mean South seventy degrees East by a line of Marked Trees One Hundred seventy four perches to a corner post then South Twenty degrees West by a line of Trees two hundred and thirteen perches to an Ash Tree by the s^d^ creek then up y^e^ same on y^e^ several courses thereof to y^e^ place of beginning containing Three Hundred acres being part of One thousand acres granted to David Powel at my departure from y^e^ s^d^ Province y^e^ last day of y^e^ Eight month in the year one thousand seven hundred and one and ordered to be laid out together with ffive hundred acres more in one Warrant

for Eight hundred acres by a Warrant from my present Commissioners of Property bearing date y^e^ twenty eight day of the sixth month last and y^e^ s^d^ Three Hundred acres being surveyed and Returned into the Surveyor Genr^l^ Office was by the s^d^ David Powel by deed dated y^e^ ffourteenth day of January last past Granted and conveyed to Thomas Rutter of y^e^ s^d^ county and his heirs — who Requesting a confirmation thereof Know Ye that as well in consideration of a competent sum of Money to Me paid and satisfyed the s^d^ David Powel in y^e^ business of Resurveys and of his afores^d^ Grant as of y^e^ Quit-rents hereinafter reserved I HAVE GIVEN Granted Released and confirmed, and by these presents for me my heirs and successors Doe Give Grant Release and confirm unto y^e^ s^d^ Thomas Rutter and his heirs all those y^e^ s^d^ Three hundred acres of Land as the same is now sett forth — Bounded and Limited as aforesaid with all Mines Minerals Quarries Meadows Marshes Savannahs Swamps Cripples Woods Underwoods Timber and Trees Wayes Waters Watercourses Liberties Proffits commodities Advantages Herediterments and Appurtenances whatsoever to y^e^ S^d^ Three hundred acres of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within y^e^ Bounds and Limits aforesaid (three full and clear ffifth parts of all Royal Mines free from all deductions and Reprisals for digging & Refining the same only Excepted and hereby reserved) And also free leave Right and Liberty to and for the said Thomas Rutter his heirs assigns to Hawk Hunt ffish and ffowle in and upon y^e^ hereby granted Lands & premises or upon any part thereof To HAVE AND TO HOLD, the s^d^ Three hundred acres of Land and premises hereby Granted (except before excepted) with their appurtenances to y^e^ s^d^ Thomas Rutter his heirs assigns To y^e^ only use and behoof of y^e^ s^d^ Thomas Rutter his heirs and assigns forever To BE HOLDEN of me my heirs and successors Proprietarys of Pensilvania as of our Manor or Reputed Manor of Springetsbury in y^e^ county of Philad^a^ in free and common Soccage by ffealty only in lieu of all other services Yielding and Paying therefore Yearly to Me my Heirs and Successors at Philadelphia or upon the first day of March in every Year from y^e^ first survey thereof One English Silver Shilling for Every hundred acres or value thereof in coin current To such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same. IN WITNESS whereof I have by vertue of my commission to my Proprietary Deputies hereinafter named bearing date y^e^ ninth day of Novem-

ber in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Eleven caused my Great Seal to be hereunto affixed By and with the consent and approbation of Henry Goldney and others y^e^ Trustees for raising a certain Sum of money out of y^e^ said Province witnessed by their Power to my s^d^ Deputies bearing date y^e^ tenth day of y^e^ s^d^ November. Witness Richard Hill Isaac Norris and James Logan my s^d^ Deputies at Philadelphia y^e^ twelfth day of twelfth month ffebruary in y^e^ year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fourteen fifteen and y^e^ first year of y^e^ Reign of King George over Great Britain &c

RICHARD HILL ISAAC NORRIS JAMES LOGAN.

Pine Forge, which is still standing, is, no doubt, the oldest iron-works in Pennsylvania. It is situated on the main branch of the Manatawny, five miles above Pottstown, and more than four miles below Colebrookdale Furnace.

It is believed to have been one of the forges established by Thomas Rutter, Sen., and it is interesting to his descendants and to those of Thomas Potts to note the different members of the family into whose hands it passed and by whom it has been carried on until a recent period.

Thomas Rutter's will, executed in 1728, does not specify the names of his "forges and furnaces in Mahanatawnie," but we infer that one of them was called Pine Forge, because in connection with the line above quoted he mentions "my 200 acres of land leased to y^e^ company," which appears by the following clause in the will of Thomas Potts, Sen., written in 1747, to be part of that property.

To "my son John one third of Pine fforge, with the one third of the hundred acres of land on which the same stands, and the one third of *two hundred acres of land adjoining, commonly called y^e^ Company's land*, at two hundred and twenty five pounds."

It is probable that Thomas Rutter and his son-in-law Samuel

Mansion House at Pine Forge.

Savage built and occupied, at their first coming to Manatawny, the stone house at Pine Forge, part of which is still standing. That Thomas Potts, Sen., lived there and carried on the works, as well as his son John, by whom it was greatly enlarged, there can be no question.

By the following clause in the will of John Potts, executed in 1767, it will be seen how he had increased the size of the estate: —

"Item: whereas I stand seized in fee simple of a forge in the county of Berks, by the name of Pine Forge, with the following tract of land thereunto belonging, viz. 300 acres which I purchased from Mary Rees,* 150 acres which I bought from Seeny Savage,† 200 acres which I bought from John Jones, 150 which I bought from Marcus Hulings Jr., 125 acres which I bought from Thomas Coombe, 225 acres which I bought from the Trustees of the Loan Office, and 100 acres whereon the said house now stands, containing in the whole 1280 acres of land."

By the following advertisement, this large estate appears to have been divided after the death of John Potts, and offered for sale separately: —

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, March 2d, 1769.

"To be sold on Friday, 10th March, 1769, at Thomas Dewees's in Pottsgrove, Philadelphia County, the following plantations situated in Amity and Douglas townships, Berks County, being part of the estate of John Potts, late of Pottsgrove, deceased, viz.: Four valuable plantations containing about 200 acres each, with plenty of good meadow on each plantation, good part cleared, the upland extraordinary good, and the whole well timbered; also one other plantation containing about 350 acres, 25 of meadow, and about 80 upland cleared; there is on this place a *forge* for making *iron* called *Pine Forge,* a saw-mill, etc.; also a good stone dwelling-house, workmen's houses,

* Daughter of Thomas Rutter, Sen., and so called in her father's will.

† This was Zanes Savage, a son of George, and probably a grandson of the John mentioned in Samuel Savage's will as his brother.

barn, stable, etc.; the unimproved land well timbered; also one other tract, containing 150 acres, with about 10 acres meadow cleared, the remainder extremely good land and well timbered. The purchaser paying part of the money down, may have a considerable time for payment of the remainder by

"SAMUEL POTTS,
"*Executor.*"

At this time the forge, with the three hundred and fifty acres of land above mentioned, was purchased for two thousand pounds by David Potts, Jr. (the son and grandson of Thomas Potts, Jr., and Sen.), who in 1768 had married his uncle John's daughter Anna, and the newly wedded pair appear to have settled there and improved the estate until their death; when, leaving only two young daughters, the property was again offered for sale. The following is copied from the original handbill, which is handsomely printed in English and German:—

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC SALE,

On the firſt day of OCTOBER next, on the Premiſes,

THAT noted and well ſituated Forge, commonly known by the Name of Pine Forge, in Berks County, with 359 Acres of Land, one Half whereof is cleared and well improved, 15 Acres being watered Meadow of a ſuperior Quality, and an excellent Orchard. There are on the Premiſes, a good Stone Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Blackſmiths Shop, Coal-Houſe and Saw-Mill, with convenient and neceſſary Out-Buildings for the Accommodation of the Workmen. The Forge hath been lately repaired completely, and is now in the beſt Order. There will be ſold with the above Premiſes, about 60 Acres of Woodland, within three Miles of ſaid Forge, and alſo two good Teams of Horſes with Waggons, and a conſiderable Quantity of Wood and Coal prepared, which the Purchaſer of the above Premiſes may have at firſt Coſt, alſo all neceſſary Utenſils for carrying on the ſaid Works; Houſehold-Furniture, Milch Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. The aforementioned Articles are ſold, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of David Potts, jun. deceased.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale, by

SAMUEL POTTS, Executor.

Any Perſon, who may wiſh to purchaſe the above Premiſes, is requeſted to attend early, as they will firſt be diſpoſed of, that the Purchaſer may have an Opportunity of accommodating himſelf with the Articles neceſſary for carrying on the Works.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock preciſely.

Auguſt 7, 1783.

Printed by MELCHIOR STEINER, in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Es wird Versteigert werden,

Den Ersten nächsten October, auf dem Platze.

Die berühmte und wohlgelegene Eisenschmeltz, welche gemeiniglich unter dem Namen der Pein Eisenschmeltz bekannt ist, in Berks Caunty, nebst 359 Acker Land, wovon die eine Hälfte geklart und wohl verbessert ist, 15 Acker sind gewässerte Wiesen von ausserordentlicher Güte, und ein vortrefflicher Baumgarten. Es befindet sich auf dem Platz, ein gut steinern Haus, Scheuer, Schmiedewerkstatt, Kohlenhaus und Sägmühle, nebst den nöthigen Aussengebäuden für die Arbeitsleute. Die Eisenschmeltze ist letzthin gänzlich ausgebessert worden, und befindet sich nun im besten Stande. Mit obigem Platz sollen auch 60 Acker Holzland, drey Meilen von besagter Eisenschmeltze versteigert werden, deßgleichen zwey gute Gespann Pferde mit Wägen, und eine beträchtliche Quantität Holz und zubereiteter Kohlen, welche der Käufer des obigen Platzes um den Ankauf haben kan, wie auch alle nöthige Werkzeuge besagtes Werk anzutreiben; Hausrath, Milchkühe, Schweine, Schaafe, u. d. g. Oben gemeldete Artikel werden zufolge des letzten Willens des verstorbenen David Potts, des Jüngern, verkauft.

Die Bedingungen werden am Tage der Versteigerung bekannt gemacht werden, von

Samuel Potts, Executor.

Einige Person, so Lust hat obige Plätze zu kaufen, wird ersucht, frühe zugegen zu seyn, dieweilen solche zuerst losgeschlagen werden sollen, damit der Käufer Gelegenheit haben möge, sich mit den nöthigen Artikel zu versehen, um das Werk anzutreiben.

Die Versteigerung wird precis um Elf Uhr ihren Anfang nehmen.

Gedruckt bey Melchior Steiner, in der Rees-strasse, nahe bey der Dritten-strasse.

Pine Forge was then bought by David Rutter (the great-grandson of both Thomas Rutter and Thomas Potts), who married about this time his cousin, a daughter of John Potts, Jr., the Loyalist.

David repaired and partially rebuilt the house, and carried on the works until his death in 1815, when his son, John Potts Rutter, took it. He also married a cousin, Emily, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Potts) Potts, of Glasgow, who was the great-granddaughter of John Potts, Sen., through two of his sons, namely, Samuel and David. The children of this marriage were therefore lineally descended from the first Thomas Rutter through his children Anna and Thomas, and from John Potts, Sen., through his four children, Martha, Samuel,* David, and John, Jr. It is very seldom in this country that the same business is carried on for seven generations by the descendants of the original founders, or that one house has sheltered within its walls, like that at Pine Forge, those who can claim a lineal descent through six different lines from the first occupants; yet Warwick Furnace and the house belonging to it presents a similar record, for the land granted in 1718 to Samuel Nutt, Sen., on which they stand, has never been out of the family, and the establishment is now owned by Nathaniel Potts (an elderly single gentleman) and his brothers and sisters. They are grandchildren on their father's side of Samuel Potts, and on their mother's of David of Pine Forge, and Anna, daughter of John. David, the eldest brother of this family, who so long and so successfully carried on Warwick (dying in 1863), married his cousin Anna Nutt May, the great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Samuel Nutt, Sen., and great-granddaughter of Mrs. Nutt, Jr., and granddaughter of Colonel

* To give some idea of the extent of the iron business of the family one hundred and ten years ago, I quote from Samuel's books of 1762 the amount of bar-iron made and sold for him alone during that year: 107 tons, 6 cwt., 3 qr., 17 lbs.; this at £34 per ton is put down at the sum of £3,052 5*s.* 2*d.*

Thomas Potts, the first owners of Warwick; while another brother married a daughter of Colonel Thomas Potts's son Thomas, and the children and grandchildren of the last-named are the sixth and seventh generation from Anna (Rutter Savage) Nutt, by whom both the house and furnace were built.

Bishop, in the "History of American Manufactures," says, "There are few reliable statistics either of the number or product of iron-works in any of the States in the last century." The following list, found among the family papers, is therefore a valuable one, as it purports to give, not only the names of the furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania, but the amount of iron made, the grain consumed, and the number of people employed in the manufacture of this important article. Unfortunately the paper is without date, but there is internal evidence that it was prepared before 1793. It is in the handwriting of Samuel Potts, and I have little doubt but that it was compiled by him for the use of the Congress which enacted the tariff in 1789, whereby the iron interest of the country was protected.

Under the list of furnaces, but not included in the numbering, are some of the old ones which we know were not in working order in 1788; while Joanna in Union township, Berks County, which was named for Mrs. Samuel Potts, and owned by her husband, son, and other relatives, and is mentioned in Samuel's will in 1793 as in operation at that time, is not included in the number given. It will also be noticed that some forges alluded to in the previous pages as Poole, Vincent, Mount Joy, and Rutter's Forge are not down, showing that these old and first-established ones had then been abandoned.

I cannot close this chapter upon the early iron-works of Pennsylvania more appropriately than by giving a copy of the document, which is neatly written upon a large folio sheet of thick wire-wove paper.

List of Furnaces in Pennsylvania.

	viz	1. Warwick	1,200 *
		2. Hopewell	700
Maryan.		3. Durham	400
Codorus.		4. German	300
Martick.		5. Oley	200
Reading.		6. Mount Pleasant	50
Colebrookdale.		7. Rebecca	400
Herryford.		8. Berkshire	500
		9. Elizabeth	500
		10. Cornwell	500
		11. Mount Hope	500
		12. Carlisle	400
		13. Pine Grove	200
		14. Chalmbers	300

14) 6150 (439

Forges.

	Salford,	Glasgow,	Windsor,
	Green Lane,	Pine,	T. Olds,
	Valley,	Spring,	Martick,
36,000 bar.	Pennel,	Oley,	Speedwell.
	Sarum,	Millgrove,	Hopewell,
1000 tons casting.	Twaddles,	Mount Pleasant,	C. Grubb's,
	Doe-run,	Fosh's,	Cadorus,
	Brandewine,	Birdsburrough,	Spring,†
	More's,	Gibralter,	Carlisle,
	Vanleers,	Mosealom,	Mountain,
	Coventry,	Charming,	Chalmbers.
	Young's,		34 Forges.

Persons employed in making iron in Pennsylvania. between ten and twelve thousand, supposed to consume 132,000 bushels of grain.

Grain consumed by horses, 80,000 bushels.

£ 63,000 expended in grain.

£ 100,500 produce of iron.

5,000 Tons of pig-iron.

* Probably the number of tons of iron made at each the year previous.

† Probably in York County, not the one named in the preceding column.

By the above account it appears that Pennsylvania produced in the year 1788 five thousand tons of pig-iron, thirty-six thousand tons of bar-iron, and one thousand tons of castings, at a valuation of one hundred thousand five hundred pounds, and employed between ten and twelve thousand men, who, with the horses used in the work, consumed two hundred and twelve thousand bushels of grain.

The engraving of the mansion house at Pine Forge in this book is from a photograph taken October, 1872, and represents the oldest part of the building. There remains on the premises a relic of the olden times in the shape of a pig of iron bearing the mark T P 1740.

CHAPTER IV.

ABOUT the year 1690, Thomas Potts, Sen., settled in Bristol Township. His land was in the immediate neighborhood of Germantown, and adjoined that of John Moore and Samuel Richardson, and was quite near to the-side lot of Peter Keurlis, described in a former chapter. It is probable that his brother, the father of Thomas Potts, Jun., had died in England, as there is no record of his having lived in this country, and that the uncle brought over his nephew and namesake with some others of the same family. Thomas Potts, Sen., is mentioned in the early records of Germantown in 1692; in 1695 he is recorded as serving on a jury there. He built two grist-mills on a branch of Frankfort Creek, between Germantown and Philadelphia, which were long known by his name; these, with the houses, improvements, and one hundred acres of land, he sold in 1702 to George Gray for "£400 pounds lawful silver money of the said Province." From this time he appears for several years to have given up all worldly business, and devoted himself to the duties of a Public Friend, as the ministers of that society are termed. In the Abington* records his name occurs fre-

* I have been informed by the clerk of Abington meeting, to whom I am indebted for important information, that the early records in his possession are very imperfect. They

quently. He received from that meeting certificates at different dates to visit, "in the service of truth," Friends in New England, New York, the West Indies, Ireland, and Great Britain. From contemporary writers I find that he accomplished all these journeys. In Hazard's Register it is stated, "About this time (1705), or in the last year, Thomas Potts, of Pennsylvania, went to pay a religious visit to Friends in England and Ireland." In 1705, William Penn, writing from England, mentions Thomas Potts as about to return to Pennsylvania, and the same year his name appears as one of the trustees of the Quaker meeting-house to be built in Germantown. In 1707 he is named in Thomas Chalkley's Journal * as the companion of himself and Anthony Morris on a visit to Friends in the West Indies; from thence he sailed again for England. In 1711 he accompanied Thomas Chalkley to New England, and among the Friends of Flushing, Long Island, he met Judith Smith, to whom he was united in marriage during the following year. In 1715 he removed to Talbot County, Maryland, but returned to his old home in Bristol Township in 1717, where he resided until his death, which took place two years afterwards. His will, recorded at Philadelphia, was drawn by Pastorius in 1719,

and is a handsomely written document. It is witnessed by the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim" † and his son Samuel.‡

appear, he says, to have been at first written on loose slips of paper, and afterwards copied into a book. Few deaths and births are registered, but marriages, requiring the consent of the meeting, are recorded with more certainty.

* Thomas Chalkley was an eminent Quaker preacher, and his Journal, a volume of several hundred pages, was published many years ago.

† Whittier's poem having made Pastorius widely known, it is believed that his autograph will interest many readers, and a fac-simile of the signature on the above-named will is here introduced.

‡ Pastorius, in a letter to his father, dated Germantown, June 6, 1692, writes, "My wife

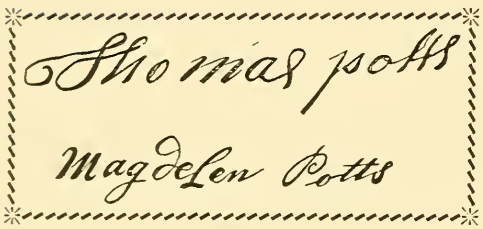
Thomas Potts's only child, a young son named Thomas, was left to the care of his mother Judith; and her brothers-in-law, Samuel Bowne of Flushing, L. I., and Joseph Latham of New York, were appointed with her joint executors of the will.

The widow, Judith Potts, married Mr. Sharp, and many years after her son joined her in a transfer of property, the deed of which is recorded in Philadelphia.

I have given this slight sketch of Thomas Potts, Sen., before entering upon the history of his nephew and namesake, who until the death of his uncle was called junior.

bore to me, March 30, 1690, a little son called Johan-Samuel, and April, 1692, she gave me a second son, whom we have named Henry in holy baptism." This last proves Pastorius was not a Quaker, as that sect denies the sacrament of baptism.

FIRST GENERATION.



Thomas Potts, Jun., was born in 1680, according to family tradition in Wales; as he came to Pennsylvania at a tender age, he could have retained only a faint remembrance of his home in the Old World. Brought up among the Germans, who had transplanted a bit of the father-land to Germantown, their language was to him like his native tongue; and his marriage, at the age of nineteen, to Martha Keurlis, a member of one of the twelve families who accompanied Pastorius to America, allied him still closer to their interests. He was educated as a Quaker, and from the record of his marriage it would appear that both he and Martha Keurlis were members of meeting. We know that Thomas Potts, Sen., was an active Friend, and that Peter Keurlis was nominally one, and that these young people conformed to the custom of Friends regarding marriage; they passed, as it is called, two meetings, and at a monthly meeting held at Abington the 20th of 8th mo., 1699, were formally married "in the unity of Friends." I have been unable, after diligent search, to find the original certificate of this marriage with its list of signers, and it does not appear to have been recorded in full, as

was customary at some of the early meetings in Pennsylvania. From the time of this marriage, Thomas Potts, Jun., though under age, became interested in buying and selling land in Germantown and on the Schuylkill, and there is on record a deed dated 1707, confirming a sale he made in 1700, when a minor.

He is mentioned in the Germantown records, 28th 4th mo., 1701, as releasing a person from the custody of the sheriff; but the offence could not have been a very great one in the eyes of the good people of Germantown, for the following year he was himself made sheriff, and "in the 16th day 12th mo., 1702–3, Thomas Potts, Jun., Sheriff, with others of the Corporation were attested to serve in their respective places and offices."

As there are those who may think he was very young at this date to hold this office, I would refer to the condition of Germantown as described in a letter from Pastorius dated 1698. After alluding to the laws of Philadelphia, he says, "Those in Germantown established by me are different, for, according to the privileges William Penn has given to this town, we have our own courts of justice, mayor, town council, and other officials." And in another letter he says, "The laws are administered in German, but after the English forms." German was the language universally spoken in the town, and yet English Quakers had settled within the limits of Pastorius's jurisdiction; it was therefore important that an office of this kind should be held by a person familiar with both languages. Thomas Potts, Jun., was an enterprising young man of English ancestry and Quaker principles, and by his marriage into one of the original German families he held an influential position with both parties. He lived in Germantown or the neighborhood until the death of his wife, which took place about 1716.

It was probably while his family was broken up by this affliction that he was induced by Thomas Rutter to emigrate to the Mana-

tawny region; although I am unable to find evidence of the date of his removal thither, there are facts which lead me to believe it was previous to 1720. One of these is his second marriage with Magdelen, daughter of Israel Robeson. Andrew, the father of Israel, is mentioned in Colonial Records as living in West Jersey in 1685; but he is not named among the early *English* settlers in Smith's History of New Jersey. Yet in that work he appears as an owner of land there in 1687, and is mentioned as the surveyor-general of the Province. The same year he was chosen by the Proprietors as one of the eleven commissioners and trustees of West Jersey "to transact and agitate their publick affairs." I had been led to suppose that the family was of Scotch origin; but my researches into original records prove it to have been Swedish.* In the list of Swedes sent to Charles XI., in 1693, headed, "An accurate list of all the men, women, and children now found living in New-Sweden, at present Pennsylvania, on the river Delaware," Anders Robertson is put down as the head of a family of three persons. In the records of Gloria Dei, the Swedes' church at Wicaco, now Philadelphia, the name is often spelt Robisson, as it is still always pronounced in Pennsylvania, though one of the descendants of Andrew, who settled some time ago in New Bedford, Massachusetts, is, with his family, called Robeson, according to the orthography, changing the name from three syllables to two.

It is probable that Andrew Robeson left Wicaco with some of he English who arrived there to colonize New Jersey under the Duke of York's patent, not unlikely as an interpreter and surveyor; but he returned to Philadelphia, where he became one of Penn's councillors in 1693, as appears by the following minute in

* The Swedish colony on the Delaware was inaugurated by an edict of Gustavus Adolphus in 1626, and the first settlers came to America, according to Acrelius, in 1636, under Queen Christina.

the records of Council at the above date: "Andrew Robeson and Robert Turner* did subscribe the Test, the declaration of fidelitie and the profession of the Christian faith, and afterwards did promise to perform the substance contained in the oath of a Councillor as in the presence of God, and by his Excellency's appointment took their places at the Councill board." He was also appointed the same year one of the five Provincial judges. He received large grants of land, among which was a tract at the mouth of Wissahicon, where he erected mills and made many improvements. A township opposite Amity, on the west side of the Schuylkill, bears his name; and there we find, in 1720, his second son, Israel, was settled. In March of that year the upper inhabitants of the west side of Schuylkill petition that they may not be set off into Chester County, and the document is signed by Israel Robeson, Francis Hughes, Henry Bull, John Sinclair, and forty others. In answer I find that the minutes of the Executive Council in 1721 contain the following: "The Secretary represented that he found that most of the petitioners past over Schuylkill from the settlements on the eastern side of it, which were considerable before there were any of note on the western side so high up the river; they were accordingly taxed in the township formerly called Mahanatawny, but now Amity Township, there being no practicable road between those parts and Chester." Thus we see that before 1720 Israel Robeson was living near Manatawny, and, as the first signer of the petition, the most important inhabitant on the west side. I have reason to believe that Thomas Potts's second marriage took place there about 1718, though the attempts I have made to find the record of it have been unavailing.

Rutter appears to have held the lands purchased by him in the

* Robert Turner is one of the twenty-four proprietors of West Jersey mentioned in Smith's History in 1682.

Manatawny district to the end of his life; but immediately after his death, in 1728–29, I find certificates of various rights of land bought by Thomas Potts, and in 1730 the son of Thomas Rutter conveyed to him two hundred and fifty acres, being half of the Colebrookdale estate, on which the mansion-house was situated. The house, of which an engraving is here given, is supposed to have been erected about this time; an older one known to have been occupied by Thomas Rutter is now no longer standing. This mansion was the birthplace of many of the descendants of Thomas Potts, and is called in family records Popodickon; for several years I endeavored to determine the locality by questioning the aged members of the family and consulting old maps, but only recently, when making the inquiry of a gentleman in Pottstown whose mind is stored with memories of the past, I learned that long ago an Indian king, named Popodick, was buried under a magnificent chestnut-tree, about five hundred yards from the house. This tree is still standing and bearing nuts, though evidently of great age; at three feet from the ground it is twenty-seven feet in circumference, and it must have attained some size when the chieftain was laid under its shade. Many years ago a man ploughing near it sank with his horse several feet into the ground, and the older inhabitants who remembered the tradition believed that it was the grave of Popodick which had been thus unwittingly entered; but the earth was filled in without examining the cavity, which might have disclosed some ancient relics of the aborigines. The name of this sachem is not among those of whom Penn purchased the land of his province, and the inference is that he was dead before the coming of the Quakers to this country. The tradition that he was a renowned Indian king finds confirmation in the fact that the large branch of the Manatawny which flows near his grave was called by his name. The discoverors of iron in its vicinity named it Ironstone

Popodicon—Colebrook-Dale.

Creek, by which it is called in all the early maps,* and even the antiquary above mentioned did not know it by any other name; yet in the old deed of the Colebrookdale property is a plan where this stream is put down as the "Popodiceon," and the family appear to have retained the name for their own residence.

After the death of Rutter, Thomas Potts became the principal owner and manager of the iron-works in the Manatawny, carrying them on with ability and success. Living on the very frontiers of civilization, for the "Oley Hills," the boundary of Penn's purchase from the savages, ran directly back of Colebrookdale, we must not suppose that either he or his family were therefore cut off from all intercourse with the world; though the means of locomotion were at that day limited, and carriages and carriage-roads unknown, yet we know that the Schuylkill was a highway upon which boats passed easily, and that saddle-horses for both men and women were always at command, so that the forty-five miles of forest which lay between them and Philadelphia was easily travelled in a day. The interchange of hospitality with many influential families of the city, to whom they were allied by the ties of blood and friendship, no doubt prevented their forest home from being a lonely one.

When, in 1732, Franklin established the Philadelphia Library Company, Thomas Potts was one of the earliest subscribers to the project. The number was limited to fifty; in 1734 there were persons living in town who wished to have the use of the library, and only two subscribers were found who would assign their shares; one of these, says the manuscript minutes, was "Thomas Potts, who, living very remote, finds it impossible to comply with the time

* The library of Harvard University possesses many old maps, some of them in manuscript, collected by Ebeling, the German historian of Pennsylvania; I have carefully examined all those relating to the settlements on the Schuylkill and its tributaries.

of returning books." Our only wonder is that, with the high fines imposed for delay, he should ever have attempted to avail himself of the privilege; but I mention this fact to show the communication that was kept up even at that early day between the capital and this remote residence.

In this frontier settlement, where Thomas Potts had come as a pioneer, in the prime of life, he dwelt for thirty years; he saw all his sons and daughters married and settled around him, and interested in the iron business, which he had assisted in establishing. Surrounded by children and grandchildren, he reached the ripe age of seventy-two years, and died at Colebrookdale early in January, 1752. His will, dated September 8, 1747, was proven and registered at Philadelphia, January 10, 1752; it is also recorded at Reading, Berks County having been that year set off from Philadelphia County. It is here printed entire.

The signature at the head of this chapter is copied from a paper dated 1731. Another is photographed on the marriage certificate of his son. I have been unable to find any autograph of Martha, the first wife of Thomas Potts.

WILL OF THOMAS POTTS.

In the Name of God, Amen, I Thomas Potts of Colebrook Dale in the County of Philadelphia, Iron Master, being of sound and perfect Mind and Memory thanks be given unto God therefore Do make this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following (That is to say)

Imprimis. It is my will that all my Debts and funeral Charges be first paid.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my Dear wife Magdalene in lieu of her Dower all my Household Goods, her Riding Horse and Saddle and a Couple of Cows such as she shall Choose out of my Stock of Cows, and during her Natural Life my nigroe Girl Elizabeth, Daughter of my Nigroe Tobias, my Mullato Fellow Jo, the sum of thirty Pounds a year to be paid her yearly, the best lower Room in my now Dwelling House with the Room above it to live in, and two Acres of meadow near y^e^ ffurnace to keep her Cows.

Item. It's my Will that my said wife Magdalene at her decease give the Mullatoe and

Nigroe Girl above bequeathed to her during her natural Life unto such of my Children or Grand Children as she thinks proper.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my Grand Daughter Sarah Potts, Daughter of Thomas Potts Junr., my son, my Riding mare and a Side Saddle.

Item. It's my will that my Executors hereinafter named or a majority of them do and I hereby empower them or a majority of them to Sell all my Lands, Messuages, Tenements and Real Estate whatsoever (a tract of Land situate in the County of Philadelphia aforesaid, which I lately purchased of Jonathan Robeson Esqr., containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts, excepted) and to convey y^e^ same or any part thereof to the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof his, her or their Heirs and assigns forever Provided always that the persons hereafter named (if they incline) shall be admitted purchasers of these parts of my Real Estate hereafter mentioned at the Prices hereafter mentioned (That is to Say) My Son Thomas Potts of my two thirds of Colebrook Dale ffurnace and Iron Mines and of the one hundred acres of Land on which the same are and all other my Interest of in or to y^e^ same ffurnace and Mines and Land on which y^e^ same are and also of the one hundred Acres of Land adjoyning y^e^ said ffurnace with the Appurtenances at Eight hundred Pounds. My Son David of the Plantation situate at Colebrook Dale aforesaid, on which I formerly lived containing two hundred and fifty Acres be the same more or less with the Appurtenances at five hundred Pounds. My Son John of One Third of Pine fforge, with the one third of the one hundred acres of Land on which the same stands and the one third of two hundred acres of Land thereto adjoyning commonly called y^e^ Company's Land at two hundred and twenty-five pounds, Provided, Also that if my said Son Thomas, Son David and Son John dont purchase the aforesaid parts of my Real Estate at the Rates aforesaid according to the Privilege herein Given within y^e^ term of Six Months next after my Decease, then it's my will that my said Exec^trs^ or a majority of them sell y^e^ same part of my s^d^ Real Estate to any person or persons that will purchase y^e^ same and Convey the same or any part thereof to the Purchaser or Purchasers his, her or their Heirs and assigns forever.

Item. It's my will that of the money arising from my said Real and personal Estate or either of them my s^d^ Executors hereinafter named put out to Interest upon Land Security, the Sum of five hundred Pounds and annually receive the Interest thereof and therewith annually defray the Annuity herein before bequeathed to my said wife.

Item. I give and Devise all my Estate Real and Personal and the money thereby arising over and above the payment of my just Debts and funeral Charges, the Annuity and Legacy herein bequeathed to my said wife the Legacy bequeathed herein to my Grand Daughter Sarah, Daughter of my Son Thomas, and the sum of five hundred Pounds hereby directed to be put out to Interest unto Elizabeth Walker, Mary Clever, John Potts, Thomas Potts, and David Potts my Children and Stephen Yorke and Edward Yorke my Grandsons in manner following (That is to say) unto each of my said Children one Sixth part thereof, to Hold unto them & their respective heirs Exe^s^

or Adm^{s} forever and unto my said Grandsons the other one Sixth part thereof, To Hold unto them & their Exc^{s} or Adm^{s} forever as Tennants in Common to be eaqually divided between them.

Item. After my said wife's Decease I give and Bequeath the five hundred Pounds herein before directed to be put out to Interest unto my said children Elizabeth Walker, Mary Clever, John Potts, Thomas Potts and David Potts and my said Grandsons Stephen Yorke and Edward Yorke in manner following (That is to say) unto my said Children each one Sixth part thereof and unto my said Grandsons Stephen and Edward Yorke the other Sixth part thereof to be eaqually divided between them.

Item. It's my will as the two hundred and fifty one acres of Land situate in the County of Philadelphia af^{d} which I lately purchased of Jonathan Robeson Esq^{r} is not yet quite paid for nor yet Conveyed that if I should dye before the same is Conveyed that my Executors pay what remains unpaid therefor out of my Estate with all Convenient Speed and that y^{e} same be Conveyed with the app^{s} unto my said Grandsons Stephen Yorke and Edward Yorke their Heirs and Assigns forever in Confirmation of y^{e} Devise thereof to them herein made by the following clause.

Item. It's my will that my said Grandsons Stephen and Edward Yorke have at two hundred and fifty Pounds the tract of Land which I lately purchased of Jonathan Robeson containing two hundred and fifty one acres be the same more or less with the appurtenances, towards their one Sixth part of my Real and Personal Estate above bequeathed and Devised them To Hold unto them their heirs & assigns forever as Tennants in Common.

Lastly. I hereby Constitute make and ordain my said wife Magdalene Executrix and my Sons John Potts and Thomas Potts and my Son-in-law Thomas Yorke Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, And I do hereby utterly Disallow, Revoke and Disannul all and every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Executors by me in anywise before this time named willed and bequeathed, Ratifying this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal this twenty fifth Day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Seaven hundred and forty Seaven.

THOMAS POTTS. (SEAL.)

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced, and Declared (ye words [at, herein] being first interlined) and y^{e} words [and] twice writ in Characters, thus [&] by the said THOMAS POTTS as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us, EDWARD WEST, JACOB BARNARD, ISAAC BARNARD.

I the within Named Thomas Potts, Iron Master, being well pleased with my within written Will and Testament and it appearing to me that there 's no Opportunity given to any dissatisfied person or persons to Defeat the Same nor for Cavilling thereat unless they should for Squabbling sake catch at the Interlineations therein or the word [and] being

twice therein written in Character thus & the said Character being enclosed in a Crotchet or parenthesis in the place where the Witness signed tho' not in the Body of my said within written Will, Therefore to prevent disputes Knowing the words [at, herein] were interlined in my said within written Will and the word [and] there writ twice in Characters thus & before my Signing Sealing and Publishing of the same Will, I do hereby allow the same Interlineations and Characters as part of the Words of my said within written Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereto put my Hand and Seal the twenty eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and forty seven.

THOMAS POTTS. (SEAL.)

Signed and Sealed in the
presence of us HENRY SWITZER
DARBY SULLIVAN
EDWARD WEST.

I the within named Thomas Potts Iron Master hereby declare it to be my Will that if my Son Thomas Potts inclines to purchase my two Thirds of Colebrook Dale ffurnace and Iron Mines and the two thirds of the one hundred acres of Land on which the same are, with my Interest of in or to the same ffurnace and Mines and the one hundred acres of Land on which the same are by virtue of a Lease and the one hundred acres of Land adjoyning the s[d] ffurnace at Eight hundred Pounds according to the Priviledge given him by the within written Will, he shall have Eighteen Months time to pay the said Eight hundred pounds without paying any Interest for the same anything in the within written Will contained to the Contrary in any Wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal the twenty Eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Fourty Seven.

THOMAS POTTS. (SEAL.)

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced
and Declared by the said THOMAS POTTS
as part of his Last Will and Testament
in the presence of us HENRY SWITZER
DARBY SULLIVAN
EDWARD WEST.

Will & Codicils proved January 10, 1752.

A Schedule and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattles of Thomas Potts Senior late of Colebrooke Dale deceased taken this 16th January 1752.

	£	s.	d.
Cash	15		
In the Chamber Viz.			
Bed and furniture	15		
1 doz. chairs	3		
2 Tables	1		
A Chest of Drawers	5		
A Small looking Glass		5	
A Parcell of China		10	
3 Trunks	1	10	
Fire Shovell Tongs and Doggs		10	
In the Parlor, Viz.			
1 Eight day Clock and Case	10		
1 Writing Desk	2	10	
1 Small Spice Box		10	
1 Chest of Drawers	3		
1 Tea Table 1 Oval Table	2		
2 Tea Kettles	1	5	
1 Warming Pan		12	
8 Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs	2	4	
1 Looking Glass	2		
Earthen China Delft and Glass-ware	2		
Pewter plates and dishes in ye parlour Closset	4		
Doggs fire Shovel and Tongs		10	
Bed and furniture	15		
Table Linen and Bed Linen	10		
Some Small Implements about the house	5		
2 Bibles	3		
1 Cupboard	1	10	
1 Oval Table	1		
1 Small ordinary Table 1 Arm chair and 6 Small chairs		10	
2 Pepper Mill Box Iron & 2 Candlesticks		10	

	£	s.	d.
A pair Doogs fire Shovel Tongs & Grid Iron		15	
1 Pair Stilyards 2 pair Scales & some weights	1		
Up one pair of Stairs in the Old House, Viz.			
3 Beds Bed Clothes and Bed Steads	5		
2 Spinning Wheels		10	
1 Brass Kettle		15	
1 chest		2	6
3 Baggs		4	
In the Kitchen, Viz.			
6 Iron Kettles	3		
5 Iron Potts	1	5	
2 Bake Stones		6	
1 Table		1	
"Negroes Bed Clothes and Bedding	1	10	
"Frying pann and Grid Iron		3	
1 Iron Mortar and 1 Trivitt		10	
Wooden Ware	1	10	
1 Copper Saucepan		3	
1 Tinn Lanthorn		2	
3 Ladles and 1 Skimmer		3	
In the Kitchin Loft, Viz.			
4 Negro Beds and Bedding	4		
A Cheess press		15	
A wash Kettle A pott	1	10	
A Mare and Woman's Side Saddle	20		
2 Cows	6		
Mulatto Jo & Negro Elizabeth	70		
Violet a Negro Woman 50 years or upwards	20		
Beck a Negro Woman 50 years or so	20		

	£	s.	d.
Tom a Negro Man about 28 years	60		
Princis a Negro Man 40 years	35		
Tobey a Boy about 13 years	40		
Ishmeal a Boy about 13 years	40		
Rachel a Negro Woman about 22 years and her Mulatto Child Jo: about 2¾ years Old	50		
Judith a Mulatto Girl about 4 years old	20		
10 Milch Cows	26		
3 Heiffers } 1 Bull }	4		
16 Sheep	4	16	
2 Horses 13 years each £5 apiece	10		
2 Horses 8 years each £8 apiece	16		
3 Horses 9 years Each	30		
1 Horse 15 years	5		
1 Horse 17 years		17	
4 Colts 2 years old Coming	10		
1 Little Bay Mare	2		
1 Sorrell Mare	8		
2 Horses 7 years Old each	20		
2 Ditto about 10 years Each	24		
1 Roan paceing Mare 7 years Old	15		
1 yearling paceing Colt from the Ball face'd Mare	3		
1 Sow 6 piggs and 4 Piggs in the Stye	1	15	
11 pair Cow chains	1	2	
12 pair Geers	6		
Quoilers for 4 Horses	1		
Smith's Shop, Bellows and other Tools	10		
2 ploughs with their Irons and 1 harrow Cleviss and Swingle trees	2	10	
1 dutch waggon 2 pair Swingle trees & breast Chain	6		

	£	s.	d.
1 Old Coal Cart body & 1 old English Waggon w^th^ bolts, &c.	1	10	
1 Coal waggon & wheels w^th^ 1 pr. Swingle trees & breast Chain	6		
1 Coal Cart and wheels	6		
1 little Mine Cart & 1 pair hind Waggon wheels	4		
2 New fore Wheels and Tongue and breast Chain and 1 new hind Waggon Wheel	8		
Upon the Bank Viz.			
8 Ton Pigg Iron	38		
6 Stoves and Some Odd plates	20		
4 Good Hammers	12		
2 Good Anvills	9		
7 Hammers and pss of Hammers Bad	4		
2 pss of Anvills		10	
Some Odd piggs Rings & Scrapps Supposed ½ Ton	1	10	
1 Fullers plate not well cast	2		
11 axes at 2/ L	1	2	
2 Setts Maull Rings and 2 Wedges		6	
7 Brass Horss Bells		15	
11 Horse Bells	1	10	
3 pair Iron Hopples		6	
1 hand Screw Iron. old Jack 2 Cleavises and Sundry other old Iron	2	10	
10 Sickels		15	
1 pair Shoemakers pincers		2	6
18 Sheets Fullers paper		9	
17 Quire Writing paper		15	
8½ yards Kersey at 3/ ℔ yard	1	5	6
9 felt Hatts	1	2	6
11 Worsted Capps	1	2	
7 Red and spotted silk Handkerchiefs	1	15	

	£	s.	d.
6 Red and Spotted Ditto	1	10	
3 Cotton handkerchiefs		3	6
11½ yards Fine Holland	5	15	
7½ yards Broad Cloth at 12 ℔ yard	4	10	
4 Pair mens Shoes and 1 pair Womens Shoes	1	11	
8 pewter porringers		12	
6 pair Mens worsted stockings	1	4	
2 doz. Buck-Horn knives		18	
1 paper containing 11 Buckhorn knives		8	3
22 pair Brass Buckles	1	13	
3 papers Ink powder		3	
2 doz. 9 Gimblets		4	6
7 packets pinns		3	6
¼ lb. Thread No. 12		6	
11 doz. Striped Thread Buttons		2	9
15 Thread Laces		1	
4 Small Tooth Combs		2	
1 old Razor and a Small parcell odd Buttons		1	
2 Leather Aprons		3	
4 Small leather pocket Books		4	
1 Rifle and old Musket	3		
1 Sattin Jacket and Searsucker britches		5	
1 Tonn Bar Iron	20		
6 Hides. Weight 277 pound at 2½d ℔	2	17	8½
1 Calf Skinn weight 7lb		2	4

	£	s.	d.
34 Kettles at 60lb (cwt qr lb) weight is 18 0 24			
21 large potts 45lb wtt apss 8 1 21			
11 small Do. 30 wtt apss 2 3 22			
5 Smaller Do. 20 wtt apss 0 3 16			
17 Smaller Do. 17 wtt apss 2 2 9			
33 0 8 at 15/ ℔	24	16	
13 Small Mortars	1	6	
2 Skillets		5	
2 Small Kettles		5	
2 Bake plates		8	
Cart Boxes weight about 3cwt 0 0 at 15/ ℔	2	5	
74 Pound weight Tobacco at 3d ℔		18	6
6¾ pound weight of Harness leather at 1 ℔		6	9
1 Cutting knife and steel 3 dung Forks and 1 pitch Fork		12	
4 Sides of leather Some old leather and Scrapps	2	10	
2 Bridles and 2 Saddles	3		
William Bostich an Indented Servant Man	15		
George Silkspinner a Dutch Servant Man	12		
£	955	18	9½

Debts upon Book or otherwise unascertained.

Appraised by us

GEO. MOORE,
JAMES BOONE,
DANIEL WOMELS DORF.

SECOND GENERATION.

Children of (1) *Thomas and Martha* (*Keurlis*) *Potts.*

2. Elizabeth (10), b. in Germantown ; m. Joseph Walker.

3. Mary (13), b. in Germantown ; m. Derrick Clever.

4. John (17), b. in Germantown, 1710 ; m. Ruth Savage at Coventry, Chester County, Pa., April 11, 1734 ; d. at Pottsgrove, June 6, 1768. His w. d. at the same place, January 7, 1786.

5. Martha, d. an infant, 18th of 6 mo., 1714.

6. Martha, second of the name, d. an infant, 29th 5 mo., 1715.

Children of his second Wife, Magdelen Robeson.

7. Martha, third of the name (30), b. 1718 ; m. Thomas Yorke, 1734 ; she d. 1741. Her husband survived until January 24, 1764.

8. Thomas (32), b. 1720 ; m., first, Rebecca Rutter ; second, Deborah Pyewell. He d. at Colebrookdale, 1762.

9. David, b. 1722; m. Rebecca Rutter, cousin of the above, and d. s. p. at Colebrookdale, April 10, 1752.

2. Elizabeth (10), b. in Germantown ; m. Joseph Walker.

On an old map I find the estate of Joseph Walker marked, in the Manatawny region, not far from Colebrookdale. Excepting this fact, I have been unable to learn anything of him. Elizabeth is mentioned in her father's will, and one sixth of his estate is devised to her. She received an annuity from her brother John at his death, and it is probable at that date she was a widow. Her name is signed to the marriage certificate of her brother in 1734.

3. Mary (13), was born in Germantown, and married Derrick Clever.

He was a son of Pieter Clever, one of the early settlers in Germantown, of whom Dr. Keyser has given me the following account : —

"It is a singular fact that in all the papers and writings of the settlement and drawing of the lots of land in Germantown, no mention is made of a Pieter Clever, who must have been one of the settlers or purchasers. For in a deed that I have, of date September 12, 1689, from Herman op de Graaf, attorney for Dirck Sipman, to Dirck Keyser, it describes the land as bounded on the southeast by land of Claus Rittinghhuysen (Rittenhouse), on the northwest by a half-lot of Dirck Keyser, which he bought of Cornelus Cieuwers (Siverts), and from that or there running over on the northwest side to Pieter Clever, and further six acres in the woods next to Claus Rittinghhuysen and Pieter Clever."

He is also mentioned as serving on a jury at Germantown, October 8, 1695.

Derrick Clever and his wife settled in the Manatawny region, where they remained during their respective lives. They lived in the neighborhood of Pine Forge, in which establishment he had some interest. Mary is mentioned in her father's will, and one sixth of his estate was devised to her. Her name is appended to the marriage certificate of her brother, and spelled as here printed.

1. John (17), the founder of Pottstown, was born in Germantown in 1710. His mother was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Keurlis,* who had emigrated with Pastorius from Germany, an account of whose settlement in this country is given in a preceding chapter. Letters of administration upon the estate of Peter Kerlin were granted to his widow Elizabeth, August 16, 1726; and in 1746 John Potts made a deed of land to Bernard Reser, part of the estate of his grandparents, with his sisters "Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Walker, and Mary, wife of Derrick Cleaver, as heirs-at-law of their mother, Martha Potts, one of the children of Peter Keurling of Germantown." For legal proof that John was the son of the before-named Thomas, I quote from a deed on record made by Thomas and Magdalen Potts, in 1721, which nearly forty-seven years after, in 1768, was proven by the testimony of John Potts of Pottsgrove, "he being the son of the said Thomas." The early years of John were passed in Germantown, which was at that time a village of Germany transplanted to the New World. The quaint houses were modelled after those in the fatherland, and German customs were reproduced on this side of the Atlantic. High Dutch, as the language was then termed, was universally spoken; and it is said that the first English preaching in the town was when Washington made it his head-quarters during the Revolution. Even as late as 1793, the year of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, it retained its German speech, and little else was heard either in street or market. After that date the influx of Philadelphians produced a decided change, and now Germantown retains few relics of its un-English origin.

* I follow the orthography of this name as it appears in the different documents alluded to; like those of other German settlers it has undergone many changes.

John Potts was a mere child when he accompanied his father to the Manatawny region, of which he was destined to become an active pioneer and proprietor during a period of almost half a century. He early became engaged in the iron-works established by his father, and carried them on with increased success.

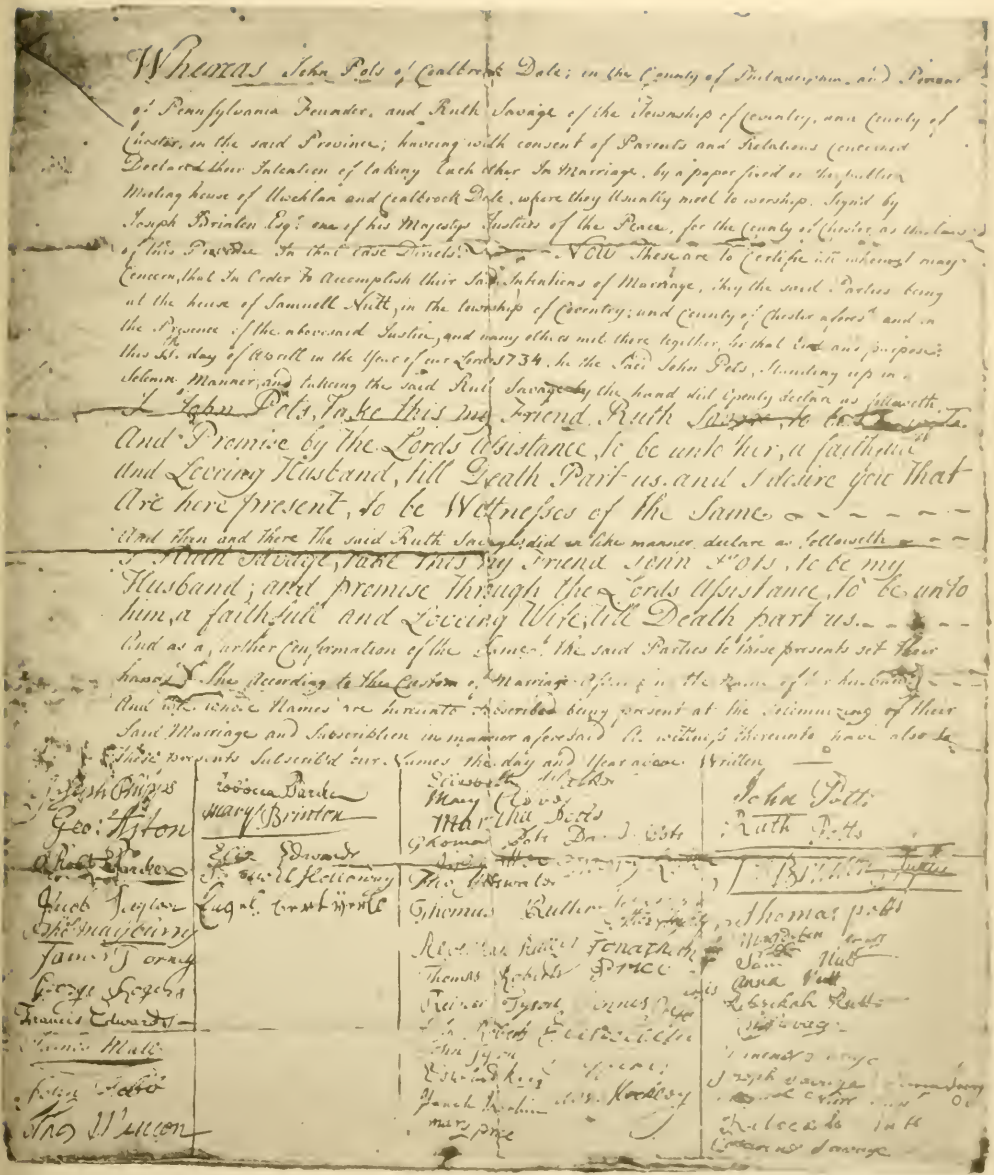
Though by birth a Quaker, he was not brought up strictly according to Friends' principles, on account of his father's second marriage into a Swedish family, whose religion was Lutheran Episcopal; and by his own marriage he * forfeited his birthright. This event was celebrated April 11, 1734, at Coventry,† Chester County, where he was united to Ruth Savage. She was the daughter of Samuel and Anna (Rutter) Savage, and granddaughter of Thomas and Rebeccah (Staples) Rutter. The following copy of their marriage certificate is made from the original, now in the possession of one of their great-great-grandsons, which I have had photo-lithographed for this volume: —

Whereas John Potts of Coalbrook Dale in the County of Philadelphia & Province of Pennsylvania, Founder, & Ruth Savage in the township of Coventry & County of Chester, in the said Province; having with consent of parents & relations concerned, declared their intention of taking each ōther in marriage, by a paper fixed on the publick meeting house of Uwchlan & Coalbrook Dale where they usually meet to worship, signed by Joseph Brinton Esq. one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, as the law of this Province in that case directs.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern, that in order to accomplish these said intentions of marriage, they the said parties, being at the house of Samuel Nutt, in the township of Coventry, & County of Chester aforesaid, & in presence of the aforesaid Justice & many others, met there together for that end & purpose, the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1734, he the said John Potts standing up, & in a solemn manner taking the said Ruth Savage by the hand did thereby declare as followeth, I John Potts take this my friend Ruth Savage to be my wife & promise by the Lord's assistance to be unto her a

* According to the rule of Friends, when a member of the Society marries one not a Quaker he loses his birthright, and his children are not members of Meeting.

† Coventry is on the west side of the Schuylkill, about six miles from Pottsgrove.



Whereas John Potts of Coalbrook Dale in the County of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania Founder and Ruth Savage of the Township of Coventry and County of Chester in the said Province having with consent of Parents and Relations concerned Declared their Intention of taking Each other In Marriage by a paper fixed on the Publick Meeting house of Uwchlan and Coalbrook Dale where they Usually meet to worship. Signed by Joseph Brinton Esq. one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester as the Laws of this Province In that case Directs. Now These are to Certifie all whom it may Concern, that In Order to Accomplish their said Intentions of Marriage, they the said Parties being at the house of Samuell Nutt in the township of Coventry and County of Chester aforesd and in the Presence of the aforesaid Justice and many others met there together, to that End and purpose this 15th day of April in the Year of our Lord 1734. he the said John Potts standing up in a Solemn Manner and taking the said Ruth Savage by the hand did openly declare as followeth I John Potts, take this my Friend Ruth Savage to be my And Promise by the Lords Assistance to be unto her a faithfull and Loveing Husband till Death Part us and I desire you that Are here present to be Witnesses of the Same

And then and there the said Ruth Savage did in like manner declare as followeth I Ruth Savage, take this my Friend John Potts to be my Husband; and Promise through the Lords Assistance to be unto him a faithfull and Loveing Wife till Death part us.

And as a further Confirmation of the Same the said Parties to these presents set their hands [illegible] according to the Custom of Marriage [illegible] and the Names and Surnames of the Witnesses hereunto Subscribed being present at the Solemnizing of their said Marriage and Subscribing in manner aforesaid As witness Whereunto have also to these presents Subscribed our Names the day and Year above Written

Joseph Pugh
Geo: Ashton
Rich Parker
Jacob Taylor
Jam[illegible]
James Tyrrey
George Hogeda
Francis Edwards
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thos Wilson

Lydia Barker
Mary Brinton
Eliz Edwards
[illegible]
Sarah Kellaway
Sugal Trubridge

Elizabeth [illegible]
Mary Coval
Martha Potts
Thomas Potts
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thos Edwards
Thomas Rutter
[illegible]
Rebecca Rutter
Thomas Rutter
Reiner Tyson
[illegible]
John Jones
Rebecca Jones
[illegible]
Hannah Rutter
[illegible]
mary price

John Potts
Ruth Potts
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thomas potts
[illegible]
Jane Nutt
Anna Nutt
Rebekah Nutt
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Joseph Savage
[illegible]
Rebecca Nutt
Ruth Savage

Marriage Certificate of John Potts

1734

faithful & loving husband, till death part us, & I desire you that are here present to be witnesses of the same.

And then & there the said Ruth Savage did in like manner declare as followeth, I Ruth Savage, take this my friend John Potts, to be my husband, & promise through the Lord's assistance to be unto him a faithful and loving wife, till Death part us.

And as further confirmation of the same, the said parties to these presents set their hands (the woman according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband) & we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present at the solemnization of their said marriage & subscription in manner aforesaid, as witnesses thereunto have also to these presents, subscribed our names the day & year above written.

JOHN POTTS.* Groom.
RUTH POTTS. Bride.
JOS. BRINTON. Justice. He was the grandson and son of William Brinton, Sr. and Jr., who came from Staffordshire, England, in 1684, and settled in Birmingham, Chester County. Joseph was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was frequently employed in public trusts. He was a Justice of the courts of Chester County from 1730 to the time of his death in 1751, and also frequently represented the county in the Provincial Assembly.
THOMAS POTTS. Father of the groom.
MAGDALEN POTTS. Step-mother of the groom.
SAM[LL] NUTT. Step-father of the bride.
ANNA NUTT. Mother of the bride.
REBECCAH RUTTER. Grandmother of the bride, and widow of the first Thomas Rutter.
THOMAS SAVAGE.
SAMUEL SAVAGE.
JOSEPH SAVAGE.
JNO. SAVAGE.
} Brothers of the bride.
SAMUEL NUTT, JUN. Brother-in-law of the bride.
REBECCAH NUTT. His wife, sister of the bride.
CATHERINE SAVAGE. Sister-in-law of the bride.
ELIZABETH WALKER. Married sister of the groom.
MARY CLEVER. Married sister of the groom.
MARTHA POTTS. Step-sister of the groom, soon after married to Thomas Yorke.
THOMAS POTTS.
DAVID POTTS.
} Step-brothers of the groom.
JNO. RUTTER. Uncle of the bride.

* To the signatures of this marriage certificate I append the different relationships of the parties, and what I have been able to learn about the other signers who were present at the ceremony.

MARY RUTTER. His wife.

THOMAS YOTSWATER.

THOMAS RUTTER. Uncle of the bride. He was a member of the Assembly * from Philadelphia County in 1728, and was one of the eight who retired from the House because the Speaker would not issue a writ for the election of a representative to supply the place of Sir William Keith, who had gone to England.

HENRY HOCKLEY. Husband of the bride's aunt, and member of the Assembly from Chester County in 1749, 1750, and 1751.

ESTHER HOCKLEY. Aunt of the bride.

REBECKAH RUTTER. Cousin of the bride, and afterwards the wife of one of the brothers of the groom.

JONATHAN PRICE. I have been unable to determine the relationship between the Rutters and the Prices; but as Elizabeth Price and her two sons were buried in the graveyard of the elder Rutter in Bristol Township (the stones in memory of them are the only ones now to be found), it is probable she was his sister. This may have been her husband or son.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

REINE TYSON. If this is not the Reine Tysen who came with Pastorius, it must have been his son, and probably a cousin of John Potts.

JAMES JEFFERIS. A relative of the bride.

JOHN ROBERTS.

ELIZABETH JEFFERIS. A relative of the bride.

JOHN TYSON. Cousin of the groom.

ANNA HOCKLEY. Cousin of the bride.

EDWARD KEY.

HANNAH IKERLIN. As this very remarkable name is the same as that of the Prior of Ephrata, she was probably his sister.

MARY PRICE.

REBECCA PARKER.

MARY BRINTON. Probably a sister of Edward Brinton, as he had one thus named. This name was formerly pronounced *Branton*.

SAMUEL HALLOWAY.

Engel Berkyrle.

JOSEPH PHIPPS. A member of the Provincial Assembly from Chester County in 1683.

GEORGE ASHTON. Sometimes spelled Ascheton. He was a member of Assembly from Chester County in 1723, and a Justice of the Peace in 1726; two years after, Governor Gordon reported to the Council that he had "acted too much," and removed his name from the list. What his offence was does not appear.

* Colonial Records, Vol. II. p. 201.

ROBERT PARKER.

JACOB TAYLOR. An eminent mathematician and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. He at one time kept a school at Abington, and was probably the early instructor of John Potts, and perhaps even of his father Thomas. At this date he must have been quite old, as Smith, in his "History of Delaware County," says that he was living in 1728, but very infirm, and that the date of his death is unknown. That he lived six years after that time is proved by comparing his autograph with one in the above history. Jacob Taylor is frequently mentioned in Logan's letters. He calculated the aspect of the planets when Philadelphia was founded, and expressed the result in the following lines in 1723: —

"Full forty years have now their changes made,
Since the foundation of this town was laid;
When Jove and Saturn were in Leo joined,
They saw the survey of the place designed:
Swift were these planets, and the world will own
Swift was the progress of the rising town.
The Lion is an active regal sign;
And Sol beheld the two superiors join.
A city built with such propitious rays
Will stand to see old walls and happy days.
But kingdoms, cities, men in every state,
Are subject to vicissitudes of fate.
An envious cloud may shade the smiling morn,
Though fates ordain the beaming sun's return."

THOMAS MAYBURY. He married into the Rutter family, and was interested in forges and furnaces in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

JAMES DORNEY.

GEORGE ROGERS.

FRANCIS EDWARDS.

JAMES MALE.

JOHN WEBB.

THOMAS MENSON.

It was in 1752 that John began to lay out a town at the confluence of the Manatawny and Schuylkill. A large tract of land in this region was already owned by the different members of his family, and it is believed that here they had early erected a forge or furnace, some remains of which a local antiquary informed me he

had seen near the river. The grist-mill mentioned by Governor Patrick Gordon, in 1728, as the building in which the "back inhabitants" were gathered to defend themselves from the Indians, was owned by John Potts, and is mentioned in his will. It is still standing, near the principal street, on the outskirts of the town.

A grant of land on part of which Pottsgrove township is situated was once known as Sproegel's manor, and afterwards as Douglass's manor. Though the Potts and Rutter family had long held hundreds of acres in this vicinity, yet the actual site of Pottstown was purchased in 1752, according to the following abstract from a deed: —

"On the 8th of September, 1752, John Potts of Manahawtawny, Esquire, purchased from Samuel Mc'Call, Jr., and Ann, his wife, two tracts of land situate in Manahatawny Creek and Schuylkill River, containing together nine hundred and ninety-five acres, being part of a certain tract of 14,000 acres granted by the Hon. John Penn, one of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania,* by deed June 20, 1735, unto George Mc'Call, father of the said Samuel."

Pottsgrove was laid out, after the manner of Germantown, in one long street, a hundred feet wide, called, after the English custom, High Street. The lots were sixty feet front, extending back three hundred feet. At the end nearest the river was the mansion of the founder, looking down upon the town. The houses erected by himself and his sons are large solid stone buildings, evidently intended for succeeding generations as well as their own.

The following unfilled printed lease, found among the family papers, is copied to imitate the original, as it will be a curiosity to the present generation of the founder's descendants, and probably even to the occupants of the lots.

* From this it would appear that the contending rights of the Frankfort Company and the Sproegels were in some way resumed or bought off by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania.

"THESE are to certify that I JOHN POTTS of the City of *Philadelphia* Merchant, have Letten on Ground Rent forever, unto a Lot of Ground marked and numbered in the Plan of the Town of *Potts-Grove*, No to hold to him the ſaid his Heirs and Aſſigns forever, under the following Conditions, That is to ſay, he the ſaid his Heirs and Aſſigns, yielding and paying yearly and every Year, on the Firſt Days of *March* and *September*, in equal Payments, the Rent or Sum of *Spaniſh Pieces of Eight** or Value thereof, in lawful Money of *Pennsylvania*, unto the ſaid JOHN POTTS, his Heirs and Aſſigns forever, to be bought of at any Time whatever, at the common Rate of Twenty Years Purchaſe; and alſo building or cauſing to be built on the ſaid Lot, one Dwelling-Houſe at leaſt Twenty Feet ſquare of Brick, Stone, framed or ſquare Loggs, within the Space of Two Years, from the Firſt Day of *March* next enſuing the Date hereof, at which Time the yearly Rent aforeſaid, is to commence: But if Default ſhall be made in building the Dwelling-Houſe aforeſaid, on the ſaid Lot within the Space of Two Years aforeſaid, then it is the true Intent and Meaning hereof, and it is hereby declared, that the ſaid Agreement and every Thing thereto relating, ſhall be Void and of none Effect, and that the ſaid Lot ſhall revert to the ſaid JOHN POTTS, his Heirs and Aſſigns, as his and their own proper Eſtate, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if the ſaid Agreement had never been made; and that at the Expiration of the ſaid Two Years, or at any Time ſooner, when the ſaid Buildings ſhall be erected, he the ſaid JOHN POTTS ſhall and will make over and convey the ſaid Lot of Ground unto the ſaid his Heirs and Aſſigns, according to the true Intent and Meaning of thoſe Preſents. WITNESS my Hand and Seal, this Day of in the Year of our LORD, 1762."

* A Spanish piece of eight was the Spanish silver dollar.

Some of these rents were bought off by the lessees according to the expressed agreement, while others remained, and were collected by the grandchildren of John Potts until about fifty years ago, when the growing feeling that quitrents need not be paid increased so much that the heirs did not even attempt to collect them, or to exact in any way the fulfilment of these old leases, which have therefore in reality become a dead letter.

The original ground plan of the town was lost about seventy years ago, and, a search for it proving fruitless, early in the present century the site was resurveyed, and a new plan made, which was legalized and adopted by an act of the State Legislature.

On the western side of Manatawny Creek, near where its waters join the Schuylkill, the founder of the town built a residence for himself, an engraving of which, from a photograph, is given in this volume. During a hundred and twenty years the house has been only slightly altered, — by taking down a wing on the east end and erecting a piazza in its place.

The subjoined description was written for this book by Mr. Davis, the editor of the "Montgomery Ledger," a newspaper published at Pottstown : —

"The mansion of John Potts, the ancestor of the Potts family of Pottstown (formerly Pottsgrove), after whom that now flourishing borough was named, is one of the oldest, best constructed, and best preserved buildings, not only in its own locality, but in the whole valley of the Schuylkill between Philadelphia and Pottsville. It is situate in Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery County, and occupies a commanding position along the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike, overlooking the winding Manatawny and the silvery Schuylkill and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ; and its walls, notwithstanding they are verging towards a century and a quarter old, are as solid and substantial, apparently, as ever they were, and look as if they might resist the decaying touch of Time for another century or more. We

search in vain about the venerable building for the date of its erection ; there is nothing to enlighten us, nor any records that we know of to determine the exact age of the structure. It is known, however, that John Potts laid out Pottstown (Pottsgrove) in 1752, about which time he removed here from Colebrookdale Township, Berks County, being then engaged in operating several furnaces and forges in this part of the country, which were either owned by him or owed their existence or successful management to his means, energy, and enterprise. It is probable he commenced the erection of his mansion about 1752 or 1753, and the work, no doubt, occupied a couple of years before completion ; for in those days the population was sparse and workmen scarce, especially builders who could execute work of a character so elegant and substantial as is found in this structure. The edifice is built of sandstone, the front in range courses. The walls are two feet thick, and the partition walls eighteen inches thick ; the wainscoting and woodwork inside being very heavy and strong. The first story is eleven and a half (11½) feet high ; the second, ten (10) feet high, and from the square to the apex of the roof the height is eighteen (18) feet. The hall is ten (10) feet wide. The cellar is divided into five apartments, with strong walls and arched doorways. The roof is pierced with three large dormer-windows, and is surmounted its entire length with a balustrade observatory, from which a splendid view can be had of a portion of Berks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties, laved by the Schuylkill River. The whole building measures about 46 feet by 28 feet. There was formerly a large doorway in the back part of the house, into which it was customary to drive a cart loaded with wood to supply the kitchen fire, but this has been removed. The whole edifice tells plainly of the desire of its founder to combine in this mansion, in which he expected to spend the remainder of his days, comfort, elegance, and durability. It is probable, too, that the Indian troubles of those times had something to do with the massiveness of the walls and the strength and substantial character of the building. It is true that at that date the principal tribes of the red men had retired farther into their native and unexplored forests ; but many of them still lingered about their favorite haunts in this part of the country, and not unfrequently hunting or scouting parties came this way, and even encamped beneath the tall shade trees of Pottsgrove,

or visited the burial-grounds of their ancestors on the banks of the river in the precincts of our own borough. Frequent difficulties, we are told, took place between these parties and the settlers, resulting in appeals to the deadly rifle and to the use of the scalping-knife; and it may be that the Potts Mansion was made thus strong as a protection against incursions and dangers of this kind. The grounds around the building and fronting towards the river were tastefully laid out, and planted with trees, which soon grew and cast umbrageous shade over the walks and drives. These fine grounds, however, were circumscribed considerably by the construction of the turnpike in 1811. When the mansion was completed there were few, if any, such residences, as regards size and elegance, in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia; and even the city, at that date, could not boast of many superior to it. The settlers looked upon it with wonder and astonishment, and people came from the surrounding country, a distance of thirty or forty miles, to see Potts's big house. Tradition says that during the Revolutionary War, when the American army lay not far off, Washington made this mansion his stopping-place. It was then owned and occupied by a son * of John Potts, he having died here in 1768.

"The dwelling, with the mill and the large farm, has long since passed out of the Potts family, and is now owned by the brothers H. and J. Gabel."

Day's "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania" gives the following account of the place: —

"Pottstown, formerly known as Pottsgrove, derives its name from John Potts, who had a large grant of land in this region. He owned a part of Sproegel's manor and the lands adjoining it to the north. West of the town, beyond the Manatawny, is a stately but antique mansion (of stone) overlooking the town, erected by him long before the Revolution; it was then the marvel of the whole country, and people came from forty miles round merely to see it.

"Mr. Potts was an enterprising speculator in iron-works in Chester and Berks Counties. He was a descendant † of old Thomas Potts, who settled at

* His eldest son, Thomas.

† This statement is incorrect, but it has been so often printed, that many of the descend-

POTTSGROVE

The Residence of JOHN POTTS Esq

ERECTED IN 1752

Burlington in William Penn's time, and was the father of Isaac Potts, who settled at Valley Forge. This was one of his iron-works.

"His son Samuel was once the owner of lands where Pottsville now is, and it came afterwards into the hands of one Pott,* a German, from whom Pottsville is named."

Bishop's "History of American Manufactures" thus notices this town: —

"Pottstown, at the junction of the Manatawny with the Schuylkill, derives its name from John Potts, a large land-owner at that place, and an enterprising proprietor of iron-works in Chester and Berks Counties. He was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Burlington in the days of William Penn."

The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt,† who visited this country immediately after the French Revolution, and passed through Pottsgrove in 1795, thus describes it: —

"The country about Pottsgrove is still more pleasant. The plain in which this small market town is situate is more extensive than any we have hitherto seen, and at the same time is in the highest degree of cultivation.

ants of Thomas of Colebrookdale have believed he was a son of the emigrant of the same name mentioned in Smith's "History of New Jersey" as one of the company of Quakers who arrived at Burlington in the ship Shield, A. D. 1678. But though this Thomas removed to Philadelphia about 1699, and died there in 1726, his only son, Thomas, remained near Burlington, and his grandson, the third Thomas, was living in Mansfield, an adjoining town, August 14, 1728. These three Thomas Pottses are the ancestors of the Jersey family of the name. The elder Thomas became a Baptist in 1686, and was three times married, twice in his old age. As in the three consecutive years 1714, 1715, and 1716, he had a wife of a different name, he has been taken for three individuals, and very much mystified those genealogists who have attempted to unravel the early history of the family. His wife Ann, probably the one who came with him in the Shield, was baptized at Burlington in 1686, and died in Philadelphia, 1714; his second wife, Grace Farmer, also a Baptist, lived only a short time after her marriage; while his third wife, Alice Pusser, of the same sect, survived him.

* This family was named Putt, but anglicized to Pott. The ancestor, Wilhelm Put, came to Pennsylvania in 1734.

† Travels of the Duke de Liancourt, published in London, 1799, pp. 19, 20.

"The *forest mountains* * which are in sight on the left and in the front form beautiful borders to this landscape. In the neighborhood of Pottsgrove we again discovered the Schuylkill, which we had left near Norristown; along its whole course its banks are delightful, and all the land through which it passes is good. I do not know a finer river in point of water and views.

"Pottsgrove is a market town, originally laid out by a Quaker family of the name of Pott. About forty years ago they purchased land of the State at a very low price, and sold it afterwards at a considerable profit, according as it was more or less sought after. It is now worth thirty dollars in the town, and from thirty to thirty-seven in the adjacent country.

"The family of Pott have established considerable iron forges, and by means of these much increased the fortune which they acquired by the sale of the lands. They are generally supposed to be very rich. Pottsgrove consists at present of about thirty well-built houses, and belongs to the district of Douglass, which forms a part of the county of Montgomery."

John Potts was commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1745, 1749, and 1752. In the latter year, that part of Philadelphia County where he lived was set off into Berks, and his removal eight or ten miles lower down the river brought him again into Philadelphia County; we therefore find in the minutes of Council, March, 1756, that "the Council recommending Mr. John Potts of Manatawny for a proper person for a magistrate of the county of Philadelphia, he is ordered to be put into the next General Commission," and he was so appointed in 1757. At this period the office was one of much greater importance than at present, for a justice of the peace was also a judge of the county courts, namely, Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Courts, and he was obliged to decide many important legal questions. In practice it was probably found that this office was often lodged in incompetent † persons, and,

* Alluding to the name of Pennsylvania, — a wooded headland. There are some inaccuracies in the above statement, but I insert it to show the condition of the town at the latter part of the last century.

† In the letters of that day the fact is frequently mentioned.

September, 1759, the Assembly passed an act entitled "A Supplement to an Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province," by which it is supposed (for the act is not given except by title in the printed laws) that power was conferred upon the Governor to select certain of the justices to act as judges of the Common Pleas. The following month Governor Denny appointed five judges, of which number John Potts was one. This law was not approved in England, and news of the fact was received in Philadelphia in January, 1761.

At the Council held there 28th February, 1761, after appointing justices of the peace for Philadelphia County, "five writs of supersedeas * were signed to forbid Thomas Yorke, Rowland Evans, John Potts, Samuel Wharton, and John Hughes, late judges of the Court of Common Pleas, exercising any of the powers granted them by

* "George y^e^ third by y^e^ grace of God of Great Britian France & Ireland King, defender of y^e^ faith & so forth to John Potts of the county of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Gentleman Greeting — Whereas by a Commission bearing date the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fifty-nine, under the great seal of the said Province, you the said John Potts now assigned & appointed by our late Royal Grandfather George the second King of Great Britain &c. to be one of the Judges of the County Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Philadelphia, as, in, & by the same commission (reference thereto being had) more fully & at large appears. Nevertheless know ye, that for certain Causes, specially moving us, it is our pleasure that you the said John Potts shall no longer hold exercise or enjoy the said office of one of the Judges of the said County Court of Common Pleas for the Co. of Phil. And we do hereby strictly command you the said John Potts that from further acting in the said office or executing or intermeddling in any of the Powers or authority granted or expressed in the said Commission or incident or appertaining to the said Office you entirely supersede, desist & forbear, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril, the said Commission or anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness James Hamilton Esq. by virtue of a Commission from Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esquires Head & absolute Proprietaries of the said Province & Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware & with our Royal approbation Lieut. Gov. & Commander in Chief of the Province & County aforesaid at Philadelphia the 27^th^ Feb. the year of our Lord 1761 & in the first year of our reign. JAMES HAMILTON." — *Col. Rec.*, Vol. VIII. p. 575.

their respective commissions under the late Governor Denny, which was during good behavior, together with a warrant to affix the great seal to each of them."

That there was nothing personally against Potts in this writ of supersedeas is proved by the fact that at the same meeting of the Council he was again commissioned Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County, which office he probably filled until his death.

For many years he continued the largest and most successful iron-master in the American Colonies, carrying on forges and furnaces, not only in Pennsylvania, but Virginia. His comprehensive business mind was devoted to all the improvements of the time, and the severity of the laws and restrictions against the American Colonies by the Lords of Trade and by acts of Parliament appear to have made him a patriot of the Franklin stamp. With the great philosopher he was on terms of intimate friendship, as Mrs. Franklin, in a letter to her husband, calls him "*our* Mr. Potts."

His landed estate, consisting of nearly four thousand acres in different parts of Pennsylvania, was probably more highly improved than any other in the thirteen Colonies, with mines, forges, furnaces, grist-mills, saw-mills, farms, and tenants of town lots, besides several houses in Philadelphia, one of which, with stores and wharves, was valued at £ 2,000. He lived in great dignity at his stately house called Pottsgrove, surrounded by his large family of sons and daughters, and connected by birth and marriage with many of the oldest and most important families in Philadelphia.

Though thirty-six miles from the city by the road, very constant intercourse with it seems to have been kept up, both in a social and business way, several of the sons having their winter residences in town, and passing the summer near their father. The beautiful country seat of Stowe, two miles from Pottstown, was built as the summer home of some of the family; and before the Revolution it

was owned by John, Jr., the Tory, and was confiscated as the property of a loyalist.

John Potts died June 6, and the following obituary appeared in the "Pennsylvania Gazette,"* published in Philadelphia, June 16, 1768: —

"After a long and tedious illness, died on the 6th instant, at his house at Pottsgrove, John Potts, Esq., a gentleman of unblemished honor and integrity, known, beloved, lamented.

'Such this man was who now from earth remov'd
At length enjoys the liberty he lov'd.'"

His body was interred in the family graveyard, and thirteen children followed it to its final resting-place.

A handsome flat marble slab marks the spot, and is inscribed as follows: —

"Here lieth the body of
John Potts
who departed this life
the 6th day of June 1768."

A place is left upon it to insert the name of his wife, who survived him many years; and although there is no doubt that she rests beside him, no record of her burial has been placed upon it.

She died at Pottsgrove on Saturday, January 7, 1786.

The following notice appeared in the "Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser" of Wednesday, January 11, 1786, published in Philadelphia: —

"On Saturday morning last departed this life, aged seventy years, after a short but severe illness, which she sustained with true resignation, Mrs. Ruth Potts, relict of John Potts, Esq., of Pottsgrove. If the tenderest performance

* In the last century it was not customary to announce deaths or marriages in the Philadelphia newspapers, except those of persons of importance.

of maternal duties, the most generous exercise of benevolence and charity to her fellow-creatures, and the purest piety to her God, deserve to be lamented, then is the circle of her mourners numerous indeed."

As there are a great number of the descendants of John Potts living, who, it is believed, will be interested in reading his will, it is here printed entire, with the inventory, which affords a curious record of the prices of many articles at that period.

WILL OF JOHN POTTS.

In the Name of God Amen.

I John Potts of Pottsgrove in the County of Philadelphia &* Province of Pennsylvania Gentleman being of sound mind memory & understanding & considering the uncertainty of this life do make & publish this my last will & testament in manner & form following (that is to say) —

Imprimis. I order & direct that my Executor hereinafter named do pay my just debts & legacies within a reasonable time after my decease.

Item. The plantation whereon I live containing about 495 acres of land on the west side of Manatawny creek with the building & all the appurtenances thereunto belonging I do value & appraise at the sum of six thousand pounds † & I do order & empower my Executor herein after nominated to convey the same in fee simple unto such Child as shall be willing & desirous of taking the same at that valuation my eldest son to have the first offer & choice & in case of his refusal my other children to have the right of preemption according to priority of Birth.

Item. All that tract of land beginning at the Fording place on the East side of Manatawny Creek & running from thence by a straight line on the West side of the road leading to Schuylkill & Manatawny Creek, & from thence to Schuylkill is to be deemed conveyed as part of the afs^{d} plantation.

Item. As to my Lands, Buildings &c. on the East side of the s^{d} Manatawny Creek containing about 640 acres I order & direct as follows, viz. :

The Grist Mill & Saw Mill with six acres of meadow now rented with the mills & piece of land to extend from the meadow at the mill race & from thence to the street (in the town of Pottsgrove) back of a certain John Horn's garden fence, thence along the said street to the Brew-House lot, thence down the west side of said lot to the extent thereof & from thence east sixty feet to the main cross Street (in the s^{d} town of Pottsgrove) leading to the Ferry on Schuylkill & from thence up the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, & I do hereby order & empower my Executor

* *And* is here printed in character for brevity.

† This house and the appurtenances, with 225 acres, was sold in May, 1868, for $ 53,000.

herein after appointed to convey in fee simple the said Mills, (which I do value & appraise at the sum of 1,750 pounds) Meadow & piece of Land above described unto any of my children who shall incline to hold the same at the above valuation, my eldest son to have the first offer & choice & in case of his refusal my other children to have the right of preemption according to seniority.

Item. It is my will & I order & empower my Executor hereinafter appointed to grant by deed unto the purchaser of the afs[d] Mills & his heirs & assigns free liberty & use of the water as the same is now used & enjoyed & also liberty to enter & cleanse the race & mend the dam as occasion my require.

Item. It is my will & I do order & direct that at all times when the water in Manatawny Creek is low, the Saw mill on the plantation whereon I live shall not work so as to take the water from the Grist Mill, on the east side of Manatawny Creek. And it is my will also & I do order & direct that the Grist Mill on the plantation where I now live shall not work when the water is low, so as to prevent the Grist Mill on the east side of Manatawny Creek from working. But the said Grist mills shall in such cases have an equal use of the water alternately.

Item. I order & direct that within a convenient time after my decease my Executor hereinafter named shall sell & dispose of the residue of my said tract of 640 acres of land on the east side of Manatawny Creek with all the houses, buildings, lots, rents hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever. But if any of my children shall desire to purchase the same or part thereof, It is my will & I order & direct that in such case my Executor shall with the assistance of two judicious freeholders reasonably value & appraise the same & grant the same to such child or children in fee simple for such reasonable price as my said Executor & the two freeholders shall determine upon.

Item. Whereas I stand seized in fee simple of a Forge in the county of Berks by the name of Pine Forge with the following tract of land thereunto belonging Viz. 300 acres which I purchased from Mary Rees, 150 acres which I bought from Seeny Savage, 200 acres which I bought from John Jones, 150 acres which I bought from Marcus Hulings Jr. 125 acres which I bought from Thomas Coombe, 255 acres which I bought from the Trustees of the Loan Office, & 100 acres whereon the said house now stands ; containing in the whole 1280 acres of land.

It is my will & I order & direct my Executor within a convenient time after my decease to make sale of the said Forge and lands with the buildings, hereditaments & appurtenances unto the same belonging & I do empower & authorize my Executor hereinafter named to make & execute good and sufficient deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple.

Item. I give & devise unto my Son-in-law Thomas Rutter & unto his heirs & assigns forever my corner lot of ground in the town of Reading fronting on Penn St & bounded westerly by Callowhill Street & eastward by a lot of ground now in the tenure of James Whitehead.

Item. It is my will & I do hereby direct & empower my Executor hereinafter named to make sale of all my lands near the said town of Reading which I hold in company with Benjamin Lightfoot.

Item. It is my will & I order & direct my executor hereafter named to make sale of my two tracts of land, the one containing 194 acres & the other containing about 100 acres situate & being in the County of Berks adjoining lands of George Adam Weidner & commonly known by the name of the Flat.

Item. Whereas I am seized of about 105 acres of patented land & about 250 acres not patented adjoining lands of Mathias Swetser & Christian Behry in Chester County which I purchased from Jonas Seeley, it is my will & I do order & direct that the same land shall be granted & conveyed by my Executor hereinafter named unto such of my children as shall take my Plantation whereon I dwell at the valuation hereinbefore mentioned in fee simple he paying unto my said Executor such a reasonable price for the same as my said Executor & two judicious Freeholders whom he shall call to his assistance shall adjudge & determine the same to be worth. But if any of my children shall purchase from my said Executor my plantation & lands on the east side of Manatawny Creek then & in such case it is my will & I do order & direct that my Executor shall convey & grant unto such child so purchasing an equal & proportionable part of the said two tracts of land in manner & form afs^{d} to the intent that each of my said plantations may be supplied with timber.

Item. Whereas I am seized of about 200 acres of land in Chester County afs^{d} lying between where William Butler lives & the great Road leading to French Creek. It is my will & I do order & direct that my Executor hereinafter named grant & convey the same in the same manner & for the same purposes as is above directed concerning the above lands I bought from Jonas Seely.

Item. Whereas I stand seized of a certain Grist Mill in the County of Philadelphia known by the name of the Valley Mill & of a small piece of ground thereunto belonging bounded & described as follows, Viz. beginning at the Valley Creek where the Great road crosses it, thence along the same road towards Philadelphia by the Gardens to the fence of the field on the North side of the said road fence along the said fence to the barn-yard, thence along the fence between the garden & said barn-yard to the road leading to Schuylkill thence along the same road to the other side of the barn-yard next Schuylkill & thence up the barn-yard fence through the field to the middle of the old orchard in the Hollow, thence by a straight line to Schuylkill thence up Schuylkill to the mouth of the Valley Creek to the place of beginning. And whereas I have also a tract of land supposed to contain about 40 acres situate & lying between the Great Road leading from the Valley Creek to Philadelphia & a road leading to the plantations of a certain David Stephen & whereas I have also reserved & am entitled unto for me my heirs & assigns forever the free use & benefit of the water running to the said mill with full liberty of cleansing & repairing the Race & amending & keeping in repair the dam at all times when necessary, It is my will & I do hereby order & direct my Executor hereafter named within a convenient time after my decease to make sale of the said Mill & Lands with the privileges above mentioned & all & singular other the Hereditaments & appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging.

Item. It is my will & I do hereby order & direct my Executor hereinafter named to make sale of my plantation & tract of about 96 acres of land which I bought from George Palmer situate near the Falls of Schuylkill a convenient time after my decease.

Item. I give & devise unto my son David & unto his heirs and assigns forever my house & lot in Water St. in the city of Philadelphia wherein my son David now lives (which I purchased from James Child) with the wharf & stores thereunto belonging he paying unto my Executor the sum of two thousand pounds, & in case neither my son David (or on his refusal) none of my other children will take the said premises at that valuation it is my will & I order & direct my Executor to make sale thereof for the best price that can be got for the same.

Item. It is my will & I order & direct my Executor hereinafter named to make sale of a certain house & lot of ground which I bought from Thomas Rutter situate on Second St. in the city of Philadelphia & adjoining Church Alley together with all the buildings & appurtenances thereunto belonging. And if any of my children shall choose to purchase the same, I order & direct my Executor hereinafter named to convey it to such Child for a reasonable price to be ascertained & fixed by my said Executor & two judicious Freeholders as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Item. It is my will & I do order & direct my Executor hereinafter named to sell my two small tracts of land adjoining —— Schinkel in Chester County containing about 47 acres.

Item. Whereas I have a tract of 212 acres of Land in York County for the sale of which I entered into covenants with a certain Samuel Harris & at the same time promised the said Harris to wait for the purchase money three or four years upon his paying annually the interest thereof.

It is my will & I do hereby order & empower my Executor hereinafter named to convey the said tract of land in fee simple unto the said Samuel Harris upon his performance of the covenants on his part contained in the articles of agreement between us, but if the said Harris shall not comply with his agreement & pay off the purchase money I empower & direct my Executor to make sale of the said tract of land hereditaments & appurten^{s} thereunto belonging.

Item. Whereas I purchased from William Allen Esq. an old right for 100 acres of land which was to be located upon a bank of iron ore at the Path Valley in the Co. of Cumberland for myself John Hughes & John Armstrong in company, & whereas a large quantity of land was surveyed near the same place for the use of the said company, it is my will & I order & direct my Executor to secure & manage the same for the general benefit of my estate or make the sale thereof as he shall judge most proper & advantageous.

Item. As to my estate in the Colony of Virginia which I hold in company with John Lesher & Lewis Stephen & which is now under the management of the said Lesher, it is my will & I do order & direct that the Iron works now erecting on the said Estate by S^{d} company be carried on by my Executor hereinafter named for the general benefit & advantage of all my children until my youngest Son shall attain the age of 21

years. But if at any time hereafter during the minority of my said youngest Son a majority of my sons of full age shall agree & determine it to be for the advantage of my children that the same shall be sold in such case I hereby order & empower my Executor to make sale of all my said lands & other Estate whatsoever in the said Colony of Virginia. And I do hereby in that case give full power & authority unto my Executor hereinafter named by good & sufficient Deed or Deeds well & truly to grant & convey the same unto such person or persons as shall purchase the same or any part thereof in fee simple. And in case any of my children shall incline to purchase the same I order & direct my Executor to grant the same lands & premises unto such child for such price as my said Executor & two judicious freeholders shall deem the same to be worth but not until after a majority of my sons of full age shall adjudge it best to sell the same.

Whereas I have agreed & bargained with my sons Samuel & John for the sale of all my estate interest & title of in & to Warwick furnace & the lands ores hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto belonging in the County of Chester & of all my estate interest & title of in & to the Valley Forge with the lands hereditaments & appurtenances thereto belonging (the Valley Mill & the lands & privileges hereinbefore mentioned only excepted) in the Counties of Philadelphia & Chester for the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds which said sum of money should have been paid to me the 1st day of April A. D. 1765 with interest from that time : It is my will & I do give & devise for the consideration afs^{d} unto my Sons Samuel & John & unto their heirs & assigns forever all my estate title interest property claim & demand whatsoever of into & out of the said Furnace forge land hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging (except as before excepted) they paying the residue of the said four thousand five hundred pounds with the interest as afs^{d}.

Item. I give & devise unto my beloved wife Ruth the yearly sum of two hundred pounds during her natural life to be paid to her by my Executor hereafter named by Quarterly payments. I also give & devise unto my said wife during her natural life my house & lots in Pottsgrove wherein my son Samuel lately dwelt with the buildings thereunto belonging I also give unto my said wife during her natural life any two of my three negro girls Margaret Nancy & Flora, together with such & so much household furniture as she shall want with two cows & a horse to be chosen out of my stock. And it is my will that the same legacies so given to my said wife shall be & I do declare the same to be in full lieu & satisfaction of all dower or right of Thirds.

Item. I give & devise unto my sister Elizabeth Walker the sum of ten pounds yearly & every year during her natural life to be paid to her by my Executor hereinafter named.

Item. I give & bequeath unto my son Thomas seven hundred & fifty pounds to be paid to him over & above his distributive share of my estate.

Item. I give & bequeath to my son David the like sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds over & above his distributive share of my estate.

Item. I give & bequeath unto each of my sons Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, James & Jesse the sum of two hundred & fifty pounds to be paid to them respectively over & above their respective share of my estate.

My reasons for giving my sons Thomas & David more than either of my other children is in consideration of the heavy loss which my son Thomas sustained by Thomas Yorke's failing in trade, & in consideration of a hurt which my son David received by a stroke of a mare. And the reasons why I have given my sons John & Jonathan less than my other sons is on account of the extraordinary expense I have been put to for their education, & I have given my sons more than my daughters being of opinion *that as sons* they are justly entitled to more.

Item. I give unto Son Thomas my gold watch, being the child of my youth.

Item. It is my will & I order that my negroes shall not be sold at public sale but appraised & divided among my children or to such of them as shall agree & choose them.

Item. I order that whoever of my sons shall take my plantation whereon I live shall pay to his brothers & sisters their respective shares of the six thousand pounds at which I have valued it within six years after my decease without interest & by equal annual payments.

Item. I order in case of my son David (or on his refusal any of my other children) who shall take the house wharf & stores hereinbefore valued at two thousand pounds shall pay to his brothers & sisters their respective share of the said Two thousand pounds within four years after my decease without interest by equal annual payments.

Item. Whereas I have already advanced & given unto my son Thomas the sum of one thousand & twelve pounds, unto my son Samuel the sum of one thousand & twelve pounds, unto my son John the sum of one thousand & twelve pounds, unto my son David the sum of one thousand one hundred pounds, unto my son Joseph the sum of twelve hundred & thirty pounds, unto my daughter Martha Rutter the sum of nine hundred & fifty pounds, and unto my son Jonathan the sum of five hundred pounds.

It is my will & I do order & direct that the said sums of money so advanced by me to them respectively shall be deemed & taken as part of their several & respective shares of my estate & that they be charged respectively therewith.

Item. It is my will & I do order & direct that all my estate real & personal be equally divided share & share alike by & between all my children except the legacies herein before particularly bequeathed.

Item. It is my will & I do order & direct that if any of my children die in his or her minority the share of such child so dying shall be equally divided by and between his or her surviving brothers and sisters.

Item. It is my will & I do order & direct that as soon as may be after my decease all sums of money which shall be collected by my Executor from the sale of my lands or otherwise shall be divided & the shares of my children of full age be paid to them respectively & the shares of my minor children put out to interest on good security.

Item. It is my will & I order & direct that my minor children be brought up & educated out of my general estate until a dividend be made without any deduction to be made from the share of such minor children, & from & after such dividend then my minor children shall be maintained & educated out of the interest money arising from the share of such dividend.

Item. I do by these presents constitute nominate & appoint my son Samuel to be my sole Executor of this my last will & testament, & I do give by these presents unto my said Executor full & ample power & authority to grant bargain & sell all & singular the premises hereinbefore mentioned in manner hereinbefore directed & deed or deeds for the same or every part thereof in fee simple to give & grant & execute hereby ratifying & confirming this as my last will & testament & utterly revoking all other will or wills by me heretofore made.

Item. Whereas my said Son Samuel whom I have made & constituted Executor of this my last will & testament is considerably indebted to me it is my will & I do hereby declare that my appointing him my Executor shall not be taken or deemed as an extinguishment or gift of the said debt but it is my will that he shall pay & account for the same together with the rest of my estate.

To remove any suspicions or uneasiness which any of my children may entertain from my appointing my son Samuel my Executor in preference to the rest I here mention my reasons, because he is more particularly acquainted with the state of my affairs & being so near me & not being so deeply engaged in business as my other children he will be more at liberty to attend to the affairs of my estate & bring them to a more speedy settlement.

In testimony of this being my last will & testament I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 24th day of April 1767.

JOHN POTTS. [L. S.]

Signed sealed published & declared by the said JOHN POTTS as in & for his last will & testament in the presence of us (the words "during the minority of my said youngest son" in the 7th page & the words "at public sale" & "without interest" on the 10th page & the words "or her" on the 11th page having been first interlined.) WM DEWEES Jus^{t}.
THOMAS DEWEES Jus.
DAVID POTTS Jus.

Philadelphia June 16th 1768. Personally appeared Thomas Dewees & David Potts two of the witnesses to the foregoing will and on oath did declare that they saw and heard John Potts the testator therein named sign seal publish & declare the same will for and as his last will and testament, and that at the doing thereof he was of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief

Coram
BENJAMIN CHEW
Reg^{t} Gen^{l}

Ex^{r} Aff^{d} June 16th 1768
1767
Copy of the will of John Potts of Pottsgrove dec^{d}
Recorded at Philadelphia Book O. Page 245
Executed April 23rd 1767
Proved June 16th 1768

Philadelphia ss. Personally came before me Enoch Davis Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices &c. for the said County, Henry Pawling Esq. & George Douglass Esq^r. who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist & Mr. Thomas Hockley on his solemn affirmation that they will make a true & concianable appraisement & inventory of all & singular the personal estate of John Potts Esq. late of Douglass township in the County aforesaid deceased to the best of their skill & knowledge.

Subscribed before me the 20th of June 1768
ENOCH DAVIS

HENRY PAWLING
GEORGE DOUGLASS
THO^S HOCKLEY

Inventory taken as follows, Viz^t

	£	s.	d.
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	9		
1 pair of handirons shovel & tongues	1		
1 Looking-Glass	2		
1 Chamber table	1		
8 Blankets 2 Coverlids & quilt	10		
3 Trunks	1	2	6
1 Couch	1		
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	7		
1 small ditto & ditto	1	10	
1 Carpet	2	10	
2 pair hand irons shovel & tongs	1	5	
1 small chest of drawers & looking glass	4	10	
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	10		
1 Case of drawers chest upon chest	10		
1 Mahogany chamber table	2		
1 Pair of Looking glasses	10		
1 Bed Bedstead & Bedding	14		
1 Looking Glass	3		
2 Beds Bedsteads Bedding & Furniture	30		
1 Chamber table	1	10	
1 Looking glass	2	10	
1 Case of drawers chest upon chest	6		
1 pair of handirons shovel & tongs	1	5	
1 Large Dining table	2	10	
1 small ditto	1		
1 pair handirons shovel & tongs	3		
Plate furniture — silver & china ware	200		
1 Tea table	3		
1 Eight day clock	12		
1 Dining table	1	10	
1 Looking glass	2	5	
1 Pair of handirons Shovel & tongs	3		
1 Walnut tea table	1		
1 Table stand		10	
6 Walnut Leather-bottom chairs	3	10	
6 ditto Compass bottom chairs	8		
10 ditto Damask bottom ditto	12	10	
6 Windsor chairs	3		
6 Rush bottom chairs	2	5	
Kitchen furniture	30		
1 set of Bed & window curtains	10		
1 Desk, Book case & books	8		
1 Easy Chair	2		
2 Negro girls Margaret & Nancy	75		
1 Large Horse dark bay saddle & bridle	45		
2 Milch cows	8		
A Jack, iron pot, & Coffee Mill	3	10	
2 Feather beds & Bedsteads	10		
1 ditto ditto	3	10	
1 Case of Drawers & 1 arm chair	1		
37¾ lbs yarn 2/	2	15	6
1 Bushel Clover seed	2		
3 Pictures & 2 old maps	2		

	£	s.	d.
A Couch & Mattrass	5		
68½ lbs wool	3	8	
3 old blankets		15	
2 Riddles		4	6
Powder & *Shott*	1		
1 Old Poplar Desk		2	
9 yds cloth 3/	1	7	
1 Walnut table	2		
Negroes Bedding	3	5	
Two colts two years old	25		
Two colts one year old	20		
One bay & one brown horse	30		
One old brown horse	3		
One sorrel horse	7		
One bay horse & two sets gears	20		
Old gears		15	
One bayball faced horse	22	10	
One horse waggon & gears	22	10	
48 steers & cows 5 2 6	246		
11 cows 60/	33		
Hay in the Barn & Barrack	27		
Hay in the Meadow	10		
1 Milch cow	4		
3 ditto	9	15	
45 sheep 6/	13	10	
1 Phaeton & harness	35		
1 Old waggon	2	10	
1 new ditto	19		
One old waggon & broad wheel'd Cart	11		
3 Ploughs 3 harrows & Swingle trees	6	10	
2 Working Oxen	10		
1 Sow & 8 Pigs	3	5	
5 Shovels 5 weeding hoes & 3 falling axes	1	10	
2 Fowling pieces	5		
2 old cross cut saws, scythe & cradle	2		
A parcel of old iron		15	

	£	s.	d.
1 Walnut table	1	5	
8 Buck-skins	4	10	
16 pairs of shoes	4	8	
Iron spikes	1	10	
Part of a barrel of sugar	1	2	6
20 lbs neat's leather	1	15	
21 cutting knives	4		
Coal in the coal house	4	10	
Smith's tools, old iron, chains, &c. in the Smith's shop	3		
New iron tools	3		
Carpenter's tools	1	15	
Middlings in the chest		15	
891 lbs of beef 5[d]	18	11	3
740 lbs of bacon 5½	16	19	2
Salt shad &c	7		
A parcel of empty hogsheads in cellar	2	10	
1 Windmill, 2 Cutting boxes	4		
1 Gold watch & Seal	40		
Negroes viz.			
Andrew — Arch — Guinea	50		
Ceasar £20 Ishmael £70 Mulatto Peter £70	160		
Cato £50 Cudgo £20 Black Peter £70 Adam £10	150		
Flora a wench	25		
In the mill.			
13½ bushels of wheat 6/	4	1	
128 bushels of rye 4/ 6	28	16	
19 bushels buckwheat 2/	1	18	
30 bushels of Indian Corn 3 3	4	17	6
The following bonds viz[t].			
A Bond dated Nov. 14, 1767 for £3400			
Interest to this day 122 8	3522	8	
a ditto dated Jan 1768 for £350			
Interest on ditto 9 4 4	359	4	4

	£	s.	d.
a ditto dated Nov. 7 1762 for . . £110			
Interest on ditto 3 6	113	6	
a ditto dated Feb. 11th 1768 . . . 48 15			
Interest on ditto 1 0 8	49	15	8
a ditto Dec. 18th 1751 Principal & interest	43	0	10
a ditto March 6th 1753 ditto ditto	53	5	3
a ditto dated Oct. 29, 1765 ditto ditto	12	6	9
a ditto dated March 16th 1768 Principal	27	12	11
a ditto dated March 1st 1763 . . £300			
Interest on ditto 95 10	395	10	
a ditto dated Aug. 12th 1748 20			
Interest on ditto 22 16	42	16	
a ditto dated April 29th 1571 . . . 20			
Interest on ditto 20 10	40	10	
a ditto dated Jan. 8th 1768 payable Nov. 27, 1770 . . .	155		
a ditto dated Jan. 16, 1765 Principal & interest . . .	28		
a ditto dated Dec. 10th 1751 ditto & ditto	19	13	9
a ditto dated Aug. 26th 1763 ditto & ditto	35	17	10
a ditto dated Feb. 19 1768 ditto .	14	10	7½
a ditto dated Feb. 3rd 1768 due July 1768	23	18	3
a ditto dated Feb. 19th 1768 due 29th Nov. 1768 . . .	14	10	7½
a ditto dated May 17th 1768 due 27 Nov. 1768	53		
a ditto dated Jan. 1st 1768 .	10		
The following notes &c.			
One for the sum of . . .	5		
One for the sum of . . .	2	14	10
ditto ditto		15	
ditto ditto . . .	3	18	5
ditto ditto	6		
ditto ditto . . .	1	4	
ditto ditto	1	3	
ditto ditto . . .	50		
ditto ditto	6	0	1
ditto ditto . . .	3	15	1
ditto ditto	3	15	
ditto ditto . . .	4	14	
ditto ditto		5	
ditto ditto . . .		3	7
ditto ditto	3	12	8
ditto ditto . . .	32		
ditto ditto	21	18	5
ditto ditto . . .	4	7	
ditto ditto . . .	50		
Ditto payable in June 1769 .	95	10	
Ditto for the sum of . . .	3		
Ditto payable May 1769 for the sum of	108		
Cash in the desk . 527 3 6			
Received in Phil. for Thomas May's order on Wm. Pearson . . 50 0 0	577	3	6
One boat	20		
1550 Staves	2		
12 Bags	1	10	
23 lb Linen yarn	3		
9 pair Men's shoes . . .	2	10	
1 Bull	3	5	
½ a Seine	5		
¼ ditto at Bombay Hook . .	2	10	

GEORGE DOUGLASS
THO'S HOCKLEY
HENRY PAWLING

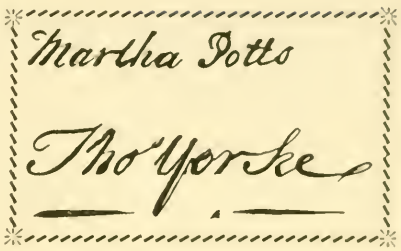
Valuation of Personal estate John Potts dec[d] 1768 . . 7586 14 4

The following is a copy of a paper found among those of Samuel, the executor of his father will, which is worth preserving to show at what prices part of the real estate was sold: —

Sales of the real Estate of John Potts Esqr Deceased.

When sold.	To whom sold.	Houses.	Lots.	Acres of Land.	Where Situate.	When Payable.	Amount. £	s.	d
1768.									
July 1,	Thomas Potts,				One half of Potts-grove Plantn,	In five yearly Payments say £700 ℔ year, [num,	3500		
"	John Potts,				One half ditto,	In five yearly Payments say £300 ℔ an-	1500		
"	Joseph Potts,			96	Falls of Schuylkill,	Cash received,	912	10	
Nov. 2,	Jacob Appele,			212	Susquehanna,	In 3 Payments 316 13 4 in 6 months, do. in 6 mos., do. in 12 months after,	950		
	David Potts, junr,			325	Pine Forge,	£500 in hand and the remainder in five yearly Payments,	2000		
	David Potts, Senr,	Mill,			Potts Town,	The first day of May 1769,	1750		
	Jacob Rhoads,			150	Pine Lands,	£200 the 27th May 1769 remainder in 5 annual Payments,	637	10	
	John Head,		1		Philadelphia,	Cash received,	1050		
	Edward Biddle,		1		Reading,	The 10th February 1770,	250		
	Jacob Wanger,			200	Pine Lands,	£200 27th Novr 1769 remainder in 5 annual Payments from 27th May 1769,	690		
	George & Henry Kuser,					A right to Land in Berks County called the Flat. £20. 27 Nov. 1769 remainder in 5 annual Payments,	120		
	Martin Markworth,			12	Pine Land,	To be paid 27th May 1770,	36		
	Peter Yocum,			150	Pine Land,	£50. May 27. 1770 £50 May 27. 1771. remr at £100 ℔ year from that time,	487	10	
	Peter Bunn,			114	Pine Land,	£110 8/. May 27 1770 remr £50 annually till paid,	410	8	
	Peter Bunn,			50			162	10	
	Jacob Leavergood,			105			315		
	Henry Shinkle,			13			3	11	6
	Peter Mock,			38			24	14	
	Freder'k Clackner, & Geo. Roadamel,			20			160		
	John Shultz,			45	and Dwelling,		1000		
	John Shultz,			20			100		
	John Shiner,			60			240		
	John Baker,			a Right,			10		
	Christopher Shiner,			100			442	10	
	Jeremiah Jordan,			150			600		
1774,	George Foose,			200			800		
April 4,	John Shultz,					No 1 a Lot in Pottstown,	30		
	Thomas Cullen,					No 2 " " Ditto,	65		
	John Paul and George Gilbert,						165		
	William Dewees,						73	10	
	Conrad Specht,						75		
	Isaac Potts,						103		
	David Potts,						100		
	Isaac Potts,						47		
	Isaac Potts,						30	2	6
	Frederick Cleckner,						29	5	9
	Samuel Rhoads,						29		9
	George Gilbert,						29	4	3
	Christopher Shiner,					No. 2. 3. 4. 5	119		11
	Joseph Potts,						225		
							19272	7	9

7. Martha Potts (30) was born about 1720, and when only sixteen years of age she was married to Thomas Yorke. He had come from Yorkshire, England, when a young man, and went up to the iron-works on the Manatawny to act as a clerk to her father. "This eminent family," says Burke, "has been for many generations seated in the county of York, and ever maintained a leading position amongst its great landed proprietors. Bewerly Hall, near Ripon, was the family seat." Sir John Yorke, Knt., was Lord Mayor of London, and was one of the trustees named in the will of Richard Whittington (so well known in nursery story) to manage his hospital. He had ten sons, two of whom, Edward and Edmund, became vice-admirals in the English Navy, and received the honor of knighthood. There is little doubt that Thomas was descended from one of the sons above named. He seems to have been interested in the vessels owned by the Province, as I find in 1761 he is empowered to sell the Province ship, and hold a sort of admiralty court. His eldest son was named Edward, and was wounded in a naval engagement early in the Revolution. He was connected with Lord Gambier, one of the Lords of the Admiralty in England. All the above facts point towards this descent.



Thomas Yorke was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1745. In 1759 he was selected by Governor Denny as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and, like his brother-in-law, John Potts, was superseded by the writ issued in 1761. In 1747 he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment raised for the defence of the Province in the French and Indian war.

In 1757 and 1758 he represented Berks County in the Provincial Assembly; he afterwards removed to Philadelphia.

Martha died about 1741, leaving two sons, and her husband married for his second wife her cousin Margaret Robeson, who dying, he contracted a marriage with Mary Robeson,* the niece of the second.

* Her sister married Lord Gambier of the British Navy. General Reidesel mentions in his letters that when the vessels with the Hessian troops lay off Spithead, he dined with

Thomas Yorke died June 24, 1764, and is buried among the Robeson family in Perkiomen churchyard. The following is the inscription on his tombstone: —

"In memory of
Thomas Yorke, Esq'r
Who departed this life June
the 23rd 1764 aged 56 years."

I am informed by the Rector of this church (St. James) that the old parish register is lost, and I am unable to say whether the grave at his right hand, without a stone, is that of Martha or his second or third wife. He had issue by each wife, and left nine children. I give the descent only of the children of Martha, the first wife.

8. Thomas Potts (32) born about 1721. He was brought up at Colebrookdale, and early interested in the iron-works there. By his marriage in 1742 with Rebeccah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Catherine Rutter, he became part owner of that place, with his father. By the early death of Thomas Rutter, Jr., his daughter and young son of the same name inherited a large property there. In his will, dated 1734, and proved the same year, she is mentioned as under sixteen years of age, and is appointed executrix, from which we must infer that she possessed some business ability. He left her "all those 500 acres of land lying between the river Schuylkill and Manatawny."

Rebeccah's mother was of Huguenot descent, if not actually born in France; her maiden name I have been unable to learn.

Thomas Potts, at the death of his father, in 1752, complied with the terms of his will, and purchased the two thirds of Colebrookdale Furnace, and part of the land and mines, at £ 800. He continued to reside there and carry on those works until his death.

Rebeccah dying soon after 1750, he married for a second wife, Deborah, daughter of William Pyewell,* a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia.

Lord de Gambier, Commissary of the Docks of the city of Portsmouth. This must have been James Gambier of the Board of Admiralty, and the husband of Miss Robeson, whose title was one of courtesy. He was uncle to Lord Gambier, who was elevated to the peerage in 1807.

* William Pyewell was an active member of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and for a long

She was a step-sister of his first wife, for Mr. Pyewell had married Mary Catherine, the widow of Thomas Rutter, before March, 1738, as at that date he, with his wife, filed the account of the estate of the deceased.

Thomas Potts's name is signed to the marriage certificate of his brother John, and he appears to have also written that of his younger brother David. In legal documents he is called junior, as his father had been. He died at Colebrookdale, April 21, 1762. His widow married, for a second husband, Caleb Hughes.

WILL OF [8] THOMAS POTTS.

Be it remembered that I Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale do make this my last Will & Testament in manner following that is to say first I order my part of Spring Forge with lands thereunto belonging & my part of Mount Pleasant Lands with my Plantation & Lands between Schuylkill & Manatawny to be sold & the money arising therefrom after my just debts are paid to be divided among my seven children, reserving fifty pounds more for each of my sons than my daughters. And it is my will that my house in Philadelphia be sold & divided amongst my first wife's children after my Daughter Magdalena arrives at the age of 18 years, & I order my part of the Furnace* with lands together with the house & lands I now live on to be rented out till my son David arrives at the age of 21 years, & then if he inclines to rent to have the refusal, & it is my will that my Mother be paid out of the rent of my Furnace 30 pounds a year, it being the money ordered by my Father's will, which money I undertook to pay during her life, and I further order that my Mother have privilege to cut fire-wood off my land adjoining the furnace during her life.

series of years one of its wardens. He is buried with his wife and mother in the grave-yard of that church. The partly defaced inscription on his tombstone is as follows : —

"In memory of
Mary Katherine Pyewell
wife of William Pyewell
——— the 24 176–
Mrs. Catherine Py——
. . . . .
—— —— 1765
William Pyewell
who departed this life
March the 24th 1769
Aged 84 years."

The record of the church states that William Pyewell's wife was buried 24th September, 1762.

* Meaning Colebrookdale.

It is my will that my beloved wife Deborah Potts receive the rent of my furnace for bringing up my children till the youngest arrives at the age of 14 years at which time I order my Executors hereafter named to sell the same if they think it will be most to the advantage of my wife & children, and I do constitute & appoint my beloved friends William Dewees sr. (of Whitemarsh) esq. & Thomas Rutter to be my Executors to this my last will & testament.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this 20th day of April 1762.

THOMAS POTTS.

witnesses
DERRICK CLEAVER
LEWIS WALKER
JOHN CLEAVER

Proved at Reading Berks Co.
26th day of April, A. D. 1762.

9. David Potts, born about 1722, was brought up at Colebrookdale. In 1743 his father gave him possession of one full and undivided sixth part "in a certain furnace and forge commonly called Mount Pleasant, and of and in several tracts of land thereunto belonging." This place was on Perkiomen Creek, about thirteen miles above Pottstown, and is now the terminus of the branch railroad from that borough through Colebrookdale and Boyertown. No remains of this old furnace and forge are now visible; but from the time David was of age until his death, he probably carried on this establishment, which was advantageously situated. Spring Forge, which he also owned, lay between Mount Pleasant and Colebrookdale. He also received by his father's will "a plantation situate at Colebrookdale on which I formerly lived, containing 250 acres be the same more or less with the appurtenances at £500."

David married Rebeccah, daughter of John and Mary Rutter, and granddaughter of the first Thomas Rutter. Her father died in 1735, and this daughter and his son Thomas are mentioned in his will; also "my iron-works called Colebrookdale and forge called Rutter's Forge." David died very soon after his father, April 18, 1752. Letters of administration to his estate were granted to his widow Rebeccah, and the inventory filed describes his interest in Mount Pleasant Furnace and Spring Forge. He died without issue.

It will be seen by the preceding account that the three sons of Thomas Potts married the daughters of three different children of the first Thomas Rutter.

THIRD GENERATION.

Children of Joseph and [2] *Elizabeth* (*Potts*) *Walker.*

10. Lewis (39), m. Catherine, dau. of Dr. Walker of Baltimore, Md.

11. Thomas (40), m. Anna* dau. of James and Ruth (Savage) Hockley.

Both are buried in the family graveyard at Coventry, but without tombstones.

11½. Joseph, d. unm.

12. Anna (45), m. George Leonard.

Children of Derrick and [3] *Mary* (*Potts*) *Clever.*

13. Jonathan, m. Elizabeth Boyer.

14. Peter, m. Elizabeth Whanger, d. s. p.

15. Isaac, m. Sarah ———.

16. John, m. a sister of his brother Peter's wife.

Of the descendants of these three brothers I have been unable to obtain any information.

* She was a descendant of the first Thomas Rutter, whose daughter Esther, born 13 of 4 mo. 1703-4, married Henry Hockley. Thomas Hockley, believed to have been the son of Henry and father of James, was a member of the Provincial Convention of Commissioners from Chester County, which appointed delegates to the Congress that voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a colonel in the Revolutionary war.

Children of [4] *John and Ruth* (*Savage*) *Potts.*

17. Thomas (50), b. at Colebrookdale, May 29, 1735; m. Anna Nutt at Coventry, 1757; d. in Philadelphia, 22 March, 1785. His w. survived until 2 April, 1796.

18. Samuel (60), b. November 13, 1736; m. Joannah Holland; d. at Pottsgrove, 3 July, 1793. His w. survived until 16 March, 1818.

19. John (66), b. 15 October, 1738; m. Margaret Carmick. ⇒

20. Martha (69), b. at Popodickon, 31 March, 1739–40; m. Thomas Rutter at Pottsgrove, 20 February, 1759. He d. there 17 May, 1795; his w. survived until 11 October, 1804.

21. David (75), b. 4 April, 1741; m. Mary Aris; d. at Valley Forge, 1798.

22. Joseph (80), b. at Popodickon, 12 March, 1742; m., first, Mary Morris, 16 August, 1764, who d. 18 December, 1765; second, Sarah Powell, 21 January, 1768, who d. 7 January, 1773; third, Ann Mitchell, 13 October, 1774, who d. 14 September, 1778; fourth, Mary Kirkbride, 5 May, 1780. He died near Frankfort, Pa., 4 February, 1804.

23. Jonathan (91), b. at Popodickon, 1 April, 1745; m. 5 May, 1767, Grace Richardson; d. at Reading, October, 1781.

24. Anna (99), b. at Popodickon, 7 July, 1747; m. at Pottsgrove, 22 December, 1768, [32] David Potts. Both d. 1782.

25. Isaac (101), b. at Popodickon, 20 May, 1750; m., first, Martha Bolton, 6 December, 1770; she d. at Cheltenham, 20 April, 1798; second, Sarah Evans, 1803. He died at Cheltenham, 15 June, 1803.

26. James (113), b. at Pottsgrove, 1752; m. Anna Stocker, 1778; d. in Philadelphia, 10 November, 1788. His widow survived him until 24 May, 1821.

27. Rebeccah (117), b. at Pottsgrove, 1755; m. Dr. Benjamin Duffield, of Philadelphia, and d. there 4 February, 1797. He d. December, 1799.

28. Jesse (122), b. about 1757; m. Sarah Lewis.

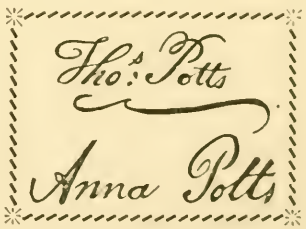
29. Ruth, b. about 1759; m. Peter Lohra, of Philadelphia, 9 July, 1803; d. s. p. 29 May, 1811. He d. 13 July, 1827.

Eleven of these thirteen children founded families, and their posterity is traced in this volume. The fact that all the male descendants of the first Thomas were in the third and fourth generation merged by intermarriages into these eleven branches, makes all now bearing the name, who are descended from him, also the descendants of John.

The strong feeling of relationship still existing between those whose great-great-grandparents formed one household twenty years previous to the Revolution cannot, I think, be paralleled by any other family in this country.

This clannish feeling may be both the cause and effect of the frequent intermarriages between the various branches; and the large landed estate divided among them, which though much impaired by the war and the depression of business subsequent to it, prevented that emigration to the West which has widely scattered many families; for though some individuals sought a new home in the South and West, yet a great proportion of John's posterity remain in his native State.

17. Thomas (50) was born at Colebrookdale, May 29, about* half an hour after one in the afternoon, A. D. 1735. He early became interested in the iron business, and established himself in Philadelphia for the sale of that material, in connection with his uncle, Thomas Yorke. In 1757 he married Anna, the only child of his mother's sister, Rebecca Savage, and Samuel Nutt, Jr.† By the death of her father in 1739,‡ before she was two years old, she had become at



* The dates of the birth of the elder children of John Potts are copied from a document in his handwriting in the possession of the Hobart family. After his removal to Pottsgrove in 1752, where the four younger children were born, it is probable that their names were recorded in some Bible or book that has been lost by his descendants. I am therefore unable to give the exact dates of their birth.

† For a further account of the families of Nutt and Grace, see the chapter preceding the Appendix.

‡ Letters of administration upon his estate were issued to his widow, Rebeccah, 6 June, 1739.

a tender age the heiress to a large improved landed estate. By this union a share of the forges and furnaces established by the two Samuel Nutts on French Creek came into the hands of Thomas Potts, and he finally bought from his wife's mother, and her second husband, Robert Grace, all their rights in Coventry. The indenture, dated March 1, 1765, was between "Robert Grace Gentleman & Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Nutt, on the one part, & Thomas Potts of the city of Phil. Merchant on the other, & conveys the Messuages, Plantations, Lands, Mines, Minerals, Forges, Furnaces, Rents, Tenement, Hereditaments & Real-Estate of sd. Robert Grace & wife or either of them, situate in any part of sd. Province of Penn'a (excepting his estate in Phil. leased to Benjamin Franklin, & his accounts against the said Benjamin Franklin, & his accounts against John Potts jr. Samuel Potts & Thomas Potts) & also all & singular the Negroes, Goods, Effects, Chattels, Movables, &c. &c." Thomas Potts and his heirs agreeing to pay to Robert Grace and his wife or the survivor quarterly an annuity of one hundred and thirty pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania.

To this deed is appended a long inventory of personal property, which passed with the estate. The negroes are thus enumerated: "One negro man named Cæsar, one mulatto man named Bill Bonnet, one mulatto boy named Jim, one mulatto boy named Dick, one negro boy named Ben, one negro girl named Sall, one mulatto woman named Betty, and her youngest child named Stephen."

From the time of his marriage to Anna Nutt, Thomas Potts appears to have carried on the iron-works at Coventry in the interest of his wife; and Robert Grace, advancing in years and with failing health, was glad to relinquish his rights in the estate to a young and active man. Thomas had an establishment in Philadelphia, where his iron was sold; and in the winter his residence was in Front Street, then a fashionable quarter of the city. He was interested in the philosophic and scientific topics of the day, as is proved by the fact that he was one of the original members

of the American Philosophical Society, established in 1758, of which Franklin was the first president. This association, the first of the kind organized in this country, has always held the highest position among kindred societies.

It is not out of place here to make the following extract from a letter of Thomas Potts to Franklin, in 1774, proving that the contemporaries of the great philosopher did not consider him the compound of selfishness and worldly wisdom that later generations have endeavored to prove him: —

"Good Mr. Philip Syng has retired into the country about ten miles from the city, where I frequently see him; during our twenty years' acquaintance, of later years very intimate, he has told me much concerning his acquaintance with you in your younger years when you were in Philadelphia. He was saying the other day that we came upon this stage to do all the good we can. I asked him whether in the decline of life nothing was due to self. He smiled and said, 'I wish Dr. Franklin had more of what I term self-love.'"

In 1768, according to a wish expressed in his father's will, Thomas took the house at Pottsgrove, and the plantation on which it stood, at £6,000, where he probably established himself soon after that date. He was living there with his family in 1774, and, during the years of the Revolution, Washington was often his guest. The house has sometimes been called his head-quarters, and some official letters of the General-in-Chief are dated from this residence. Not many years ago, persons were still living in Pottstown who remembered to have seen, in the stately rooms of this old mansion, Washington, surrounded by his staff, in earnest consultation over maps of the Province, with Baron Steuben, General Knox, Lord Sterling, General Greene, General McIntosh, and Lafayette. It was here, doubtless, that Washington formed the plan to winter his army at Valley Forge on the property of Thomas's broth-

ers and cousins, who seem to have willingly relinquished their houses to accommodate the officers. Valley Forge is situated on the Schuylkill, sixteen miles below Pottsgrove, and during the dark and gloomy winter of 1777 Washington and his wife were often the guests of the different members of this family. Indeed, the companionship of the wives and daughters of the Messrs. Potts seems to have been the only society of her own sex that Mrs. Washington had during that terrible winter; and many pleasant reminiscences of this friendship are still preserved by the great-grandchildren of the recipients, who treasure with reverential care personal mementos received by their ancestors from the hands of the General and his wife. And here I wish to express an opinion, which I have had some opportunity of forming from facts, that no man ever lived who was placed during his lifetime and by his own contemporaries on such a pinnacle of fame as General Washington; a lock of his hair was sought as a great gift by his intimate friends, carefully treasured, and handed down to posterity; his words and actions were stored up in the hearts of all who came into his presence, even when he was the unsuccessful leader of a poor forlorn hope; his life before it was glorified by death impressed his own generation very differently from any other person whose name is written on the scroll of fame; the very universality of this reverential feeling raised up some jealous and envious spirits, who assailed him with false accusations, but they were so utterly disbelieved by the mass of his countrymen that Washington's friends prevailed upon him to strike out all allusion to these calumnies in his Farewell Address.

At the commencement of the troubles with the mother-country, Thomas Potts espoused the patriotic side, and was elected a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia County in 1775; during that critical period he was active in the cause of liberty, and a

member of many important committees. He was chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Council of Safety* respecting the engagement of the armed galleys and the king's ships in the river Delaware. He was also chairman of another important committee, in the spring of 1776, to examine the works erected for the defence of the Colony, and to report what other fortifications were necessary; they were to "request the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and other general officers and engineers in the city, to afford them advice and assistance in this important matter." One of the first subjects that came before this Assembly, in 1775, was a letter from John Hancock, President of Congress, asking the members to use their utmost endeavor to raise several new battalions, and promising that Congress would issue commissions to the persons they determined on for officers. In February, 1776, Thomas Potts was appointed by Congress one of the three captains of a regiment of riflemen, which appears to have been a Continental, and not a State corps. In the great need of soldiers at this period, he showed his zeal for the public good by raising a battalion, of which he was commissioned colonel by Congress, expending liberally his large means, and using his personal influence in Chester and Berks County to fill up his companies, and even, it is said, arming and equipping them at his own expense; family tradition to this effect seems to be borne out by public documents,

* The Committee or Council of Safety, often alluded to in this volume, was appointed by the Provincial Assembly in 1775; the early commissions to the officers of the Associators of the counties were issued by them, and their seal during the first year was printed on the official paper; it was an inch and a half in diameter, having the word "seal" in large letters within a horizontal border, and a bundle of lictors' faces behind it, and around the edge the words "Liberty, Safety, and Peace." In 1776 they had obtained a very elegant seal for a wax impression two inches in diameter; the device was a liberty-cap on a staff, each half an inch long, encircled by the legend, "This is my right, and I will defend it," and upon the outer edge, "Pennsylvania Council of Safety, 1776."

and is corroborated by the following minute in Colonial records: "Mr. Redman was directed to pay Peter Lowre £73 11 *s.* for arms taken from non-associators to be charged to Colonel Thomas Potts and Captain Shifler."

In the Journal of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, under date August 23, 1776, is the following: "This morning at eight o'clock two companies of Colonel Potts's* battalion halted at the Providence† church. I was requested to say a word of exhortation to them in English and German, as they were departing to camp in Jersey, and were members of the Episcopal and Protestant churches. English on 1st Sam. 17. German on the Twenty-seventh Psalm." No more appropriate chapters could have been selected from sacred writ. Our little force, without skill and poorly equipped, going out to meet the disciplined regiments of the British army, might well be compared to the shepherd David, with sling and stone, going forth to try his arms with the champion of the Philistines. To those Germans from the mines and iron-works of the Manatawny region, who could not understand the English of the good old German pastor, the soul-stirring words in their native tongue, "Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear," strengthened many a fainting spirit. After the arrival of the battalion in Philadelphia, the provincial government provided food for them, as appears by the following record: —

"Council of Safety, Aug. 27, 1776. Col. Thomas Potts 'battalion £2. 18. 6, to be charged to Congress.' 'Sept. 6, 1776, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay diet for five companies of Col. Potts' battalion, viz.: Capt. Pretzman,

* Congress had ordered that a battalion should consist of eight companies, of sixty-eight privates each, and a company of light infantry.

† This was a Lutheran church on the way between Pottsgrove and Philadelphia; it is often called the Trappe, from a Swedish word, signifying steps or stairs. It was in the charge of Dr. Muhlenberg, a clergyman from the University of Halle, whose son became distinguished as a general in the Revolution. Both lie buried in this churchyard.

Capt. Derringer, Capt. Bishop, Capt. Potts,* Capt. Richards, to be charged to Congress."

Colonel Potts was a member of the Convention assembled at the State House in Philadelphia, 9 July, 1776, for the purpose of forming a new government, or as the Provincial conference which met in May to arrange rules for the election of this body expressed it, "For suppressing all authority in this Province derived from the Crown of Great Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only."

This Convention was ordered to consist of eight members from each county and eight from the city. Colonel Potts was elected from Philadelphia County. His devotion to the cause of Colonial independence greatly impaired his fortune, and he did not live to enjoy any substantial benefit from the change of government. His children lost greatly by the depreciation in money and real estate, as well as from other causes; and none of his descendants, as far as I can learn, have ever based any claim upon government for office, emolument, or education upon the patriotism of their ancestor. The letters addressed to Colonel Potts by Franklin and Washington I have been unable to find, but have heard of one from the latter in an autograph collection.

The following account of the discovery of Schuylkill coal I began to prepare several years ago, for the purpose of putting it on record in the books of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In conversing with the members of that society upon the subject, I have not found one able to give me any information about the lottery to render the Schuylkill navigable, or who even remember to have heard of it. Two eminent Philadelphia antiquarians, who took the trouble to look for an account of it in Colonial records, stated to

* Nathaniel, a nephew of Colonel Thomas Potts.

me afterwards, both verbally and in writing, that it had nothing to do with coal. I shall prove in these pages that it had, and give the credit of the discovery of this important mineral, where it rightfully belongs, to Colonel Thomas Potts. The principal facts here recorded I received more than twenty years ago from his grandchildren, my husband's mother being his last surviving child. The papers which I shall cite were hers, and are now in my possession. To corroborate family tradition, I sought with success in the printed volumes of the Proceedings and Reports of the Legislature, and the acts and laws of that body. I not only found there coal mentioned as the first important product to be brought to market on the river, to which no allusion had been made in any previous acts, but the extreme point for which commissioners were appointed is printed in full at the "Coal mines on Schuylkill at Basler Saw-mill." I found there greater proofs than I had expected of the details of the scheme of which so many reminiscences still linger in the minds of the grandchildren of its projector.

Anthracite coal is limited in extent, and almost confined to the State of Pennsylvania. It is estimated to embrace an area of four hundred and thirty-seven square miles, and is divided into three fields, the largest of which is the Southern, or Schuylkill, containing an area of one hundred and sixty-four square miles of workable coal. The discovery of the great coal basin of Schuylkill County has been attributed to various individuals, but no printed account has placed it as far back as the year 1783. I purpose in this chapter to put on record for future historians facts that are well known to many members of the Potts family through records and tradition; the latter I shall verify by reference to legal documents and acts of Assembly. But first I will make extracts from what has been printed and received as the early history of this discovery: —

"Norwegian township* is bounded on the north by Broad Mountain, northeast by Schuylkill township, south by Manheim, southwest by Branch and Barry, and west by Mahantango township.

"This township, though covered with mountains and hills, and containing little arable land of good quality, is one of the most important ones in Schuylkill County, if not in the State, and has been the scene of wondrous improvements. . . . . Before 1790 there were, comparatively speaking, few settlers north of the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, within the limits of Schuylkill County. About the years 1795 or 96, two individuals, Lewis Reese and Isaac Thomas, settled on the north side of the well-known Schneid Berg, i. e. Sharp† Mountain in Schuylkill Gap, having purchased a tract of land and erected a small furnace, carrying it on for some time. They sold it to John Pott of District township, Berks County."

The author in a note adds that this John Pott's father, Wilhelm Pott,‡ came to America in 1734, with eighty-nine Palatines from Rotterdam; and goes on to say that, according to the statement of Abraham Pott, the son of John, the first coal was discovered here in 1807, when digging the foundation of a furnace.

In an account of the "early history and development of coal in Schuylkill County,"§ the authors of which were residents of Pottsville, is the following: "The first traditional account we have of the discovery of coal in the Schuylkill region is about 1790, when Nicho Allen, a noted hunter and somewhat notorious character, who lived on the Broad Mountain at the 'Black Cabin,' or Big Spring, discovered stone coal at the foot of Broad Mountain. No written account of his discovery has ever come to our notice, though we have often heard the traditional account." The next mention of the early history of coal in Schuylkill is in the "Trans-

* History of Schuylkill County, p. 271.

† Another name was Gobble Barrack.

‡ This name, it is said, was at first spelt Putt, and some of the children of John spell it so still.

§ By Daddow and Brannon, p. 150.

actions of the Coal-mining Association" of that county, where it is stated that a blacksmith by the name of Whetstone used it in his smithy about 1795; and his success induced several to dig for coal, and, when found, to attempt to burn it, but the difficulty was so great they gave up in disgust. In the same article mention is made of "a Mr. William Morris, who owned a large tract of land near Port Carbon, who took a wagon-load of coal to Philadelphia, but was unable to bring it into notice, or induce the honest Quakers to buy his rocks. He returned, sold his lands, abandoned his plans, and retired from the business in disgust. In 1812, Colonel George Shoemaker of Pottsville loaded nine wagons of coal from his mines at Centreville, and with these proceeded to Philadelphia, hoping to find a market; but the experience of Philadelphians with anthracite or stone coal was very unfavorable, and the persistent attempt to impose rocks on them roused their indignation, and Colonel Shoemaker was denounced as a knave and a scoundrel; he sold two loads, and gave the rest away, and some of the purchasers obtained a writ from the authorities of the city for his arrest as an impostor and a swindler."

The report of S. J. Packer to the State Senate, in 1834, on the coal regions, does not place the knowledge of the existence of coal earlier than 1790, and gives substantially the same account as the preceding ones. Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia" says: "Messrs.* Potts explored various places along the old Sunbury Road for coal, but without success. A Mr. William Morris afterwards became the proprietor of most of the coal lands at the head of our canal. He found coal, and took some quantity to Philadelphia about the year 1800; but all his efforts to bring it into use failed, and he abandoned the project, and sold his lands to their late proprietor, Mr. Potts."

* This indefinite record may refer to the explorations of Thomas and Samuel Potts.

It is often said that the discoveries most beneficial to mankind are made by ignorant men, while scientists are the last to render such service to the world. In the case of the discovery of Schuylkill anthracite the facts are decidedly in favor of science.

Colonel Thomas Potts, of Pottstown and Coventry, had from his earliest years been instructed in metallurgy; his father and both his grandfathers and his great-grandfather had been engaged in developing the iron interests of the Province from the discovery of ore in its bosom, and there was not in the Thirteen Colonies any one more skilled in the knowledge of metals and mining than he. Like most country gentlemen, the pleasure of the chase was a recreation often indulged in; and tradition reports him "a mighty hunter." That he was a good marksman is confirmed by the fact of his commission as captain in a rifle regiment. At the close of the Revolutionary war, in which we have seen that Colonel Potts had taken an active part, he went, as was his occasional custom, with his servants and Indian guides, to hunt in the wilderness of the Tuscarora Mountains. This region was full of the wild animals of the country, — deer, bears, panthers, and smaller game not having yet retreated before the step of advancing civilization; and near the present site of Pottsville was a favorite Indian camping-ground.

Here Colonel Potts established himself to pursue his sylvan sport; one day as he stooped to drink at the west branch of the Norwegian Creek, he noticed in the stream some black stones, which with the instinct of a geologist he at once picked up and examined; his knowledge of ores assured him that this was coal, though unlike the English coal then in use; when he returned home he carried with him a package of the new mineral, and tried its combustible qualities in one of his own forges. By experiments he was satisfied that he had found what was of great value in his business, for no doubt even then fears were entertained that the

forests* in the neighborhood of the iron mines would soon fail. Well assured of the value of his new mineral, Colonel Potts at once began to secure its possession. He took up to the Tuscaroras men from his iron mine skilled in boring for ores, who made, under his direction, such discoveries of the situation of the coal-beds, that he entered into negotiations with the owners of the land for its purchase.

This consisted of ten tracts, comprising twenty-eight hundred acres, and had been surveyed to various persons, the first warrant in 1765; in 1775 and 1776 they had come into the possession of Thomas, Simon, and Henry Basler and two other Germans. It would appear that the Baslers erected a saw-mill, and in 1782 had conveyed it and the land whereon it stood to Baltzer Gehr and Charles Shoemaker. Colonel Potts associated with him in the purchase his brother Samuel and nephew Nathaniel Potts, and his cousin Samuel Baird; Colonel Francis Nichols,† and his son William, General Arthur St. Clair,‡ and Sharp Delany;§ the latter were

* The immense amount of wood consumed at Warwick, five or six thousand cords annually, was well known to him from his own interest there. The estimate given to Colonel Byrd in his "Progress to the Iron Mines" of Virginia, of two square miles of forest for a large furnace, is greatly underrated, as any one can calculate, allowing twenty-five cords to the acre, and the same number of years to elapse before chestnut wood, the favorite tree for this work, would grow up again.

† Colonel Francis Nichols was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and was appointed by Washington the first marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of Congress.

‡ General Arthur St. Clair's military career is too well known to require a note. He lived several years in Pottstown, and has been described to me by an aged resident, who remembers his appearance, as looking more like a beggar than a military chieftain, his worn-out habiliments, and his sorry beast with ragged bridle and saddle, made him an object of interest to all the children of the neighborhood whenever he rode abroad, and no doubt impressed on their youthful minds the copy-book lesson that republics are ungrateful. He was a member of Congress from 1785 to 1787.

§ Sharp Delany was a native of Ireland. He was a druggist in Philadelphia before the

intimate friends of long standing, who could be trusted with the secret, and all had done good service to their country. On the 25th of March, 1784, a deed was issued to these eight gentlemen by Baltzer Gehr and Charles Shoemaker, both of the county of Berks, for the "Norwegian tract," "in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds *gold* and *silver* money of Pennsylvania to them in hand paid."

This land was, the deed recites, in "ten tracts or parcels of land over the Blue Mountain," — one on the east branch of Schuylkill, containing two hundred and nineteen acres and ninety-two perches; the second situate between the Tuscarora Ridges on the forks of the west branch of Schuylkill, containing three hundred and thirteen acres and three quarters; the third adjoining the first above-mentioned tract, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches; the fourth situate on Mill Creek, containing two hundred and ten acres; the fifth situate between the Tuscarora Ridges, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres; the sixth situate on Schuylkill in Berks County, containing two hundred and twenty acres; the seventh situate on a branch entering the west side of Schuylkill between the Tuscarora Mountain, containing two hundred acres; the seventh on Norwegian Creek over the Blue Mountains, containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres and one hundred and thirty-one perches; the eighth situate on Mill Creek, adjoining two of the above-mentioned tracts, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres and eight perches; the ninth situate on the east and west side of Schuylkill main branch, containing two hundred acres; the tenth a tract ad-

Revolution, and an active member of the committee of merchants, prior to the establishment of the Federal Constitution, in preparing the measures for the regulation of commerce. He subscribed £500 to supply the army in 1780, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all the public men of the day. Washington appointed Sharp Delany collector of the port of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death.

joining the saw-mill land, of two hundred and twenty acres, of which a resurvey gave fifty more: all of them described more particularly in the deed; and with the usual allowance for roads and highways, the only improvement on these ten tracts was a "certain messuage or tenement, and water saw-mill." To show how very secret had been the proceedings of the discovery of the coal, no mention is made in the deed of any minerals, but the conveyance reads, "together with all and singular the houses, buildings, and improvements, mills, milldams, tackle and furniture, woods, ways, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging."*

Although the ten tracts had been surveyed by Ellis Hughes and William Scull, and sold to various parties, and the sum of £ 2,000 in gold and silver paid in 1784 to the owners of it, according to the before-named deed, yet a patent was issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the 14th of February, 1788, for each of these ten tracts. One of them, in possession of the writer of this volume, is as follows: —

"The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
To all to whom these presents shall Come. Greeting.

"Know ye that in Consideration of the Sum of Sixty-four pounds lawful money paid by Arthur St. Clair Esq. William Morris Luke Morris & Samuel Potts into the Receiver General's office of this Commonwealth there is granted by the said Commonwealth to the said Arthur St. Clair William Morris Luke Morris & Samuel Potts a certain tract of land called "Norway" situate on the back side of the Tuscarora Mountain in Brunswick township Berks Co. beginning at a corner Hickorey in the line of Ellis Hughes' land thence by the same land of William Scull & vacant land

* This deed is recorded in Book A, Vol. II. page 229, etc., at Reading, in Berks County.

North twenty degrees West one hundred & thirty-nine perches to a Pine tree thence by vacant land north seventy degrees east three hundred & thirty-seven perches to a Spruce tree thence by the same land of William Scull & other vacant land south twenty degrees East one hundred & ninety-one perches to a Dogwood thence by land of Ellis Hughes south seventy degrees west two hundred & one perches to a post in the line of Michael Brights land thence by the same north twenty degrees west fifty-two perches to a Pine tree & south seventy degrees West one hundred & thirty-six Perches to the place of Beginning containing three hundred & thirty-seven acres & one hundred & thirty-one perches & allowance of six per cent for Roads &c. with the Appurtenances. Which said Tract was surveyed in pursuance of an application No. 1516 entered the 21st of May 1766 by Ellis Hughes whose right by virtue of diverse Conveyances became vested in Arthur St. Clair William Morris Luke Morris & Samuel Potts Thomas Potts & Nathaniel Potts in the proportions hereinafter mentioned & the said Thomas Potts & Nathaniel Potts are since deceased & the said Samuel Potts is appointed their Administrator. To have & to hold five full equal & undivided eighth parts the whole into eight equal parts to be divided of & in the said Tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances unto the said Arthur St. Clair William Morris & Luke Morris & their heirs to & for the uses following. As for & concerning one of the said eighth parts to the uses of the said Arthur St. Clair his Heirs & Assigns & as for & concerning four of the said eighth parts to the use of the said William Morris & Luke Morris their Heirs & assigns forever as Tenants in Common & not as Joint Tenants & to have & to hold & other three full equal & undivided eighth part of & in the same land & premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Samuel Potts & his heirs to & for the uses following as for & concerning one of the said eighth part to the use of the said Samuel Potts his heirs & assigns forever as for & concerning one other eighth part thereof in Trust to & for the use of the heirs of the said Thomas Potts deceased & as for & concerning the other eighth part thereof in Trust to & for the use of the heirs of the said Nathaniel Potts deceased & for no other uses whatever free & clear of all Restrictions & Reservations as to Mines Royalties Quit Rents or otherwise excepting & reserving only the fifth part of all Gold & Silver ore for the use of this Commonwealth to be delivered at the Pit's mouth clear of

all Charges in witness whereof the Hon'ble Peter Muhlenberg Esq. Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council hath hereto set his hand & caused the State seal to be hereto affixed in council the 14th day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-eight & of the Commonwealth the Twelfth.

"Attest CHARLES BIDDLE Jun. Enrolled in the Rolls office of the State of Penn'a in Patent book No. 12 page 216. Witness my hand & seal of office the 22d March 1788.

NATH IRWIN, M. R."

This patent is handsomely engrossed on parchment, and is sealed with three seals. The largest appears to be the present arms of Pennsylvania, but on the reverse is the figure of Liberty, with sword and cap, trampling upon a prostrate lion, with the legend, "Both can't thrive."

The nine remaining patents are in the keeping of the Secretary of the Land Office, and the record of the ten surveys can be found in the Surveyor-General's office.

The exceeding care taken to secure the right to the land, first by purchase with gold and silver money, then bearing a high advance, and afterwards by patent from government, the association of active men of Philadelphia of high social position and political interest, evidently bound together for some special object, all point, even without corroborating circumstances, to an undertaking more extensive than the mere acquisition of a tract of wild land in the then remote part of Pennsylvania. The land having been paid for in March, 1784, would lead to the supposition that Colonel Potts's discovery was made early the previous winter. Hostilities with the mother-country ceased in April, 1783; and doubtless he went in December of that year to his favorite hunting-grounds. During the war such an excursion would have been hazardous, on account of hostile Indians.

The next step, after the purchase of the land where the coal lay

embedded, was to provide some way of bringing it to market, and to the forges and furnaces near the Schuylkill.

The subject of the navigation of this river had several times been brought before the Assembly during the Colonial period. The Act of 1761 describes it as a shallow mountain stream, obstructed "by rocks and bars of sand and gravel in diverse parts of the same," and "navigable for rafts, boats, and other small craft in time of high freshes only," and states that if it were made navigable, it would be "advantageous to the poor, conducive to the promotion of industry, and beneficial to the inhabitants residing near said river to bring the produce of the country to the market of the city of Philadelphia, and thereby increase the trade and commerce of the Province"; and "as diverse of the inhabitants had subscribed large sums of money for the purpose, and for preserving the fish," the Assembly proceeded to name commissioners to carry out the act, and John Potts was one thus appointed. To show that he accepted the trust and was active in the work, I copy the following from the accounts of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1769, under the head of "Accounts of the Commissioners for clearing and making navigable the Schuylkill":—

Expenses of the Commissioners and others at their different meetings paid by John Potts, Esq. deceased, as per his account,	£42.	1.	0
Rum for the workmen pd. by ditto,	18.	13.	10½
Powder for blowing up the rocks pd. by ditto,	162.	13.	6

Also the following receipt found among his papers, indorsed "A subscription for clearing the Schuylkill":—

Peter Reeves,	5	0	0
Reese Meredith,	5	0	0
David Deshler,	5	0	0
William Henry,	2	14	0
Aquilla Jones,	2	19	0
John Biddle,	2	10	0

John Ruley Estate, Recd of John Ord,	2	10	0
Joseph Saunders,	2	10	0
Daniel Williams,	2	10	0
	£30	4	0

Received Feb^{y} 4th 1766 of John Potts Sen Thirty Pounds four Shillings the Above Subscript^{s} for Clearing the River Schuylkill.

DAVID DAVIS.

£30 4 0

In 1773 the subject was again brought before the Assembly, and it was stated that several of the commissioners had died in the twelve years since the passage of the previous act (among whom was John Potts), and new ones were appointed to take their places. At this date John's eldest son, Thomas, was made a commissioner, and in 1781, when another act was passed, he was still continued in office.

The subject of the navigation of the Schuylkill forms a singular episode in Colonial history, which the limits of this volume only allow me to allude to. About 1769 it seems to have been a perfect battle-cry, and the files of newspapers at that date are full of notices and descriptions of contending interests.

Column after column of the small sheets of that period are filled with communications from "Candidus," "Justus," and other Latin *noms de plume*, while one constant correspondent writes over the satirical signature of "Schuylkillus Ironicus." One of the particular points in question appears to have been, whether Charles Norris's dam should be removed or allowed to stand, and in the proceedings of the Legislature of that date is a petition from his widow about it. Parties ran high upon this local project, and more prominence is given to it in the newspapers than to the oppressive acts of Parliament which were soon to sever the Colonies from the mother-country.

All the above acts, and the interest occasioned by them, were for the preservation of the fish and removing obstructions in the river, and none had contemplated clearing it above Reading, for beyond that point lay the primeval forest and the mountains forty miles above; but the act passed in March, 1784,* was made for a different purpose, as the preamble states, "improving the navigation of the Schuylkill . . . . will furnish the country adjoining the same and the city of Philadelphia with *coal*, masts, spars, boards, etc. etc., and that diverse of the inhabitants ask that some effectual steps may be taken, the laws previously enacted being inadequate for want of funds."

To meet this want, the act authorized a lottery of $42,000,† half of which was to be appropriated to improving the public roads leading from Philadelphia, and half to the navigation of the Schuylkill. Another act was passed the same month, appointing commissioners consisting of twenty-two persons, of which David Rittenhouse, the philosopher, was chairman, and Samuel Potts treasurer. The river was parcelled out to two or three of these gentlemen for each fifteen miles or so. The extreme end towards the mountains reads: "From the mouth of Tamaquay Creek to the *Coal Mines* on Schuylkill, at Basler Saw-mills." One of these last three was Samuel Baird, a cousin of Thomas Potts, and probably a person appointed by him to superintend the coal mines, or to attend to laying out the lines, as he was by profession a surveyor. It will be observed that in the preceding pages I have stated that, from the certified copy of the deed in my possession, a large part of the ten tracts and the saw-mill belonged to Thomas, Simon, and Henry Basler, and that Gehr and Shoemaker had only owned the tract for two years.

* Laws of Pennsylvania, republished by A. J. Dallas, 1793, Vol. II. pp. 178–182.

† Recorded in Law Book I I I, p. 70. Obsolete.

The commission appointed by the act of 1784 was ordered to meet at the inn* of Jacob Witz, in Pottstown, Philadelphia County,† at ten o'clock on the first Tuesday of May, June, July, August, September, and October next, and "those commissioners who neglect to attend shall pay a fine of five pounds." Samuel Potts was to give bonds to the President and Council for £ 5,000 for the faithful performance of his trust, and was empowered to draw out of the Bank of North America all such sums of money as were deposited in the same, for improving the navigation of said river, by the managers of the public lottery of the State. For paying the drafts of money expended by the commissioners, he was to be allowed ten shillings on every hundred pounds. "And that each of the commissioners, whilst on the business aforesaid, receive for his services seven shillings and sixpence per diem."

November 30, 1784,‡ another act was passed to provide means for accelerating the sale of tickets, and to make further regulations for drawing the lottery; and another in February, 1786.

I have thus proved from printed State documents that coal mines were known to exist on the Schuylkill early in 1784, and that Colonel Potts and his associates had actually, previous to that time, bought and paid for them.

It is well remembered in his family, that, when these deeds were executed, he remarked that this would be a fortune for his children, if he did not live to see it.

If he had not died during the next year, there is little doubt that anthracite coal would have been brought into use thirty or forty years earlier than it was, for he had interested the two great phi-

* This was situated at the corner of High and Yorke Streets, and I find it is now called Boyer's old tavern.

† The following year this part of Philadelphia County was set off into a new county, called Montgomery.

‡ Dallas's Laws, p. 231.

losophers of the day, Franklin and Rittenhouse, in the project, who would soon have popularized a method for burning it. Though the death of Thomas was a great blow to the company, yet Samuel never lost his faith in the ultimate value of the coal. The Nicholses, Delany, and Samuel Baird appear to have been discouraged, and before the patents were issued, in 1788, had sold out their rights to William and Luke Morris.

For four years the affair must have been prosecuted with vigor, for the lottery was drawn in 1788, and by act of Assembly in March of that year the proceeds were appropriated, one moiety to improve the Lancaster Road, the other to the navigation of the Schuylkill.

The following extract from Franklin's will, made in 1788, proves that he had been interested in the scheme: "Out of the salary that remains due to me as President of the State, I give the sum of £2,000 to my executors, to be by them paid to such persons as the Legislature of the State shall appoint by an act of Assembly to receive the same, in trust, to be employed in making the Schuylkill navigable." But in a codicil added in 1789 he revokes the bequest in these words: "In July last I bequeathed £2,000 to the State for making the Schuylkill navigable; but understanding since that such a sum will do but little towards the accomplishing such a work, and that the project is not likely to be undertaken for many years to come, and having entertained another idea which I hope may be found more extensively useful, I do hereby revoke," etc., etc. The above shows, I think, that the coal project was abandoned in 1788, and principally on account of the death of its projector, Thomas Potts. In 1792, at the suit of Samuel,* the

* This sale and purchase by Samuel led to an estrangement between the families of the two brothers during many years; for the widow and children of Thomas, knowing the value he had attached to this property, believed they were deprived of what would eventually prove a great fortune.

A similar case occurred between the two brothers Luke and William Morris, the latter having obtained all the benefit of the ownership of the Morris share of the coal lands.

share of the Norwegian tract held by the heirs of his brother Thomas, for whom he was trustee, was seized for debt and taxes, and offered at public sale, when he became the purchaser for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five pounds in gold and silver, less than half its original cost, for in 1784 "hard money" bore an extravagant premium. By this means, he and the two brothers Morris became owners of the whole tract. Samuel never lost his belief in the value of the mines, and in 1792, when Isaac Thomas and Lewis Reese bought of him the land and the wood upon it for the purpose of converting the forest into lumber in the saw-mill on the premises, he reserved in the deeds the right to all minerals and coal, which the purchasers, considering worthless, were perfectly willing to allow. It appears from a legal paper in my possession, that Rees and Thomas reconveyed to Samuel Potts all the coal, with the privilege of digging, making roads, etc.

It was this right which in 1826 was known in the courts as the "Potts reserve claim." At that date, Thomas, the discoverer, had been dead over forty years, and Samuel more than a quarter of a century; the right* reserved by the latter had descended to his children, and Nathaniel-Potts Hobart, a son of his only daughter Sarah, bought out the other heirs and prosecuted the claim.

John Potts, a grandson of Samuel, wrote to me a year ago as follows: "I recollect perfectly well when my brother David was called upon to sign the deed conveying my father's interest in the coal mines to N. P. Hobart for the small sum of one thousand or eleven hundred dollars" (this was a fifth of one half of the original purchase). "He said he did it with extreme reluctance, and looked upon the sale as giving the property away just as it was about to become valuable."

The claim was tried in the courts, the judge deciding that no

* It is not mentioned in his will, of which I have a copy.

lapse of time could bar the right. Mr. Hobart then received from persons working the mines what was at the time considered a large sum. I have heard it variously estimated at one and two hundred thousand dollars; as it was paid by different individuals and companies at various times, it is impossible to name the amount with any accuracy, but it may be set down, according to those best acquainted with the affair, as over one hundred thousand dollars, which is small when compared with the hundreds of millions received for the coal by those who have since worked the Norwegian tract.

It is a little singular that this case, so well known to the inhabitants of Pottsville and the neighborhood, has not led some inquirer into the early history of the coal in Schuylkill County to investigate the subject, and print a true statement of at least the purchase of the land in 1783–84 for the purpose of mining the coal it contained.

A very general impression prevails in the family that Colonel Potts was elected a member of Congress soon after the close of the war. I have some reason to think that his nomination may have been intended by the Assembly, and that General St. Clair, an active associate in this coal business, was elected instead, and served from 1785–1787. The fact that Colonel Potts represented Chester County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the time of his death, in 1785, does not seem sufficient basis for the above tradition, because he had held that office as early as 1775, and from 1720 some member of the family had represented Philadelphia, Berks, or Chester Counties. As the tradition comes down, the fact is stated that death prevented him from taking his seat. I have no means of knowing the truth of this, and merely mention it in connection with General St. Clair's election and his interest in the coal mines.

About the year 1800 John Put, son of the before-named Wilhelm, from Rotterdam, purchased a portion of the Norwegian tract, and established a forge; and in 1816, when the coal began to attract attention, he laid out the town of Pottsville, which is said to have been named for him. It is a singular coincidence that the name should thus commemorate the first discoverer of the coal. Two neighboring villages are called St. Clair and Morrisville, in memory of persons who were associated with Thomas and Samuel Potts in the purchase of the land.

No relationship is known to exist between the family of Put and the subjects of this memorial. One of the grandsons of Wilhelm was living a few years ago in the neighborhood of Pottstown, who still spelt his name Put. A survival of Norway and the Norwegian tract appears in Norwegian Street, Pottsville. In 1812, when Shoemaker took several loads of coal to Philadelphia, a son of Colonel Potts, then living there, who knew his father's belief in its value, had some of it carried to a smith named Goodman, at the corner of Crown and Callowhill Streets, who was engaged in casting cannon for government, and after much persuasion induced him to try it; but from want of proper knowledge and means for burning it, Goodman declared it worthless, saying he could heat it as he could a stone, but that it would not burn.

One of the slaves of Colonel Potts who assisted the French Creek miners to bore for coal, and carried the chain for the surveyor who laid off the land, lived to an advanced age, and is still remembered by several of the grandchildren of his former owner. His name was Peter Sebastian. His master gave him the trade of a shoemaker, and freed him. His talk about the coal mines on Schuylkill, a knowledge of which he must have gained as an eye-witness (for the subject was one then unknown to most of his white countrymen), is still recollected by the older descendants of Colonel Potts.

Colonel Potts's career was suddenly terminated at Philadelphia, March 22, 1785, while attending the session of the Legislature, of which he was a member. In the Journal of that body his vote is recorded on Saturday, March 19. He went home to Coventry to spend Sunday with his family, and riding down on horseback the following day through the muddy roads of that inclement season, his riding-boots became very much splashed, and he dismounted at a pump in High Street to have them washed before entering the House. The effect of the sudden shock to his feet threw the gout to his head, and he expired before morning. The following obituary appeared in Bradford's "Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser," March 30, 1785: —

"On Tuesday, the 22d instant, departed this life in this city Thomas Potts, Esq., a Representative for Chester County in the present General Assembly, in the fifty-first year of his age. His remains were removed to Coventry, the place of his family residence, and there interred on Friday last. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of relatives, friends, and neighbors, sincerely lamenting the loss of a person held in universal esteem by all who had acquaintance with him. Of this gentleman it may with truth be affirmed, that in the different relationships of husband, father, brother, master, neighbor, or friend he was excelled by few. *The true interests of his country engaged his close attention*, his assiduity in the duties of the station he filled imperilled the care of his health. Anxious to execute the trust reposed in him by his constituents, he flattered himself that he might safely venture abroad to take his seat in the Assembly as soon as a severe fit of gout in his feet had abated. In this he was deceived by a sudden return of that disorder to his head, which in about six hours put a period to his existence. His religious sentiment and irreproachable deportment are a firm basis upon which his friends may build a reasonable hope that he has exchanged a life of pain for eternal bliss."

The descendants of Colonel Potts are still known as the Coventry branch of the family, although that estate has long since passed

into other hands. It is a singular coincidence that Thomas, Earl of Coventry, who died in 1711, left a widow, who married Thomas Savage, of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire; and it is not impossible that Samuel Savage was his younger brother, and that the eldest son of the latter was named for him, and this place called in honor of the Countess of Coventry.

The view of the house given in this volume is from a photograph taken October, 1872. The large trees on the right of the picture are the pecan, not a common tree as far north as Pennsylvania, and said to have been planted there by Colonel Potts's son, who brought the nuts or the young plants from New Orleans.

Mrs. Anna (Nutt) Potts survived her husband until 21st April, 1796. She was buried by his side in the family graveyard at Coventry, where three generations of her ancestors and many relatives were already interred, and where some of her descendants in the third and fourth generation now repose. Two white marble slabs, with the following inscriptions mark the spot: —

"In memory of
Thomas Potts
who departed this Life
March 22d 1785
Aged 49 years."

"In memory of
Anna Potts
who departed this life
April 21st 1796
Aged 59 years."

Mrs. Robert Grace bought back part of the Coventry estate, and the children of Colonel Potts were many of them married and buried at this beautiful spot.

A married granddaughter, whose life had been spent there, writing to her aunt in 1821, thus feelingly mentions the projected sale of the property, and expresses the wish that her aunt's husband would buy it: "The place has never belonged to any other than our family since it was settled,* and I cannot bear the thought of

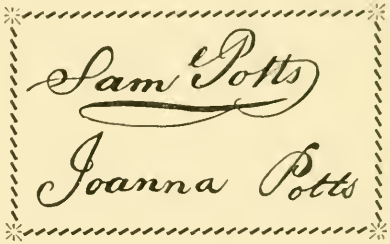
* Samuel Nutt received a warrant to have the land surveyed in 1718.

its going into the hands of strangers; to see some rough, insensible being placed in the room of those that were so dear to me; to leave the dear remains of my ancestors exposed to the mercy of some rough Dutchman. O, my dear aunt, the reflection is painful in the extreme! I wish I were able to buy it, but that is impossible; my property is an undivided share in the Joannah lands, and cannot at present be sold."

18. Samuel (60), was born 13 November, about three of the clock in the afternoon, A. D. 1736.

His youth was passed at Colebrookdale, and when he was sixteen his father removed to Pottstown, where he lived during the remainder of his life.

He married Joanna, daughter of Thomas Holland,* a successful merchant in Philadelphia.



Like the rest of his family, Samuel early engaged in the iron business, and in 1764, in connection with his brother John, he was carrying on Mount Joy Forge, and their father had given up to them his own share in Warwick Furnace.†

In 1769 he built the house of which an engraving is given in this volume, and until the present year, 1872, it was owned and occupied by his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. The date is cut on a brick in the gable, immediately under the comb of the roof. It was the first brick house erected in the town, but the

* Thomas Holland's will was proved September, 1755. In it he names six children. His three daughters, Mary, wife of John Bankson; Sarah, wife of Thomas May; and Joanna, wife of Samuel Potts.

† The will of Anna Nutt, widow, and relict of Samuel Nutt, proved August 15, 1760: "My son-in-law John Potts to be sole Ex. & to have my part of Warwick furnace my part of y^e^ forge & iron mine."

back extension is of stone. In a previous chapter I have given some account of the extent of the iron business of Samuel while he was yet a young man. During the Revolution he embraced the patriotic side, and was engaged in casting heavy cannon at Warwick for government. The following is extracted from Force's "Archives": —

"In Committee of Safety, March 30, 1776. Messrs. Samuel Potts and Thomas Rutter having engaged with this board to cast a number of cannons for the use of the Province, and requiring a sum of money as an advance for putting their works in proper order, by order of the board an order was drawn on Michael Hillegas, Esq., in their favor, for one thousand pounds."

Samuel was a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia County in 1767, 1768, and 1769. He afterwards became an Associate Judge, and the following letter to him from the Council shows some of the political movements of the day: —

LANCASTER, June 11, 1778.

SIR, —

Your brother, the Doctor, undertaking to forward this, affords me the first opportunity of giving you the doctrine of surety in cases of treason, as it seems at present to be understood. Justices of the peace cannot take bail, but must commit to the common jail of the county. Whilst the Supreme Court is sitting, judges may take bail; at other times any one of them has that power. Where the evidence is full, it is to be used with great caution; but where the charge is doubtful, it is held to be his duty to take bail. Should the enemy leave the city, it is probable that one of the judges will immediately go into it. From these circumstances, you will see what measures are most proper in the case you have under consideration. Although there is little reason to doubt of the Doctor's care in sending you this, I wish you to give me notice by a line of your having received this.

From your friend and humble serv't.

TO SAMUEL POTTS, ESQ., Pottsgrove.

THE MANSION HOUSE OF SAMUEL POTTS.

BUILT 1769

The case under consideration was doubtless that of his own brother John, whose pecuniary affairs were very much mixed up with his own, and who had been discovered not long before this date on a visit to Pottsgrove, and sought for there as a Tory.

Samuel was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. His name is not appended among the printed signatures to that document; he was probably absent at the time it was adopted, but in the Journal of the Convention his vote is frequently recorded.

The General Assembly* of Pennsylvania passed an act on the 13th of June, 1777, requiring every male white inhabitant of the State to give assurance of allegiance to the same; and those above the age of sixteen, who should travel out of the county or city in which he usually resides, without a certificate of having taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance aforesaid, may be suspected of being a spy, or holding principles inimical to the United States, and shall be apprehended, and if he refuse to subscribe to it when taken before a justice, he shall be committed to the common jail.

The following is copied from one of the original certificates, and imitates it as accurately as new type can copy the old. It is printed on fine parchment, so as to stand the wear of constant use. The part in italics are those filled up in writing. The line of New Hanover township was run through Pottsgrove, and Samuel's residence was then at the lower end of the town, near that line.

* Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. V. p. 479. This act was so little regarded that another was passed December 5, 1778. I have in my possession three of these original "tests of allegiance" (as one is indorsed), taken by different members of the family. Though all are printed by John Dunlap, yet each is of a different issue; two are on paper. The oath taken under the second act is printed without the word "affirmation," and is marked in pencil "75c.," probably the amount of the fee paid to the justice.

I DO hereby CERTIFY, That *Samuel Potts of New Hanover Townſhip Philadelphia County Gentleman,* hath voluntarily taken and ſubſcribed the ~~Oath or~~ Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 13th day of June, *A. D.* 1777. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, the *Firſt* day of *June A. D.* 1778.

(L. S.) *Jn° Richards* *N°* 849.

PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

In a previous section I have given an account of Samuel's connections with the coal lands, and his unfaltering prevision of their importance and value.

His executorship of the large estate of his father, his extensive iron business, and the various public trusts which he filled, made his life an active, busy, and useful one.

As the shad fisheries of the Schuylkill are a thing of the past, it is interesting to learn how many were taken at Pottstown, on the family right, as late as 1784. From a paper of Samuel Potts, who owned one eighth of the privilege, it appears that 2,792 were caught that year, the first on April 14. In 1785, 3,701, the first April 13.

Samuel died July 3, 1793, and was buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown.* His widow died March 16, 1818, aged eighty-three years.

The following obituary is copied from Dunlap's "American Daily Advertiser," Friday, July 5, 1793: —

* See inscriptions.

"On Wednesday morning died, at his seat at Pottsgrove, Samuel Potts, Esq. It is enough to say of him that a numerous and respectable family lose their friend and guide; that the large circle of his acquaintance has lost a citizen whose heart was warm for their interest, and whose manners were without guile; that his servants have lost a master, his wife a husband, and his children a companion, a friend, and a father. Not a tear will be shed on his grave but what will be from the bottom of the heart."

His will was executed 5th March, 1793; in it he mentions his four sons and one daughter. He gave to his wife his undivided fourth part of Warwick Furnace, supposed to contain in all about nine thousand acres, only reserving to his son Thomas the right of taking so much ore from the mines there as would supply one fifth part of a furnace now erected by him in company with Thomas Rutter, the heirs of Thomas May and Thomas Bull, called Joanna Furnace, for which right "he is to account to my estate £ 300." He also gives, for a certain consideration, the same right to the other three partners. He mentions that he had also allowed a right to supply ore from Jones's mines, for a furnace called Rebecca, to Jacob Vinance, Thomas Rutter, and Sarah May; and he leaves his one eighth part of this furnace in Chester County to his daughter, Sarah Hobart. He reserved to his children the copper ore in Jones's mine, and the right to erect a furnace there for working it.

19. John (66), born 15 October, about half an hour after three of the clock in the afternoon, A. D. 1738. This son, though engaged, like the rest of his family, in the iron business, had received a superior education in Philadelphia, and was then sent to England to perfect his studies in the

law, at the Temple, London. How long he remained there I have no means of ascertaining, but in 1764 he was practising law in Philadelphia, and a partner with his brother Samuel in the Mount Joy Forge. He married Margaret,* daughter of Stephen and Anna Carmick,† and resided in the city, though he occupied Stowe as a country residence, and built a substantial stone house on the principal street in Pottstown. John became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the breaking out of hostilities it is known that he inclined to the side of the king. His residence in England and a knowledge of her power led him to view the American cause as hopeless; but it is stated in a Loyalist‡ tract, published in 1784, that "he was loyal until the evacuation of Philadelphia, when he offered half his property to the Whigs if they would restore the other moiety, which they refused to do."

This confused account is certainly erroneous, for during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army he obtained a pass to leave the city, and went to Pottstown to look after his affairs, and was for a short time in his own house there, which was afterwards confiscated. That he was known then to be a Tory by the Continental Congress is proved by the fact that a detachment of soldiers was sent up from Valley Forge to capture him, but just before they reached the house, which is a large building of dressed stone, still standing, at the corner of High and Hanover Streets, he escaped by a back window, and was probably secreted by some of his friends

* She was aunt to Mrs. Joseph Reed, Mrs. Watmough, and Mrs. John Sergeant.

† They are buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, under a stone bearing the following inscription: —

"Here lies the body of
Stephen Carmick
who died
June 26th 1774
aged 55 years.

And of
Anna his wife,
who departed this life
September 22d 1795
Aged 63 years."

‡ See Sabine's History of the Loyalists.

Jno. Potts

until he could return in disguise through the American lines to the city. December 21, 1782, the house above mentioned was sold to General Arthur St. Clair, as the following, extracted from the Minutes of Council in Colonial Records, shows: —

"A deed was examined and signed by his Excellency the President, to Major-General Arthur Sinclair, conveying a lot of ground, containing in front sixty feet and in depth three hundred feet, situate in Pottstown, in the township of Douglass and county of Philadelphia, seized and sold agreeable to law as the forfeited estate of John Potts, an attainted traitor, for the sum of £6,700* Continental money, which sum Arthur Sinclair hath paid to the agents of forfeited estates in the said county."

It may be interesting, to prove the different value of property, to state that about thirty years ago this house and lot was sold at sheriff's sale for $2,300, which was thought at the time very low. A person well acquainted with the present (1872) value of real estate there informed me it would now bring from $15,000 to $20,000. No alteration appears to have been made in the exterior of the house, but it is now occupied as a store by Evans & Keim.

When the Continental army entered Philadelphia, the families of those who had espoused the British cause were ordered to leave the city, and Mrs. Potts, with her children, found a home in the house of her husband's brother, Samuel, at Pottstown. She remained there several months, until General Washington, who was in constant intercourse with the patriotic portion of the family, gave her an escort of dragoons to join her husband in New York, whither he had gone in the train of Lord Howe and his friend Joseph Galloway. That he was very intimate with the latter the following letter proves: —

* This was at a period of great depreciation in Continental currency; but as it was paid to government, it was probably taken at a higher value than by private individuals.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1778.

DEAR SIR:

Mr. Crowder carried with him two letters for you from England, one of which arrived here on the morning you sailed from the Hook; and as I was ignorant of that, I procured a boat to carry the letters to you, but it was too late, and on the return I took the liberty to read them, agreeable to your orders, and enclose them for you. Enclosed is also a letter from Mrs. Galloway, who has almost too deep a sense of popular ingratitude. You may rest assured that if she is desirous to rent her own estate, and if it is practicable, it will be accomplished by my brother Samuel, to whom I have wrote on the subject, and who will advise Mrs. G. on the proper measure. The unfortunate J. Roberts and A. Carlisle were executed on the 4th instant. A few of what are called *men* members met and endeavored to make a House, with a declared intention of saving them, but could not, and, from what we hear, it is rather probable that they will not easily be permitted to sit as representatives. S. Garrigues and J. Stevens were on their trials when the last messenger left Philadelphia. The papers, which I cannot procure, are replete with abuse and contemptuous treatment of the commission and the agents under it, and never was shown a greater confidence than appears in the whole conduct of the Congress and their agents. D'Estaing has sailed from Boston, having taken advantage of a severe gale of wind, which had dispersed Byron's fleet and drove one of them on shore on Cape Cod, the Somerset, of sixty-four guns, where she is totally lost, and four hundred of her men made prisoners by the rebels. He sailed the day after the division of the army under Grant left the Hook, but, from what appears, Byron is in pursuit of him. This Ano: is brought by a flag of truce from Boston, which brought fifty-seven masters of vessels taken by the rebels and carried into New England in the space of two months. There does not appear to be any great division of parties in any Colony but Pennsylvania, and I am fully persuaded that in the present circumstances no consequences will attend that division favorable to government. It appears to me that the spirit of our countrymen is too much broken to attempt to relieve themselves from a burden grievous and disagreeable to them in the highest degree. I take the liberty to open Mrs. Galloway's letter, with an intention of performing

anything that might have been desired, if in my power, which I hope you will excuse. It is very evident that unless government can disengage itself from an European war and employ a greater force and more vigor in the prosecution of this, the game is certainly up, and America lost. You may rely on hearing from me if anything favorable or consequential happens. Since Mrs. G.'s letter, I received one from Mrs. Potts, who mentions Mrs. Galloway being in good health and uncommon spirits. Pray give my respectful compliments to Miss Galloway, who has, I suppose, forgot there is such a creature, from the multiplicity of engagements in the *beau monde*.

Believe me to be, with the sincerest gratitude,

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,

JOHN POTTS.

To Joseph Galloway, Esq. To the care of Mr. Alex'r Gordan and Messrs. Drummonds, London.

In another letter to Galloway, Judge Potts again mentions Roberts and Carlisle, and says that "Governor Livingston went to Philadelphia and urged his endeavors to prevail on the banditti in power to save them, ... not from any principle of honor and conscience, — you know him too well, — but from motives, as he thought, of policy."

These two men were Quakers, who had been employed by Galloway and his party as secret agents in detecting foes to the royal government. "They acted as guides when Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie fell on a party of militia near Frankfort." They were captured and tried, and according to all the rules of war and of state policy their execution was necessary, and the effect was salutary.

Among the papers of Colonel Potts I found a petition, written apparently in the fair hand of Joseph Galloway, for the pardon of Roberts. No doubt, Judge Potts, who in the letters above quoted appears to have been peculiarly interested in these traitors, found means to send it to his brother, through whose influence it was to be circulated among Roberts's neighbors and friends in Chester

County, in hopes of obtaining his pardon. No signatures are attached to the document, and from the clean condition of the paper it appears never to have been circulated. I give a copy of it, as it is to the credit of the Loyalists that they tried every means in their power to save the lives of the tools they had led into this dangerous business.

"To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

"The Underwritten Citizens and Subjects of this State beg leave to represent,

"That they have been informed that John Roberts late of Merion in the County of Philadelphia Millar hath been lately tried and Convicted, and is now under Sentence of Death for High Treason.

"That your Memorialists have a just Abhorrence of that Crime, yet when they consider that the Conduct which has involved him in his present Difficulties admits of much palliation, That an Apprehension of Danger to his person had he Continued with his Family; and at the worst, that his mistaken Attachment to former Prejudices, rather than any evil Disposition he had imbibed against the Interest of his Country, or the Persons of its Rulers led him into the dangerous path he pursued. When they reflect too upon the Solemn Renunciation he hath made of these Prejudices, and withall upon the various good Qualities he possesses, they think it a Duty they owe to Society in general, to his sorrowful Family, Relatives and Friends, and indeed to humanity itself to recommend him in all humility to your Honors as one of the most proper Objects of Mercy that ever presented itself to the supreme power of any State.

"And those of your Memorialists, to whom either as near Neighbors, by particular Intimacy, or general report of his Character, and conduct, are more intimately known, beg leave least your Honors, should not be acquainted with his Circumstances, & his Merits to represent more particularly;

"That the unfortunate Prisoner is now near Sixty years of Age, hath a distress'd Wife, nine children & other Connections numerous & respectable,

that he hath from his youth up lived not only irreproachably, but spent his whole Life in performing the duties of a tender parent, a faithful friend, kind Neighbor & useful Citizen.

"To the poor, the Stranger & the Orphan, his hospitable house was ever open, his liberal hand most cheerfully extended. These not less than his own Family would feel and mourn his Loss. From these Considerations & others they might state to your Honors they have not a Doubt but that showing Mercy unto him would be affording Consolation to an Afflicted and reputable Train of Relatives & Friends, & a beneficial Act to Society, in general by giving back to Life & Freedom, one whom your Memorialists are persuaded, & have every Reason to assure your Honors, would be a humane Virtuous and useful Subject of this State.

"Impressed with these Sentiments, they cannot forbear intreating your Honors would suspend the Execution of the Sentence pronounced against him, untill the Meeting of the Legislative Body of this State, and that your Honors would then be pleased to lay this Memorial before that honorable Body — And will your Honors permit them to hope it will be accompanied with your Recommendation of the unhappy one as a proper Object for their Clemency.

"And the Underwritten do also sincerely and humbly, but fervently hope and pray that the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of this State will thereupon, taking the Premises into their wise and serious Consideration, extend unto the said John Roberts the Benefit of a full, free & general Pardon for that Offence for which he is now under the Awful & Solemn Sentence of Death.

"And Your Petitioners."

The estate of John Potts was confiscated in 1779,* and by this act he lost a large and valuable property, which appears never to have been made up to him by the British government.

The fine house and plantation called Stowe, two miles from Pottstown, "were seized and sold agreeably to law, as the estate late of John Potts, an attainted traitor, to the said Jonathan Potts,

* Under act of Attainder, 1st Rawle, p. 540.

Esq., for £20,000 Continental money." Another of his houses, in Pottstown, has been already mentioned as bought by General St. Clair. Sabine, in the "History of the Loyalists," mentions him as one of the "fifty-five petitioners, in July, 1783, from the city of New York, who asked that the same number of acres might be granted them in Nova Scotia as were given to field officers in the army. They represented that their position in society had been very respectable, and that previous to the Revolution they had possessed much influence." This petition, addressed to Sir Guy Carleton,* created much excitement in St. John, N. B., when published there, as its signers asked to have their land exempted from quit-rents and taxes.

The "agents for the Loyalists wrote from Annapolis Royal, on the 14th January, 1783, to their friends in New York. They describe the country from Annapolis to St. Mary's Bay as very good soil and favorable to fisheries; praise Annapolis Basin and St. Mary's Bay." † In a recent visit to the maritime provinces of the New Dominion, I made every exertion to trace the locality of the grant of land to John Potts, and at length, in the Crown Land Office at Halifax, I found the record of the patent issued to Anthony Stewart ‡ and seventeen others, of whom John Potts was one, of 18,000 acres of land in Annapolis County. The following abstract from the patent, showing on what terms Potts held his thousand acres, will be interesting to his descendants: —

"April 1st 1785 Nova Scotia George the III by the Grace of God Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the faith & so forth to all to whom these presents shall come greeting, Know ye that We of our Special grace certain knowledge & mere motion have given & granted & by these

* Sir Guy Carleton was raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord Dorchester, in 1786.

† History of Nova Scotia, by B. Murdock.

‡ He is mentioned in Sabine as one of the fifty-five petitioners.

Stowe, near Pottstown.

presents for us our heirs & successors do give & grant unto Anthony Stewart [here follow the seventeen other names, and the boundaries of the 18,000 acres are defined], together with all woods underwoods timber & timber trees, lakes, ponds, fisheries, water, water-courses, profits, commodities appurtenances & hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining ; together also with the privilege of hunting, hawking & fishing in and upon the same, & mines and minerals saving & reserving nevertheless to our heirs & successors all white pine trees if any shall be found growing thereon, & also saving and reserving unto us our heirs & successors all mines of gold & silver, copper, lead, & coals to have & to hold, &c. . . . yielding & paying therefor unto us our heirs & successors or to our Receiver Gen. for the time being, yearly at the Feast of St. Michael in every year at the rate of two shillings for every hundred acres, & so in proportion according to the quantity of acres hereby granted, the same to commence to be payable from the said Feast of St. Michael which shall first happen after the expiration of ten years from the date hereof provided always & this present grant is upon condition that said several & respective grantees & their several & respective heirs & assigns shall & do within three years after the date hereof for every fifty acres of plantable land hereby granted, clean and work three acres at least in that part thereof as respectively, He or they shall judge most convenient and advantageous or else to clean and drain 3 acres of swampy or sunken ground or drain three acres of marsh if any such contained therein. And shall do within the time aforesaid put & keep upon 50 acres thereof accounted barren 3 neat cattle and continue the same thereon until 3 acres for every 50 acres are fully cleared and improved, and if there shall be no part of the said tract fit for present cultivation without manuring & improving the same respectively, He or they within the time aforesaid shall be obliged to erect on some part & continue the same thereon until 3 acres for every 50 acres be fully cleared & improved & if then within the time aforesaid shall be obliged to erect on some part thereof their respective land one good dwelling house to be at least 20 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth & to put on their said respective land the like number of neat cattle for every 50 acres.

"His Ex. RICHARD BULKLEY,
"*Governor.*"

I was informed at the Crown Land Office, by the polite officials, that persons frequently come to look up these old grants, and that twenty-five years' residence out of the province prevented any claim from being legal according to their laws. After many inquiries, I was able to find where this land was located, and visited the town. The 18,000 acres are now included in the township of Clements. It is most delightfully situated, on Annapolis Basin, and adjoins the town of Annapolis Royal, once the capital of Nova Scotia and the site of the old French fort which has experienced so many vicissitudes since the time of Henry of Navarre, and is now dismantled and used as a cow-pasture.

Haliburton, in his "History of Nova Scotia," mentions that Clements was settled by the Loyalists in 1784, and that near Moose River, which runs through the township, iron ore is found. This iron mine, which was early discovered, may have been the reason for John Potts selecting his one thousand acres in this place. He at first settled in Shelburne, a port on the Atlantic side of Nova Scotia, and I am inclined to think that most of the time he lived in the province was spent there. At that point the refugees laid out a handsome town, after the plan of Philadelphia, and at one time the population numbered over twelve thousand; it is now a village of less than a quarter of that number. Here the higher class of the Loyalists lived in as much state and elegance as their reduced means would allow, and obtained the *sobriquet* of the dancing beggars of Shelburne. From a paper in my possession, dated at this place, November, 1783, and carried on to March 4, 1785, it would appear that Colonel Thomas and John Potts had established a partnership for the sale of stoves there, and that a clerk Pottstown had gone down to attend to the business. Five di kinds of stoves are enumerated. Colonel Beverly Robinson five to St. John without paying for them, and John Potts, [illegible]

took nine to Halifax in the same way, probably for the purpose of introducing them at those places.

The following extract from a letter of John to his brother Samuel, dated Shelburne, 1784, gives some confirmation to the tradition current among his descendants that he was offered the governorship of Nova Scotia.

"Had not my attachment to our country carried me rather too far, I am fully convinced Sir William Howe would have procured me some lucrative office in this Government. It may not yet, perhaps, be too late. It is worth trying. He is a cordial friend, and was really unwilling I should relinquish the object; I am sincerely averse to office, but my children and family must influence me in these matters."

If this position was offered to him he declined it; and after living a few years in Nova Scotia he returned to his native State, but finally went West, where he died. The portrait of him in this volume is from a picture in the possession of his great-grandson, John Potts Rutter.

20. Martha (69) was born at Popodickon, 31 March, about five of the clock in the afternoon, A. D. 1740. When not yet twenty years old, she married, 20 February, 1759, Thomas Rutter, her mother's first cousin, and the son of Thomas and Mary Katherine Rutter.* He was born in 1731, and was only three years old at his father's death, whose will, proved in 1734, gives to son Thomas "all my lands at Colebrookdale, with the mines, ores, furnace, and appurtenances." His sister, the executrix of this will, had, soon after her father's death, married (8) Thomas Potts, and no doubt with her husband managed the share of her minor brother in the establish-

* Afterwards the wife of William Pyewell.

ment. Thomas and Martha Rutter resided in Pottstown, where they built a handsome house called Laurel Lodge, which is still standing, though in a dilapidated condition, and now occupied by some of the employés of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Rutter was an active citizen, and held for many years the office of Justice of the Peace under the Crown. But he joined the patriotic side in the Revolution, and was engaged in casting cannon for government with his brother-in-law, Samuel Potts. He had an interest in several of the iron-works of the family, and was the third of the name in lineal descent who had carried them on.

In his will, dated March 5, 1795, and proved in June of the same year, he leaves to his "beloved wife Martha," besides a certain share of property in his copper mine at Colebrookdale, an annuity of five hundred pounds, secured on his part of Warwick Furnace, and six hundred pounds cash, to be paid her within two years of his death. Also, his riding-carriage, horses and harness, sleigh, and three cows; his house, household goods, and plate, "of which I desire an inventory may not be taken." To his half-brother, John Pyewell, he left a small annuity, also one to "my dearly beloved cousin and sister-in-law, Anna Potts, widow of Thomas Potts, late of Coventry."

Thomas Rutter, the third of the name, already mentioned in this volume, died at Pottstown, 7th May, 1795, and was buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

His wife survived him until 1st October, 1804, when she was laid by his side.

The following obituaries appeared in the Philadelphia papers of the day:—

From Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, May 28, 1795.

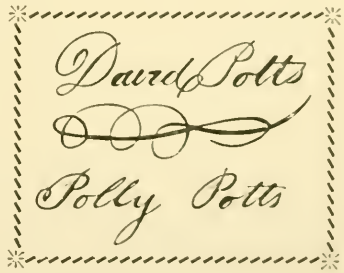
"On Sunday, the 10th of this month, were deposited in the family burial-ground at Pottstown the remains of *Thomas Rutter, Esq.*, attended by the largest concourse of lamenting friends and acquaintance ever known there on such an occasion. This gentleman had for some years sustained an afflicting illness with that resigned fortitude which nothing but a firm confi-

dence in the sacred truths of the Christian religion can inspire. In his public life, in the various stations which he filled, dignity and a regard to the laws of his country were happily blended with the most gentle humanity. In the circle of social life, his friends will long, long regret his departure, and to those who needed his assistance the loss of his unbounded but secret charity is not to be repaired. As a husband, indulgent, affectionate, and beneficent; as a parent, — here I must pause, for I can say with feeling justice, that the loss of his eldest son precipitated his shortest step to the bosom of his Creator."

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Saturday, October 13, 1804.

"Died, on the 1st instant, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, *Mrs. Martha Rutter*, relict of the late Thomas Rutter, Esq., and her remains were interred in the family burying-ground at Pottsgrove, attended by a numerous concourse of mourning relatives, friends, and acquaintances. The deceased was for a number of years past afflicted with a severe and painful indisposition, which she sustained with uncommon fortitude and Christian resignation; it can with great truth and sincerity be said that she possessed and practised in an eminent degree every virtue requisite to adorn the female character."

21. David (75) was born 4th April, about three of the clock in the morning, A. D. 1741. He became a successful merchant in Philadelphia, and in 1768 was established in Water Street. He married Mary Aris. In accordance with his father's will, he took the house and lot where he lived, and the wharf and stores thereunto belonging, for the sum of one thousand pounds. In 1769 he took the tract of land on the east side of Manatawny, and the grist-mill, valued at £1,750, after the three elder brothers had declined it. During the Revolution he bought the confiscated estate of Stowe, which had belonged to his brother John; Dr. Potts conveying it "to David Potts, merchant, of Philadelphia," 21st December, 1780. He had also an interest in the Valley Forge



property, and his family resided there, during the summer, in the large house situated on the Great Road, above Washington's head-quarters. When the army occupied Valley Forge, this stone house was taken for the officers' rendezvous and a bakery. I have never seen any engraving of this building, which is now much disfigured by fanciful iron balconies and railings painted yellow, but an antique wall of dressed stone still surrounds it, enclosing many fine old trees. It was probably the first mansion erected on the estate, as in the will of John Potts, 1767, the property not conveyed to his sons Samuel and John is alluded to as bounded by the gardens, barnyard, an old orchard, the Schuylkill, Valley Creek, and Great Road, which limits would include this place, as well as the house known as the residence of General Washington. During the winter of 1777, David and his family were in Philadelphia, and he was able to keep on such good terms with both sides that he was frequently allowed to pass and repass between the two places.

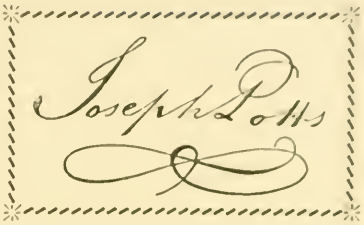
John Potts had influence with Sir William Howe to obtain passes that his brother might see after his interests at Valley Forge; while Thomas, Samuel, and Dr. Potts were working so zealously for the patriotic side, that Washington could not well refuse to allow a member of so influential a family, whose land his army was occupying, to visit the camp for the purpose of looking after property in which they, too, had some share.

David was suspected of being a Tory because he chose to remain in the city occupied by the British army. The laws of Pennsylvania, with more justice than those of her sister States, cited suspected persons to appear and be tried on the charge. Sabine says, "David Potts surrendered, and was discharged"; by which it would appear that the accusation against him was not proved.

The large ovens for baking the army bread were built in the cellar of the house, and were taken out only a few years ago.

David died at Valley Forge, 1798, and was buried there in the grounds belonging to Friends' Meeting. His widow survived him twenty-five years. During the latter part of her life she resided at Pottstown, where she died in 1823, and was buried in the family graveyard at that place, but without any memorial stone.

22. Joseph (80) was born at Popodickon, 12th March, about three of the clock in the morning, A. D. 1742. He was sometimes called in the family Josephus. He established himself in Philadelphia as a merchant, and his father, a week or two before his own death, gave him a deed of the dwelling-house on the east side of Water Street, between High and Mulberry, with wharf and lot attached. Here he carried on his business, which seems to have been an extensive one. He early became an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and a public minister among them.



Joseph was four times married: first, to Mary, daughter of John Morris,* at Plymouth meeting, 16th August, 1764. She died 18th December, 1765, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. Margaretta Morris, in her diary,† alludes to this event as follows: "On December 11, 1765, my dear sister-in-law, M. Potts, was delivered of a son, and on the 19th of the same month the Lord in his unsearchable wisdom saw meet to remove her from this to a better life. O, who shall say to the Lord, What doest thou? or why is it thus that a fond husband and indulgent parents are left to mourn the loss of a beloved wife and child?" He contributed largely to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1768, giving one hundred pounds.

In 1769 he bought the Mount Joy Forge and saw-mill of his brother John; and the same year John Morris, his father-in-law, conveyed to him the Spring Mills, and three tracts of land in Whitemarsh, near Frankford, at which last-named place he resided part of the year. He married for his second wife Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Powell, January 20, 1768. Of this marriage

* He was the son of Anthony Morris (the second of that name), mentioned in a previous chapter as interested in the Colebrookdale iron-works.

† History of the Hill Family, p. 352.

Mrs. Franklin,* writing to her husband, January 21, 1768, says: "Yesterday *our* Mr. Potts's son Joseph was married to Sammy Powell's sister. His first wife was John Morris's daughter. She died in childbed. He and the lady were own cousins. They could not pass meeting, so they signified their intentions at the State House door, and were married by a magistrate."

The Quakers did not allow the marriage of first cousins, but at this period their rules must have been very stringent to refuse to sanction a marriage with a deceased wife's cousin. Mrs. Franklin's statement is an error; for though Joseph Potts and Mary Morris were distantly related, she and his second wife were own cousins.

A public Friend marrying without the approval of the meeting created quite a stir at that time, as it would now, but I do not find that this breach of discipline altered Joseph's position; his irregular union with a youthful heiress seems to have been quickly forgiven.

Sarah died 7 January, 1773, leaving, like her predecessor, one young child. The following obituary is copied from a Philadelphia paper of January 16, 1773:—

"On the 7th instant departed this life, much regretted, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Potts, wife of Mr. Joseph Potts of this city; a lady in whom the virtues of an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend were characteristically distinguished. Her foibles were unknown, her benevolence unconfined, her charity universal; in fine, her character was such from which even malevolence could not detract.

'Why should sad mortals drop the tear and sigh
When angels joy to welcome her on high?
Shall virtue leave in grief the earth below
When yon bright heaven rejoices at the blow?'

"On Sunday last her remains were interred in Friends' burying-ground, attended by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this place."

* Letters to Benjamin Franklin from his family and friends, privately printed.

After a little less than two years of mourning, Joseph was married to Ann, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Mitchel, of Philadelphia. As if to make amends for his former delinquency, this event was celebrated "at a public meeting of the people called Quakers, on High Street, 10th of 10 mo., 1774." The marriage certificate is signed by a large number of the most influential Friends of the period, by Joseph's mother, and ten of his brothers and sisters, also their respective wives and the husband of the only married sister.

Ann (Mitchel) Potts died 14th September, 1778, in the forty-first year of her age, having had two children, both of whom died young. Joseph was again a widower while still a man in the prime of life, and we must not be surprised that he sought a fourth wife in Mary, daughter of Stacey Kirkbride,* of the Falls, Bucks County, who survived him. She had six children, and all save one died without issue, so that, notwithstanding Joseph's numerous wives, his branch is perpetuated in the descendants of only one son.

Joseph died at his residence near Frankford, 4th February, 1804. His will was proved in Philadelphia County March 7 of the same year. His brother-in-law, Joseph Kirkbride,† was one of the executors. He left a considerable estate, and mentions in his will "both my salt-works." His widow survived until 17 9 mo., 1817.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, February 7, 1804.

"On Saturday evening last (February 4), suddenly, *Mr. Joseph Potts*, of the vicinity of Frankford.

"This gentleman, through the whole course of life, evinced a firmness and amiableness of disposition equalled by few. In early life he embraced the principles of the Society of Friends, among whom he lived and died an es-

* He was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Stacey) Kirkbride. The latter was the daughter of Mahlon Stacey, who came to Burlington in the Shield in 1678, and settled in Bucks County, Pa., where he established the first mills on the Delaware in Pennsylvania.

† His daughter married the eminent Quaker, John Joseph Gurney.

teemed member and approved minister. His peculiar soft and endearing manners gained him the affection of all who knew him. Blessed within the circle of a numerous family, his principal care was for their happiness. In the death of Mr. Potts the public has lost a valuable citizen, and numbers a worthy friend who will long deplore him."

From the "Memoirs of David Rittenhouse" I copy the following account of a curious clock that was made for Joseph Potts:—

"Our artist had previously made some extremely curious and beautiful timepieces, to each of which was attached the mechanism of a musical clock, in addition to a limited planetarium in miniature. These were in the hands of gentlemen of respectability and taste. One of these valuable clocks, which is of a large size, with an accurate little planetarium attached to its face, and placed above the dial-plate, was made for the late Mr. Joseph Potts, of Philadelphia County, who paid for it, the writer is informed, $640. In the spring of the year 1774 it was purchased by the late Mr. Thomas Prior, of Philadelphia, to whom it is said General Sir William Howe made an offer of 120 guineas for it shortly before the evacuation of that city in 1778. It is also said that Don Joseph de Jourdenes, late minister of Spain to the United States, offered Mr. Prior $800 for this clock, with a view of presenting it to his sovereign. Mr. Prior, however, retained it until his death, in 1801."

23. Jonathan (91) was born at Popodickon, Berks County, April 11, about five o'clock in the afternoon, A. D. 1745. When he was about seven years old, his father removed to the elegant stone mansion he had erected at the confluence of the Manatawny and Schuylkill. Here Jonathan's earliest years were passed. Having obtained as good an education as the Colonies then afforded at Ephrata and Philadelphia, he determined to fit himself for the profession of medicine by studying at Edinburg, then considered the seat

of that science. In company with his friend and relative, Benjamin Rush, subsequently distinguished as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he sailed from Philadelphia, August 31, 1766, and after a very stormy passage of fifty days arrived at last safely at Liverpool, having been several times rescued from the very jaws of death.

The events of this voyage appear to have made a strong impression upon Jonathan's mind, and the tenets of Quakerism, which some of his family had embraced, were then adopted by him.

It is not out of place to remark here, that although Jonathan's father, John Potts, had a birthright in the Society of Friends, he had not been strictly educated in that faith, for his step-mother, Magdalen Robeson, belonging, like all that family, to the Swedish Church, had influenced her children towards the Episcopal forms, and John, by his marriage with Ruth Savage, who was not a Friend, must have then forfeited his birthright, if he had not done so long before.

Letter from Jonathan Potts to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, copied from the Franklin Manuscripts in the Collection of the American Philosophical Society.

WORTHY SIR: —

You will receive by this post several letters in my favour, from gentlemen of your acquaintance in Phil., & by the first vessel from Penn'a you will receive letters in favour of my good friend & relation Mr. Rush from your son the Governor of the Jerseys, who has honored me with a letter to Dr. Alex. Dick of Edinburg, & also from my father.*

Should you think proper to write to any gentlemen in Edinburg in favour of both Mr. Rush & myself it shall be acknowledged as a particular favour conferred upon

Sir your most obedient & very humble servant

JONATHAN POTTS.

P. S. Please enclose any letters in our favor, to me in Edinburg.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22nd, 1766.

To BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ESQ., Craven St., London.

* The letter here mentioned from John Potts is not in the manuscript collection, perhaps it never reached Franklin.

EDINBURG, Dec. 10, 1766.

I wrote to you upon my arrival in Liverpool as did my friend and relation Benjamin Rush ; we also sent you some letters from our friends in Philadelphia in our favour, the design of which letters was that you would be so kind as to write to any of your friends in this place in our behalf; as I am somewhat apprehensive you have not received these letters, I have taken the liberty to repeat my request, as I find since my arrival here that letters from you in our favour would be of infinite service to us.

I am with the utmost respect

Your most obedient and very humble servant

JONATHAN POTTS.

P. S.* Just after sealing this, news of the packet arrived this morning, I got yours of Nov. 11th. I shall answer it by packet which I suppose will sail in a few days. J. P.

LONDON, Nov. 11th, 1766.

GENTLEMEN : —

With this I send you letters for several of my friends at Edinburg.

It will be a pleasure to me if they prove of use to you.

But you will be your best friend if you apply diligently to your studies, refraining from all idle, useless amusements, that are apt to lessen or withdraw the attention from your main business.

This, from the character you bear in the letters you brought me, I am persuaded you will do. Letters of recommendation may serve a stranger for a day or two, but where he is to reside for years, he must depend on his own conduct, which will increase or totally destroy the effect of such letters.

I take the freedom, therefore, of counseling you to be circumspect in your behavior at Edinburg (where people are very shrewd & observing), that you may bring from thence as good a character as you carry thither, & in that respect not be inferior to any American that has been there before you. You have great advantages in going there to study at this time, where there happens to be collected a set of as truly great men, professors of the several branches of knowledge, as have ever appeared in any age or country.

I recommend one thing particularly to you, that, besides the study of medi-

* This was written on a separate slip of paper and enclosed.

cine, you endeavor to attain a thorough knowledge of natural philosophy in general. You will from thence draw great aids in judging well both of diseases & remedies, & avoid many errors. I mention this because I have observed that a number of physicians here, as well as in America, are miserably deficient in it.

I wish you all happiness & success in your undertaking & remain your friend & humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

The following are copied from the original draughts of the letters of introduction sent by Benjamin Franklin to Jonathan Potts. The paper is headed, Mr. Potts and Mr. Rush. The first one is not addressed to the person to whom it is written, but probably it was to the Provost or Dean of the University.

REV. & DEAR SIR: —

The young gentlemen who will have the honor of presenting you this letter, are drawn to Edinburg by the fame of y^e^ medical school has justly acquired, intending there to accomplish themselves in the study of physic. They are recommended to me in the fullest & strongest manner by a number of my acquaintances in Philadelphia, and are, besides, sons of my particular friends. I beg leave, therefore, to recommend them to your countenance & protection, & I request that you would be so kind as to favor them with your good advice & wise Counsels, which must be a great service to them & will highly oblige

Dear sir, your most.

SIR ALEX. DICK.*

DEAR SIR, — I am heartily glad that the information provided from my son affords any satisfaction to your friend Mr. Swinton. I beg leave to recom-

* Sir Alexander Dick is principally known to the present generation by his introduction of the rhubarb-root into Great Britain. But in his day he was one of the most important inhabitants of Edinburg. He attained eminence as a physician under the name of Cunningham, having as a younger son taken that name ; but on the death of his two elder brothers he succeeded to the baronetcy and the family estate of Prestonfield, which was situated about a mile out of Edinburg. At this date, 1746, he relinquished his practice, but main-

mend to your countenance & protection the bearers of this letter, Mr. Rush & Mr. Potts, sons of my friends in Philadelphia, who have come to study in your Medical school. They are strongly recommended to me by many of my acquaintances as young gentlemen of ingenuity & application & excellent morals, & I trust will do honor to their instructors.

Your advice as to the manner of prosecuting their studies & sage councils as to their conduct in other respects must be of great service to them if you favor them therewith, & will highly oblige

Dear Sir, Your most obedient & most humble servant,

B. F.

Please to make my respectful compliments acceptable to Lady Dick & the rest of your amiable family.

DR. CULLEN.*

SIR, — I beg leave to recommend to your favorable notice two young gentlemen the bearers of this letter, Messrs. Rush & Potts, sons of my friends in Philadelphia. They are drawn to Edinburg to improve themselves in the study of Physic, & from the character they bear of ingenuity, industry, & good morals, I am persuaded they will improve greatly under your learned lectures & do honor to your Medical school.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

MR. SWINTON.†

SIR, — I am extremely glad that the intelligence procured by my Son relating to your lands in New Jersey affords you any degree of satisfaction.

tained a friendly and intimate correspondence with the physicians of that city ; and when the Royal College, which he was instrumental in founding, was established, he became its first president. He was a zealous member of the Philosophical Society, and promoted every work of importance in Scotland.

* Dr. William Cullen was one of the most distinguished physicians in Scotland. He filled first the chair of chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards that of medicine.

† Several old Scotch families were interested in New Jersey ; for James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond, Robert Barclay, and Robert Gordon were among the twelve proprietors of East Jersey, under a grant from the Duke of York in 1682.

Perth Amboy received its name from the title of the Drummond family.

Dr Cullen

Sir,

I beg Leave to recommend to your favourable Notice, two young Gentlemen, the Bearers of this Letter, Messrs. Rush & Pott Sons of my Friends in Philadelphia. They are now at Edinburgh to improve themselves in the Study of Physic and from the Characters they bear of Ingenuity Industry & good Morals, I am persuaded they will improve greatly under your learned Lecture & do Honour to your medical School

With the highest Esteem I am

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

B Franklin

You may rely on his doing you any farther service in his power.

The bearers, Messrs. Potts & Rush, are sons of two of my friends in Pennsylvania. They are at Edinburg to improve themselves in the study of Physic, & bring with them to me excellent characters with respect both to their ingenuity & morals. May I take the liberty of recommending them to your friendly offices, as they must for some time be strangers in your city. Every civility you are so good as to shew them, I shall esteem & acknowledge as shewn to me.

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

B. F.

The following letter, addressed to Joseph Potts, a Public Friend, and an esteemed preacher in the Society, gives some insight into Jonathan's life at the Scottish capital. As he had left home an agreeable, lively young man, visiting in the gayest circles of Philadelphia society, the change here mentioned must have been read with great interest by this elder brother.

John and Ruth Potts were neither of them Quakers, and of course their children had no birthright in the Society. Those of their family who embraced the tenets of Friends did so from "convincement." Before leaving home, Jonathan had become engaged to Grace Richardson.* Though born of Quaker parents, she and her sister were belles in Philadelphia, and her brother Frank † became afterwards a colonel in the King's Life-Guards.

* A granddaughter of George Fitzwater, an eminent preacher among Friends in William Penn's time. His death is mentioned in Proud's History of Pennsylvania.

† Frank Richardson, from associating with the English officers quartered in Philadelphia, became so enamored with the profession of arms that he obtained a commission, and for saving, as it was supposed, the life of George III, was promoted to a colonelcy in the Guards. He is thus referred to in a letter from Washington to General Reed, dated January, 1776: "Mr. L. Sayre has been committed to the Tower upon the information of a certain Lieutenant or Adjutant Richardson (formerly of your city), for treasonable practices, — an intention of seizing his Majesty & possessing himself of the Tower, it is said, in this crisis." In an account of the King's Guards given by Sargent in "Braddock's Expedition," it is stated that in 1766 a lieutenant-colonelcy in that *élite* corps cost about £9,000 sterling, and a commission in their ranks could not be esteemed a light favor.

EDINBURG, January 20, 1767.

MY DEAR BROTHER: —

This is the third or fourth time I have wrote you & most of my relations since my arrival in this place & I have not yet received one line except from Davy dated about three weeks after I left Philad'a. I hope this neglect of writing does not proceed from want of Love & esteem for me now absent from you, as I always experienced while with you the strongest marks of regard & Brotherly Love, let me therefore entreat you & all my Friends often to write me, for depend upon it I never will neglect one opportunity of letting you know how I am & what I am about. Since I last wrote you, via London, I have been constantly employed in attending the College, where I daily receive new improvement in Medical knowledge, & hope to return to my native Land answering the expectations of all my Friends, with the character of a good Physician, & what I prefer to everything, the character of a good Man.

Perhaps my dear Brother may be surprised when I tell him that I once more know what it is to experience the answer of a good Conscience, in which to have true peace is preferable to all the knowledge & riches of this world. How can I look back upon the wonderful Deliverances I experienced during my long & dangerous voyage without blessing that Omnipotent hand that so signally delivered me? may my heart never forget them, & I hope my future conduct will manifest that I have a just sense of the goodness of Him who is able & willing to deliver His people & Children in every needful time of trouble. It is to Him alone I look for succour to enable me to resist every appearance of Evil, & bless'd be His great Name, He has hitherto preserved me.

Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to find in this City a few valuable Friends, with whom I spend my leisure, & from whose good example & Council I hope to profit. Perhaps it will not be disagreeable to my Dr. Brother if I acquaint him with the state of the Meeting of Friends here. The Meeting is composed of eight or ten Men besides myself, & as many Women. The principal of the Men is William Miller, to whom I had a letter from Thomas Fisher, he treats me like his son, & I dine with him every First day, & drink tea with him as often as I can spare time, he is an acquaintance of Hugh Forbes & remembers his love to him. The other chief Friend of the Men is James Mc'Pherson brother to Capt. Mc'Pherson of Philad'a; he is a very

worthy & good man & sometimes comes & spends an Evening with me at my Rooms. The other men Friends are some of the Tradesmen of the City.

The chief of the Women is Mollison Strettle, Mother in law to Wm. Miller & cousin to Amos Strettle of Philad'a as also to David Barclay* of London, she is just such a person as Aunt Morris your Mamma, constantly going about among the poor, to find poor sick objects to whom she can stretch forth her liberal hand, she employs me to visit & prescribe for them & she pays me for the medicines. I call her Mamma & she treats me as her son.

The next chief Woman Friend is a Grand Daughter of King Charles the Second, who is as Pious as she is Noble ; the evening meeting is held at her house. The other Women are wives of the Tradesmen before mentioned.

The meetings for discipline are held every 5 or 6 weeks. I was at the last, to which I was sent for by Wm. Miller, & altho' I brought no certificate † from Phil. yet they esteem me as one of their number.

Now altho' these Friends are very diligent in attending Meetings both on Week Days & First Days yet they never have any preaching except when some travelling Friend happens to pass thro' this place as there is no Publick Friend lives here ; & I have constantly attended Meetings for these 2 months without ever hearing a word externally, but it has been quite otherwise inwardly, where the never failing Teacher is ready & willing to teach all those who diligently & faithfully attend to his word, & I now know from experience the truth of that saying of our Blessed Saviour, Where two or three are gathered together in my Name there am I in the midst of them, & I really believe that there is more Life & heartfelt Religion in the silent Meetings at Edinburg than in the Meetings of the highly-favored people of Phil. who have line upon line, & precept upon precept, & who perhaps overlook that indwelling Word which is not only able to direct Men to the path of Life, but will enable them to walk in it, & this I hope is the happy lot of my D'r Brother & will be my most happy lot also, still continue to persevere in the knowledge

* David Barclay of Ury, an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, was the father of Robert Barclay, who wrote the "Apology." The latter married, in 1670, Christiana Mollison, the daughter of an Aberdeen merchant.

† After this it appears that his brother sent a certificate to him. It was probably granted by the Meeting on the strength of this letter.

& wisdom of God, & may you be an example of piety & virtue to all around you. I shall make no apology for thus opening my mind to my Dear Brother, for my Heart overflows with love to Him who has preserved me in six troubles, & if I walk in his fear & council will preserve me in the seventh.

Altho' I am convinced it is unnecessary, yet I cannot help once more desiring my D'r Brother will not forget often to visit my dear Gracey ; no one knows but myself the many painful & anxious hours I spend on her acc'nt & which nothing will contribute more to alleviate than to hear that my friends do everything in their power to oblige & serve her, she will be to me what my dear sister Polly was to you, the partner of all my pleasures as well as sorrows ; please to deliver the enclosed to her as soon as received with my kindest love & to her father & mother, brothers & sisters, tell her my love & affection for her is stronger than ever, & that I never knew the value of her good company until I was deprived of it. I have received several letters of recommendation from Dr. Franklin to some of the principal Gentlemen of this place, & also a letter full of good advice, a copy of which I have sent to Papa ; these gentlemen to oblige me have sent me frequently tickets to the Plays, Concerts, & Publick Dances, but I constantly refused & will always refuse to attend such places, altho' my refusal has offended one or two gentlemen, & lest I should affront them all I was not ashamed to own I was a Quaker, & that I was principled against such entertainments, & that my dress might correspond with my actions, I have taken off my ruffles & untied my hair, & am not ashamed to use the plain language to the greatest Man in Edinburg, not but that it is a great cross to me.

But I shall here conclude after once more intreating my Dr. Brother often to write to me, & begging my dear Gracey to write to me also agreeable to her promise. I have wrote to Papa & Davy twice since Messrs. Neave & Co. protested my bills from John Baynton ; I beg I may have both sent me by first opportunity, in the mean time I shall borrow what Money I want from my esteemed friend Benny Rush. Please give my duty to Papa & Mamma & love to all Brothers & Sisters & also to Uncle & Aunt M[illegible]is, Aunt Debby, Sally Morris, Sally Powel, Polley Jones, Emlen's family, [illegible] Woolman, David Stanton, in particular B. Dorsey & wife, Sarah Zane[illegible] Zanes if at home, John Pemberton & wife, the three Parishes, Anth[illegible]

Brewer, Owen Jones Sen'r, Sam'l Pleasants & wife, Thos. Yorke & wife & to every acquaintance & friend whose names I may have omitted.

With prayers for your prosperity & welfare I subscribe myself

Your much obliged & affectionate Brother,

JONATHAN POTTS.

The studies of our young Friend were interrupted towards the close of the winter by news from home that his "dearest Grace" was ill and longed to see him. He left for London immediately, and arrived in Philadelphia during the month of April, and they were married in May, 1767. After this he pursued his studies in the College of Philadelphia, and was one of the ten graduates of the Medical School at its first Commencement in 1768.

In the minutes of the Board of Trustees relating the events of that day (June 21) is the following entry: "6. An elegant valedictory oration was spoken by Mr. Potts on the advantage derived in the study of physic from a previous liberal education in the other sciences." It was the early custom of this college for a physician to take two degrees; but as those made Bachelor of Physic very frequently thought that answered every purpose, the plan was abandoned.

In June, 1771, Dr. Potts, who had received his primary degree of Bachelor of Medicine three years before, had now the second degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him; on this occasion his thesis, written in the Latin language, was entitled "De Febribus Intermittentibus potentissimum Tertianis."

I have in my possession a very finely printed copy of this thesis on tinted paper, containing forty pages, of which the title-page is co[illegible]d here:—

DISSERTATIO MEDICA INAUGURALIS,

DE

FEBRIBUS INTERMITTENTIBUS,

POTENTISSIMUM TERTIANIS;

QUAM,

SUB MODERAMINE VIRI ADMODUM REVERENDI,

GULIELMI SMITH, S. S. T. P.

COLLEGII ET ACADEMIÆ PENNSYLVANIENSIS PRÆFECTI;

Ex CURATORUM PERILLUSTRIUM *auctoritate,*

NEC NON

Ampliſſimae COLLEGII ET ACADEMIÆ FACULTATIS *decreto;*

DEO MAXIMO ANNUENTE,

PRO GRADU DOCTORATUS,

SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS ET PRIVILEGIIS

RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;

ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJECTAM SUSTINUIT

JONATHAN POTTS, M. B.

PENNSYLVANIENSIS.

AD DIEM 28 JUNII, HORA LOCOQUE SOLITIS,

Hi motus——atque haec certamina tanta,
Pulveris exigui jactu compreſſa quieſcunt.
VIRG. GEORG.

PHILADELPHIÆ:
TYPIS JOHANNIS DUNLAP.
M. DCC. LXXI.

I have copied the diploma of Dr. Jonathan Potts, as it was one of the four first medical diplomas conferred in America, and is therefore interesting.

"*Omnibus ad quos præsentes Literæ perveniunt Salutem.*

"Nos, Præfectus, Vice Præfectus, & Professores Collegii et Academiæ Philadelphiensis testamur virum ornatum ac ingenuum Jonathan Potts apud nos prælectionibus in Medicina omnium Professorum assiduo interfuisse, operamque sedulo navasse ut scientia Medica imbutus atque eruditus, discederet; at postquam Curriculi sui Spatio peracto, in aula nostra, coram curatoribus multisque aliis Civibus dignissimis ad tamen revocatus, se in omnibus hisce Studiis satis versatum comprobasset ex Curatorum Mandatis in publicis Comitiis vigesimo primo die Junii anno 1768 celebratus Baccalaureatus in Medicina Gradum omniaque Privilegia et Honores ad hunc Gradum pertinentia consecutum fuisse. In cujus rei Testimonium his Literis majori Collegii et Academiæ Sigillis munitis Die Annoque prædictis Nomina Subscripsimus.

"Johannes Morgan M. D. Præ. Med. Professor.
Adam Kuhn Mat. Med. & Bot. Prof.
Gul. Smith S. T. P. Collegius & Acad. Prefectus.
Gul. Shippen M. D. Anat. Prof.
Fra. Alison S. T. P. Coll. Vice Præfectus et Acad. Rector.
Paul Fooks Prof. Forg'n Lang's.
Eben. Kinnersly Ling. Anglic. & Orat. Prof.
T. B. Davidson Ling. Græc. & Lat. Prof.

"Fidum facio virum ornatum Jonathan Potts prælectionibus Clinicis et Praxin in Nosocomio Philadelphiensi interfuisse et fructum diligentia sua uberrimum consecutum fuisse.

"Th. Bond, Collegii et Acad. Curat. & Proel. Clin."

Dr. Morgan, in delivering these diplomas, made an address to the

four graduates, of which the following abstract was printed in the "Pennsylvania Gazette,"* July 11, 1771:—

"He entered into a particular Account of those Branches of Study which the medical Gentlemen ought still to prosecute with unremitted Diligence, if they wished to be eminent in their Profession; laying down some useful Rules for an honorable Practice in the Discharge of it. He observed that 'the *Oath* which was presented by Hippocrates to his Disciples, had been generally administered in Universities and Schools of Physic on the like Occasions; but that, laying aside the Form of Oaths, this College, which is of a free spirit, wished only to bind its sons and Graduates by the Ties of Honor and Gratitude, and that therefore he begged Leave to impress it upon those who had received the distinguished Degree of *Doctors;* that as they were among the foremost Sons of the Institution, and the Birth-Day of Medical Honors in this new World had arose upon them with auspicious Lustre, they would in all their Practice consult the safety of their Patients, the Good of the Community, and the Dignity of their Profession; so as that the Seminary from which they derived their Titles in Physic, might never have cause to be ashamed of them.'"

Dr. Potts began the practice of medicine in Reading, Pa., which is only eighteen miles from Pottsgrove. Here he became quite noted as a practitioner. The only medical treatise which I have been able to find among his papers is the translation or first draught in English of an article upon the small-pox, printed in a German paper. The subject is an interesting one at this time, proving the difficulties which those who introduced inoculation had to contend with at that day. I have little doubt that it was written about 1771:—

* From the same newspaper: "Messieurs Jonathan Elmer, of New Jersey, Jonathan Potts, of Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, James Tilton, of Dover, and Nicholas Way, of Wilmington, then presented themselves, agreeable to the Rules of the College, to defend in Latin the Dissertations printed for their Degree of *Doctor in Physic.*"

[Without date, but evidently written from Reading.]

"MR. MILLER: * —

"Be pleased to insert the few following lines in your useful paper & oblige a constant customer.

"To the Germans in general & particularly of Berks Co. Friends & Countrymen: —

"I am a German by birth & education & inhabitant of this town, I am greatly surprised to hear your complaints against the useful practice of Inoculation for the Small Pox which is about to take place among us. This excellent method of communicating that loathsome disease has been followed for many hundred years among the Eastern nations, a people celebrated for their wisdom & good policy, & from them it was brought into England about ——† years ago by a lady acknowledged by every one to be a person of solid good sense, & has constantly since been practised in Great Britain with the most desirable success.

"It is a well known fact that of one hundred persons born in this part of the world there are at least ninety who have the small pox in some part of their lives, of these twenty are known to die in the most favorable times & twenty more wear very disagreeable marks of this cruel disorder the remainder of their Days, one loses an eye, another perhaps both eyes, & others are so reduced & weakened that they never after enjoy a good state of health.

"Now among the vast numbers inoculated in Great Britain & this country scarce one in a hundred die, no one is horribly disfigured & no one is ever infected a second time, if the inoculation is perfect, & there is not one tenth part of the trouble in attending the patient through the disorder.

"I have no occasion to seek far for an instance of the usefulness of this practice, you all well remember that the last time this town‡ was visited with the Small pox there died, in this town only, 106 children, an amazing number indeed, more than one in three of those who had the disease, now of those who were inoculated there only died one child, & that Child was in an unsound state at the time of its being inoculated.

* Henry Miller printed a German paper in Philadelphia from 1762 to 1779, called the *Pennsylvania Staatsbote*.

† Referring to Lady Montague, who introduced inoculation into England in 1721. Dr. Potts probably had not the date at hand, and intended to fill it up afterwards.

‡ Reading.

"Why then my countrymen should we be the last in adopting this most happy method? have not we the same regard & tenderness for our children that other people have? or do we set a less value on our lives, or are our German Women less anxious about the preservation of their beauty?

"I have heard some say it is not right, it is presumption to inflict a disease upon our children before it please God to do it. I would ask such is it not equally presumptuous to send for a Doctor in any Disease? why not rely upon Providence wholly, without making use of any natural means whatever?

"Let us rather adore His Goodness for discovering to his creatures this method by which we are enabled to escape so dreadful a calamity.

"But I fear the true reason is kept back (for I will not affront you so much as to think you are not convinced of the benefits of inoculation) I mean the Doctor's charge, for shame my Countrymen! which of you is there so far deprived of Fatherly love as not to give with cheerfulness 27 shillings to have your child brought safely over this dangerous & troublesome disease, in my opinion the charge is very reasonable, in Philadelphia they seldom charge less than three pounds, & I will venture to say if you employ a Doctor to attend a Child who has the disease in the natural way his charge will exceed the price of Inoculation among us.

"Suppose there is an Island into which by far the greater part of Mankind are unavoidably forced to enter some time of their life & in their passage to this Island they must pass through a deep & dangerous river in getting over which one in five perish or are drowned.

"But of late there is a convenient Ferry boat built which is always ready & at call, by which they can at any time be rapidly ferried over to the Island & not one in a hundred fall overboard or are drowned, & even should any meet with this accident it is owing to their own mismanagement or carelessness & not to any fault in the boat. Now is there any one whom prejudice has not totally deprived of thinking who would not prefer the passage by the Boat to that of plunging for many days thro' the River struggling for their lives, & into which they are forced without their consent or the least warning, & should they be fortunate enough to get over they come out horribly scarred & disfigured, & perhaps lose one if not both of their eyes."

It is not sufficiently known by the present generation how much

our country is indebted to Philadelphia for those early measures which led eventually to resistance and national independence. The acts of opposition begun in 1774 at Boston to the Port Bill was altogether dependent for its success to the countenance it might receive from the Middle Colonies, of which Pennsylvania was the chief. Philadelphia was so much under Quaker influence, that it was feared she would not warmly espouse the patriotic cause. A few leading men entered into a concerted scheme to produce a great political change; they took the expedient of calling a convention of the committees of self-created county meetings; by this they could raise a power to overawe and rule the Assembly, which was in effect still too loyal for their purpose.

On the 2d of July, 1774, a meeting was held at Reading, and various resolutions were passed "upon the critical situation of American affairs." The sixth is as follows: "That as the people of Boston are now suffering in the grand and common cause of American liberty, Resolved, That it is the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of said sufferers, and that the committee hereafter named do open subscriptions for their relief," to purchase flour and other provisions; seven gentlemen were placed on this committee, of which Jonathan Potts was one.

He was a delegate from Berks County to the Provincial meeting of Deputies held in Philadelphia, 15th July, 1774, and a member of the Provincial Congress held in the same city, 23d January, 1775.

He was very active in raising men and organizing the forces in Berks, and in 1776 a petition was presented to the Assembly in behalf of the several battalions in that county, signed by Jonathan Potts, Mark Bird, Daniel Broadhead, and Baltzer Gehr, Esquires, field officers thereof.

After thus early showing his zeal in the public cause, we are not surprised to find Dr. Potts petitioning Congress, April 29, 1776, to

be appointed Director* of the hospitals in Canada, which he learns "it will soon be needful to establish there." Early in the following June he was appointed physician surgeon in the army for Canada and Lake George, and proceeded at once to New York, and we hear of him on the 25th at head-quarters in that city.

Letter from Joseph Reed to the Hon. John Sullivan, Brigadier-General of the Army of the United Colonies of Canada.

SIR: —

The bearer of this, Dr. Jonathan Potts, has been appointed to the direction of the Hospital in Canada. He is a gentleman of character in every respect & most indisputable zeal in the public cause. As such I beg leave to introduce him to your notice & acquaintance.

Wishing you all honor & success,

I am, Sir, your most obedient & humble servant,

JOS. REED.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1776.

The next day, in company with General Gates, he started for the North. On arriving at Crown Point he discovered that the operations in Canada were impeded, and he became subject to the orders of Dr. Stringer, who placed him in charge of the hospital at Fort George.

Dr. Potts to General Gates.

FORT GEORGE, August 24, 1776.

HONOURED SIR: —

Your Honour's favor of the 23 inst., by Mr. Watson, I received this morn-

* The commissions issued by Congress are still in the possession of one of Jonathan's descendants: the first, dated June 6, 1776, appointing him physician surgeon in the army; the second, dated Baltimore, January 1, 1777, appointing him Director of the General Hospital of the Northern Department; and the third at Philadelphia, April 11, 1777, appointing him Deputy Director-General of the Hospital in the Northern Department. He was afterwards appointed to the Middle Department, when the scene of war changed to Pennsylvania and Jersey. General Washington, writing to the President of Congress from New York, June 9, 1776, says: "When Dr. Potts arrives, I shall order him to Canada or Lake George; it is certainly necessary that he or Dr. Stringer should go up to the former."

ing, I assure your Honour I have spared him from our huckster shop every article in my power. What keeps Mr. Henry with the medicine I am at a loss to know. I sent one of my Mates three days since to Albany to expedite his coming and to purchase, if possible, some articles we are wholly out of. I have also wrote to the Committee of Albany and Salisbury to send me as soon as possible all the old linen or rags they can procure, as well as to recommend to the farmers and others to cure a quantity of herbs for the use of the Hospital. It pains me much to think of our destitute condition, for should your Honour be attacked we have not bandages or lint to dress fifty men. I can with confidence assure your Honour that nothing shall be left undone in my power to procure every necessary for the good of the Army in my line of duty. I heartily thank your Honour for your orders respecting the return of the Regimental Surgeons, as well as your approving of my sentiments in regard to Dr. Mc'Crea. I was greatly surprised at having some patients sent here in the small-pox from among the new levies. I have shortly examined them. I cannot as yet find they have been inoculated, should I discover such a thing shall be careful to transmit to you every matter relative to it, as well as effectually secure the patients. One thing I should recommend to your Honour's notice which I hope you will not think foreign to my duty, as the Army is greatly exposed to intermittant and billious complaints from their situation, I am humbly of opinion it would conduce to their health if every man was allowed half a gill of bitter rum per day. It can be made, four pounds of Gentian root and two pounds of Orange peel to a Hogshead. If these articles cannot be had, the Regimental Surgeons can readily procure some Snake root certainly, or Dogwood bark, which will answer nearly as well. Enclosed have sent your Honour the returns of the Hospital, on which I here only observe that we have a greater number than appears from the return, owing to the names being struck out of the Hospital book, but I still detain them under the name of Convalescents who will be sent forward in a day or two. I have taken the liberty to send your Honour a tolerably good wether and a cask with some beans, squashes, cucumbers and a few small melons. The moment I can procure any good vinegar it shall be forwarded to you. I am your Honour's most obedient and very humble servant,

JON'A POTTS.

Letter to Dr. John Morgan, Director-General of the Medical Department of the United States.

FORT GEORGE, August 10, 1776.

DEAR SIR:—

I expected long ere this to have had Dr. Mc'Henry at the fort with the medicines (which) I mentioned to you were to come from Philadelphia, but I am greatly disappointed at his not arriving & what has prevented him I know not. In a letter this day received from him he informs me that he was then to set out for Philadelphia in order to procure those medicines & some Mates, & mentions your kind intention of assisting him both with advice & a supply of the cortex. The distressed situation of the sick here is not to be described. Without clothing, without bedding, or a shelter sufficient to screen them from the weather, I am sure your known humanity will be affected when I tell you we have at present upwards of one thousand sick & wounded in the sheds, & laboring under the various disorders of dysenteries, bilious, putrid fevers, & the effects of confluent small-pox. To attend this large number, we have four Seniors & four Mates, exclusive of myself, & our little shop doth not afford a grain of jalap, ipecac, bark, salts, opium, & sundry other capital articles, & nothing of the kind to be had in this quarter.

In this dilemma our inventions are exhausted for succedaneums, but we shall go on doing the best we can in the hopes of a speedy supply.

Dr. Stringer left this some few days since, in order to lay the situation of the hospital before his excellency General Washington, & endeavor to procure redress. You may remember, Sir, when I left New York I mentioned to you, though the resolve of Congress did not expressly say I was to be Director General of this department, yet I apprehend it was the intention of that honorable body, agreeably to my petition previous to my appointment, that I should act as such in Canada, but on this side that province I was not to supersede Dr. Stringer. As I have since had the pleasure of Dr. Stringer's acquaintance, & have been made acquainted with the Resolves of Congress in his favor, I find he has power to act as Director General of the Northern Department, which I knew not before; yet I shall continue to act as director under him until the matter is otherwise settled. I can assure you Dr. Stringer's conduct here, & the regard I have conceived for him from my short acquaintance, influences me to wish he may be continued as at present,

& more especially as I hope our arms will be blessed with success, & we shall once more regain Canada, when it will most undoubtedly be necessary to have two hospitals in this wide extended country. I hope ere this reaches you the line by which the different departments are to act will be fixed.

Dr. Stringer & myself had some conversation respecting the expediency of acting under a Director General of the whole continent. This the Doctor was averse (to), & I mentioned some reasons which had weight with me. As you will see the Doctor I need not take up your time by mentioning them ; for my own part I am resolved to be governed by such regulations as our wise Congress shall think proper, wishing nothing more than to contribute my mite towards the relief of our once distressed country, but now the glorious, independent States of America. Pray present my respectful compliments to his excellency General Washington, & General Mifflin, & believe me to be, dear sir,

Your affectionate & most humble servant,

JONA. POTTS.

General Gates wrote to Congress : —

Tye, July 16, 1776.

" I went with Gen. Schuyler & Arnold to Crown Point where we found the wretched remains of what was once a very respectable body of troops — that pestilential disease the small-pox has taken such deep root that the Camp has more the appearance of a General Hospital than an army."

In this terrible condition of the hospitals and of the army, the humane reader will be glad to learn that Congress, urged by the application of the Commander-in-Chief, issued the orders necessary to establish a different state of things, which Dr. Potts carried out with zeal and efficiency.

After Gates joined Washington in Philadelphia, Dr. Potts was for a time on duty there, as the following from the general orders of Putnam, dated December 12, 1776, shows : —

" Officers who have the charge of any sick soldiers in or near the city, & who are included in the foregoing order, are directed to make returns to Dr. Jonathan Potts at Mr. John Biddle's in Market St. of the numbers & places of residence of their sick, that proper care may be taken of them."

An Order of Congress in Dr. Potts's Handwriting.

"That the Med. Com. provide a suitable assortment of medicines & send them to the Hospital in the Northern Dept. with all possible dispatch, together with other necessaries for the sick, & that the list mentioned by Dr. Stringer in a paper not enclosed in Gen. Schuyler's letter be committed to them. That Dr. Potts be directed to repair to Ticonderoga without delay.

"Resolved that Dr. Stringer* be directed to deliver to Dr. Potts such medicine & other medical stores belonging to the Continental army."

To Gen. Gates: —

Honored Sir, — The return of the sick remaining in the General Hospital which you were pleased to be ordered to be made weekly on every Friday will be delivered you by Capt. Craig. I hope you will not attribute its late appearance at this time to any neglect on my part, as I can with confidence assure your Honor nothing is left undone in my power to reduce every matter relative to the Hospital into order.

The number of the sick being great & their complaints so urgent that they employ the whole time of us all, & having but one clerk who is to enter the Name of every person admitted, discharged, died or deserted, as well as to superintend the issuing of provisions, makes it almost impossible to comply with your order at present so particularly as I could wish. I flatter myself hereafter we shall be able to make the return agreeable to your desire.

I am your most obed't & very humble servant,

J. P.

Soon after this Dr. Potts reports the following officers of the General Hospital, Northern Department, as his staff of subordinates: —

General Officers.— Dr. Thomas Tillotson, *Asst. Dept. Director.* Dr. Malichi Treat, *Physician-General.* Dr. James Brown, *Surgeon-General.* Dr. Bartlett, *Physician and Surgeon-General of Army.* Andrew Craigie, *Apothecary-General.*

* By this order Dr. Potts superseded Dr. Stringer, who had had some disagreement with the Continental Congress, and left the service in 1777, retiring to Albany, where he died in 1817, aged eighty-three.

Senior Surgeons. — Dr. Robert Johnson, Dr. Stephen McCrea, Dr. David Townsend, Dr. Sam. McKenzie, Dr. Fran. Hagan, Dr. James Young.

Second Surgeons. — Dr. Alex. Steward, Dr. Bedf. Williams, Dr. T. Vickers, Dr. Mich. Scull, Dr. Matt. Mans, Dr. Nich. Schuyler.

Surgeons' Mates. — Mr. Dav. Stoddard, Mr. James Thatcher, Mr. Samuel Woodruff, Mr. Wm. P. Smith, Mr. James Prescott, Mr. Willis Brown.

Commissary, Mr. Dow; *Assistant Commissary*, Mr. Henry Marselis; John Wittman, *Clerk;* Jno. Steward, *Assistant Clerk;* *Steward*, John Brown.

Several of the above-named became eminent in the war.

Dr. Bartlett, as Surgeon-General of the Northern Department. He died in Charlestown, Mass., in 1820.

Dr. Tillotson became Secretary of State in New York, and married a daughter of Chancellor Livingstone, and sister of Mrs. General Montgomery.

Mr. James Thatcher was the author of a "military journal."

Andrew Craigie made a fortune by buying and selling medicines to the army, and afterwards purchased and enlarged Washington's head-quarters at Cambridge, where he lived in a good deal of style. The house is now occupied by the poet Longfellow.

Letter indorsed "Copy of a letter to the Medical Committee."

March 9th, 1777.

Gentlemen: —

Upon the first notice of my appointment to the Directorship of the Military Hospital in the Northern District I applied myself Diligently to procure such Articles as were to be had & I Thought necessary for the use of the General Hospital. I am well aware that a few well chosen Medicines & Stores are only Necessary for a Military Hospital & shall be careful to conduct myself accordingly. I should have been happy to have had your Instructions before I left Philad'a & Intreat you to forward (them) to me whenever your other more Important Business will give Leisure. The Surgeons whom

I have engaged beg me to solicit your interest to have their pay Increased, the Dearness of Every Necessary of life & the Difficulty of procuring Gentlemen of Ability to Engage in the Service Induce me to beg your attention to this matter. As soon as possible after my arrival in the Department I shall make a return of every Article belonging to the General Hospital with an account of what may be farther Necessary. I am Clearly of opinion It will Enduce much to the good of the Service to have a Sub-Director appointed. Should your Hon'ble House approve of this Measure, Give me leave to recommend Doctor Warren,* whose good Sense, long Services & Zeal in the Cause entitle him to the Notice of his Country. I have the highest Sense of the Honor conferred on me by the very Hon'l Congress & shall Exert Every nerve to merit their notice

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Humble Serv't,

JON'N POTTS.

P. S. I have sent on most of the Articles I could Procure, & follow Myself with the Remainder Tomorrow.

READING, March 9th, 1777.

Hon'le Medical Committee in Congress.

Letter indorsed "Copy of my letter to Gen. Gates, Albany, April 3d, 1777."

MY DEAR GENERAL: —

I arrived in this City this day ; before General Schuyler left it, on his way to Philadelphia, he has ordered me to Establish the General Hospital at Fort George Instead of Mount Independence. As the army are to be inoculated, I am of opinion it will Contribute to the Public Service to keep the Disease out of the Camp, which we may do by receiving at a time only such a number as the Hospital will Conveniently accommodate, by which means the Garrison will not be greatly weakened & the Soldiers still have an Oppor-

* Dr. John Warren was the brother of Dr. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. He was also the founder of the medical department of Harvard University, and the father and grandfather of the late Drs. John C. Warren, Senior and Junior. From letters in the Potts' correspondence, it appears that Dr. Warren was very much disappointed at not receiving this appointment, and complains of being passed over by Congress. He and Dr. Potts were warm friends.

tunity of going thro' the Disease. But I intend to have a Hospital on Mount Independence for the reception of the Sick of the Garrison, so that between both places I shall be fully employed, but I am determined to do my duty at Every Risk. I am well pleased that I brought Medicine with me from Philadel'a, tho' I have found more here than I at first expected. It is somewhat Strange to me that I have never had a Line from the Medical Committee, as the Surgeons & other officers of the Hospitals were in expectation of having their pay encreased. I am happy to inform you however that the Gentlemen have all agreed to stay except one, in full Confidence of being under your Commands, who they are well convinced will do them ample Justice.

I shall go on with pleasure in Daily expectation of paying you my respects in this Department.

My Compliments to your Lady & Son.

I have the Honour to be your most Obedient & very humble Servant,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, April 3rd, 1777.

HON'BLE MAJOR GENL. GATES.

Indorsed "A Copy of a Letter to the Medical Committee, Albany, April 3, 1777."

GENTLEMEN: —

I have the Honour to enclose you a Return of the Medicines & Stores belonging to the General Hospital in this Department which I have received from Doctor Samuel Stringer, these with what I brought with me from Phila. & some few I expect from Boston will be quite sufficient for this Campaign. I am directed by Gen. Schuyler to establish the General Hospital at Lake George in order to receive such of the army as choose to be Inoculated. I also intend to erect a Hospital at Mount Independence for the reception of the sick of the Garrison purposing to keep the Small Pox out of the Garrison.

To accomplish this I have engaged a Number of Gentlemen who Served in this Quarter last Campaign, a return of whose Names I will make to you by the earliest Conveyance from Lake George. I promised myself the pleasure of a line from you, but I have as yet received none. I entreat you excuse me for again mentioning the Wages of the officers belonging to the

Hospital, it will be difficult to retain Gentlemen of their Ability at their present pay.

I brought up with me some Garden seeds, but not a Sufficiency for the large Garden I propose to have, & there are none to be had here. If you think proper I should be glad to have a further supply. I can with confidence assure you that no steps shall be left untaken by me to procure the Health of the Troops & do my duty to the Sick, of the number of whom I shall from time to time make you a proper return.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient & very Humb. Servant,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, April 3rd, 1777.

Shall remove to Lake George in a few days, the Roads being at present impassable.

onbl Medical Committee in Congress.

Letter indorsed "Med. Com., Ap. 12, 1777."

SIR: —

Your letter directed to the Med. Com. in Congress with the enclosed returns of Medicines, stores & such in the Hospitals at Albany & Tyeconderoga came safe to hand this day.

We are highly pleased with your having the prospect of a sufficient supply of medicines in your department for the ensuing Campaign, & approve of the returns you have made us.

Your proposal of keeping the Small pox out of the Garrison at Tyeconderoga we think extremely proper, & hope you will carefully attend to its execution.

Congress have just finished a new plan & arrangement of the medical department in the Army. It is ordered to be published immediately. As you will soon be possessed of the whole plan, we shall only inform you at present that your appointment of Director of the northern department is renewed, the pay 5 dols. & 6 rations per diem.

Senior Surgeons 4 dols. & 5 rations a day, Regimental surgeons 2 dols. & 4 rations a day, & the pay of every other rank in proportion.

As handsome salaries are now allowed we expect none but persons of the

best abilities will be employed or suffered to remain in your service as Hospital or Regimental surgeon, & that you will strictly superintend every branch of the Med. Dept. under your charge.

We greatly approve of your scheme of a Garden for supplying the troops with vegetables, which we judge will contribute much towards preserving their health. Should forward you some seeds, but think you can procure them nearer hand.

We hope to hear from you by every convenient opportunity.

By order of the Med. Com. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very Humble serv't,

M. THORNTON.

DOCTOR POTTS, Director of the Military Hospitals in the North Dept.

PHIL., 12th April, 1777.

Indorsed "Copy of a Letter to Dr. Shippen, April 29, 1777."

DEAR SIR: —

Your favor of the 18th inst., which had enclosed the Resolution of Congress respecting the arrangement of the Hospitals in the different departments of the United States came to my hands on Wednesday last. I am happy to find that a line of conduct is pointed out to each officer belonging to a General Hospital. The returns you request shall be sent agreeable to your orders, at present it is out of my power. I make no doubt but the Medical Committee have put into your hands the return I made them of the Medicines, Stores &c. I found here. I flatter myself that with them & those I brought up with me from Philadelphia & what I have ordered from Boston will safely carry me through this Campaign. A return of all which shall be made you as soon as possible. The General Hospital is to be established at Mount Independence, for the reception of the Sick of the Army at the post. One other Hospital at Fort George for the reception of such as may happen to be taken with the Small Pox or any other putrid or infectious disease, also a Hospital in this City for such as fall sick on their March to or from the advanced post Tyeconderoga, one prevention is worth two cures, upon this principle I shall excite every nerve to preserve cleanliness, give particular attention to the Diet & method of dressing the provisions delivered to the Troops, & above all have the Gardens well taken care of.

With regard to the small pox I have sent two of my Surgeons into New England to enquire into the state of the Troops coming to Tye', by their report that disease is not on the line of March at all, in consequence of which the Commander in Chief here, Gen. Gates, has ordered me to prevent if possible the disease coming into Camp. God knows we want men & the present movements of the enemy demand every assistance. The gentlemen appointed by Congress as Physicians, Surgeons & Surgeon General of the Northern Army are by Genl Gates express orders required to attend to their duty without delay. No excuse will be taken.

I long to take Dr. Treat by the hand, the other gentlemen I know not, but am sure must be men of ability from the appointment given them. You request me, dear Doctor, to let you know my wants, & rest assured I shall do it. Tye' is most undoubtedly an unhealthy situation, owing to the stagnant water & fogs, & to avoid the effects of which we should moisten our clay now & then with some cordials or salubrious medicine.

Should opportunity offer, I hope you will not forget me. One other request I pray you not to omit — pray send me the papers, & when your other more important business will admit let me hear something of what is going on amongst you. As to news we have nothing from Canada that can be relied on, Some boats which came up Lake Champlain to Gillillam Creek have returned. The Copperheads are quiet at present, but I fear they will be troublesome, having moved with their families from these parts.

I am with respect your most obe't & humble servant,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, April 29, 1777.

Letter directed to Honorable Committee of Schenectady. It follows a letter from those gentlemen asking for the appointment of Dirk Van Ingen as Surgeon to the sick and wounded soldiers of that town, he having lived there nineteen years.

GENTLEMEN : —

In consequence of your recommendation I have appointed Dirk Van Ingen to take care of all such Officers & Soldiers in Continental Service as may be taken sick in or near your Town. I make no doubt but you will give him every assistance in your power to procure Necessaries for them.

I shall send him an assortment of Medicines by the earliest opportunity as it is my determined intention that every care & precaution shall be taken respecting our Sick, I make no doubt but the Dr. will carefully perform his duty.

I am, gentlemen, with respect, your most obedient humble Serv't,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, May 6, 1777.

Committee of Schenectady.

The following Order in the Handwriting of Dr. Potts.

The Hospitals in the Northern Department are established at the following places. At Mount Independence, Fort George & the City of Albany. All Officers, Regimental Surgeons & others are therefore requested to take Notice that such of the Continental Troops under their care, who may happen to fall Sick at or near these places will be received into the Hospitals & proper care taken of them. The Regimental Surgeons appointed to the Regiments ordered to this Department are desired to join their respective Corps immediately, no excuse will be taken, such as neglect this Notice may expect to be superseded without distinction.

JON'N POTTS,
D: Director-General.

ALBANY, May 7, 1777.

A list of fruit-trees ordered by Dr. Potts for his gardens at Albany, 1777. *I insert it, as it will interest pomologists to know what fruits were then in good repute, and prove the date when some of them were introduced into Northern New York.*

50 Newtown Pippins & Spitzenbergs.
3 Newark.
50 Vanderveers.
12 Early apples from George Young.
13 Russet.
25 Priestly.
25 House apple.
4 Green Gage.
4 Yellow egg plumb.
4 Elfrey's plumb.
6 Bleeding Hearts.
6 May Dukes.
6 White Hearts.
6 Ox Hearts.
6 Carnations.

4 Apricots.
4 Green Chissel pear.
6 Catherine pear.
6 Lawrence pear.
6 Early juicy pear.
6 Bergamot.
12 Different winter pears.

MR. WALTERS : —

You will deliver the above at Dr. Bond's to-morrow evening, & be careful to mark each bundle.

JON'N POTTS.

The three following letters were written by Dr. Potts to his brother Samuel, and describe in familiar and graphic terms the situation of the Northern army at a very critical period.

MY DEAR BROTHER : —

I have sent Bill express to hear from home, you will now have no excuse, do not spare paper.

I returned from Tye' yesterday, that garrison is daily getting strength. I left 3,400 effective men & 1,500 on their march within 16 miles ; the works go on well & the troops are in good spirits. By a prisoner taken down the Lake we are informed that the Regulars were not in motion on 14th inst. still cantoned in small parties, provisions very high, a general cry for want of clothing, quarrel between the Canadians & them, only 4 vessels at St. Johns, exclusive of two taken from us & a new gun ship building, a fleet I confess which will fully command the Lake, however I believe in a short time we may esteem ourselves safe. Pray what is Gen. How doing ? he seems to be at a loss, when will he open the campaign ?

We have in this City 300 Indians Six nations, & others who promise friendship, & more if wanted.

I attend a Council with them this morning. Gen. Carleton* has ex-

* General Carleton sent out Captain McKay, with twenty-five Indians from Canada, in February, to learn something of General Howe's movements. This detachment made their way through the forest on the western shores of Lake Champlain, and surprised and captured, between Fort Carrillon (Tye.) and Fort William Henry (Mount Independence), a party of the enemy, numbering an officer and twenty-three men. They reached Montreal in April ; from these prisoners Carleton first learned the fate of the Hessians at Trenton the Christmas previous.

pressly forbid scalping, & refused pay or reward to the Indians, for their marking down on this account.

We fed & clothed the prisoners taken by us at Sabbath Day point, & treat them humanely.

As to my department I have medicine & stores plenty, you will see by the papers where I have established the Hospitals.

I have but 20 sick at present all together never were troops more healthy. My gardens go on well.

I have 25 acres in different spots, & a set of negroes to attend them.

In short I trust to have a happy campaign of it. My love to all friends without exception.

Send me the papers, or any late publication.

I am, dear Sammy, your affect. Brother & servant,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, May 26, 1777.

Hurry Bill * back as early as possible.

FORT EDWARD, June 16th, 1777,
14 miles this side Lake George.

DEAR BROTHER: —

By two prisoners taken by our scouts, we have the intelligence contained in the enclosed this moment received.

To-morrow I cross the Lake with Gen. Schuyler to Tye' — should it really be earnest it will be a glorious sight, the consequences I fear. . . . .

Be cautious, Dr. Sammy, of shewing the enclosed, I know I may safely trust you, especially keep it from Gracey † & my dear Mother, you shall hear from me in a day or two by express.

For my part I really believe it only a feint with their fleet to amuse us — at any rate it gives us trouble — I have ordered every surgeon to attend me, & trust me I will do my duty.

We have but 5,400 men yet all included, I mean artificers &c. &c. &c. tho' the Col. mentions only 3,000. Gen. Schuyler thinks it serious & . . . .

* Probably his slave and body-servant. The journey from Ticonderoga to Pottstown must have been at that date long and wearisome; there was no other way of communication but by sending express, and Dr. Potts therefore sent his servant to obtain news from home

† His wife.

Having many things to do, have only to add that with my kindest love to all friends

I am yr. affect. Brother & Serv't,

JON'N POTTS.

Once more let me entreat you not to repeat this to any one.

DEAR BROTHER: —

Tho' I sent an express but a few days since, yet well knowing how anxious you will be to hear our situation I have sent Capt. Wittman with this — since my last we evacuated Fort Edward & retired about 5 miles down the river to a place called Moses' creek: this was most undoubtedly a prudent step: at this post we are daily getting supplies, God only knows whether sufficient or not. Fort George, as well as Fort Edward, are entirely demolished; being now in the interior parts of the country, in the woods & on heights far from their shipping, we may be quite an equal match.

The Damn'd Copper heads are troublesome, not a day but a scalp or two taken near our very encampment, we have also now & then skirmishing with the scouting parties.

We are informed by some Deserters that a few days since the German troops & British had a fight among themselves at Skeensburgh, in which the former lost 18 & the latter 80 men.

I am positive great jealousies reign among them. The enemy have advanced into the Grants* a large body of men promising protection & security to the inhabitants, some credulous fools believe them, & taking example from plundered Jersey they are at Castleton, & Col. Warner is in the neighborhood with a body of 3,000 militia, it is said to watch their motions.

My hospital is now here, where I have all the wounded & sick, amounting in the whole only to 153 — Let me again beg you not to condemn rashly our late retreat from Fort Tye' many reasons may be given — Why don't you write by my expresses — Nothing from the Westward — upon the whole I think we shall have warm work in this quarter, but if properly supported I make no doubt shall yet come off more than Conquerors — Gracious God in whom I put my trust, suffer not our Righteous cause to perish because Sinners defend it.

* Part of New Hampshire and Vermont.

This moment a letter from Ward's quarters informs me that the enemy advanced with 1,000 men* to Fort Edward, attacked our Picquet & killed 5 men & a young lady† sister of one of my Surgeons, all of whom they scalped & most barbarously butchered, now for Lex Talionis, by heavens! no officer or soldier shall have mercy from my hands. God bless & preserve you all — my love to our Mother & every relation. I go to camp immediately with my Surgeons.

I am as usual your affect Brother & Serv't,

JON'N POTTS.

ALBANY, July 28th, 1777.

At the battle of Bennington a considerable number of wounded fell into the hands of the Americans. They were the Brunswick troops under Von Baum, and General Riedesel says he sent for their relief by Dr. Wood (who took with him instruments and medicines) one hundred guineas.

This surgeon of Burgoyne's staff visited General Gates with a letter from his general, who complained that the wounded then taken prisoners were badly treated.

No doubt this report was untrue, and Dr. Potts writes to Dr. Wood the following polite letter of dismissal: —

SIR: —

I have it in command from the Honorable Major Gates that you attend Dr. Thos. Tillotson, Phy. & Surg. Gen. of the Northern army, to Stillwater,

* Burgoyne writes to Riedesel, Skeensborough, July 23d, 1777: —

"The enemy are in considerable force at Fort Edward & appear to await us there. I very much doubt it, still it will be necessary to advance against this position with sufficient force."

It was this news which induced Burgoyne to send out the detachment mentioned in Dr. Potts's letter of July 28, which resulted in the massacre of Miss McCrea, July 26.

† The incident mentioned in the latter part of this letter refers to Jenny McCrea, who was murdered by the Indians, and whose tragical death has found a place in every history. Her brother, Dr. Stephen McCrea, was one of the senior surgeons of Dr. Potts's staff.

from whence His Honour intends you shall have a safe guard to join his Excellency General Burgoyne.

I am your most obed't & very humble Serv't,

JON'N POTTS,

Director Gen'l of the Hospitals Northern Dept.

September 16, 1777.

After this engagement, Wilkinson writes to the chairman of the Committee at Albany, by order of General Gates: —

STILLWATER, September 20, 1777.

The General is sensible that the Committee will afford the Director General Dr. Potts every assistance in their power, whose care & attention to those unfortunate brave men deserves the highest credit.

After the engagement of October 7, Burgoyne,* in his retreat, had to leave his hospitals to the mercy of the Americans. Riedesel says in his Memoirs: †—

"It was impossible, with the lack of transportation, to take along the hospital numbering over 800 sick and wounded; and it being equally difficult to defend so long a line of march, these unfortunates had to be left to the magnanimity of the enemy. Dr. Hess ‡ remained with them, and a letter of recommendation was given him to General Gates."

Wilkinson, in his Memoirs, thus describes his meeting with Dr. Hayes: —

"I observed an individual approaching me on horseback at full gallop, with a white flag raised in his hand, and as he advanced he held out a letter. . . . . The bearer appeared in much trepidation, and announced to me the facetious, amiable Hibernian, John Macnamara Hayes, informing me at the same time that he had been left in charge of many sick and wounded officers and men,

* Burgoyne's hospital was the barrack near Schuyler's house, north side of the road to Saratoga Springs, where now stand the red barns of Mr. Welsh of Schuylerville.

† Vol. I. pp. 166, 167.

‡ Dr. afterwards Sir John Macnamara Hayes, an eminent practitioner in London.

whom he entreated me to visit as they were in great alarm for their personal safety against our Indians and riflemen."

The following letter was among Dr. Potts's correspondence, in the writing of one of General Gates's aids, and it is fair to conclude it to be an exact copy of the one sent by Gates to Burgoyne. In the Memoirs of General Riedesel, by W. L. Stone, the letter is printed in a note with this remark: "It redounds so much to the honor, spirit, and highmindedness of the writer, that it is here given *entire*. The letter itself is not, we believe, generally known." After speaking of it as printed entire, the last line consists of stars, and one can see by comparing it with the following that all about the exchange of prisoners is omitted, while many verbal alterations have been made.

SARATOGA, Oct. 11th, 1777.

SIR: —

I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter by Lady Ackland, the respect due to her Ladyship's rank, the tenderness due to her person & sex, were alone sufficient recommendations to entitle her to my protection. Considering my preceeding Conduct with Respect to those of your army whom the fortune of war has placed in my hands I am surprised that your Excellency should think that I could consider the greatest attention to Lady Ackland in the light of an obligation.

The cruelties which mark the retreat of your Army in burning the Gentlemen's & Farmers' houses as they pass along, is almost among civilized Nations without a Precedent, they should not endeavor to ruin those they have not the prowess to conquer, this conduct betrays more of the vindictive malice of a Monk than the generosity of a Soldier.

Your friend Sir Francis Clarke by the information of Dr Potts M. D. G. of my Hospitals languishes under a very dangerous wound; every sort of tenderness & attention is paid to him, as well as to all the wounded who have fallen into my hands, & the Hospital which you were necessitated to leave to my Mercy.

At the solicitation of Major Williams * I am prevailed upon to offer him & Major Maiborn † in exchange for Col. Ethan Allen. Your Excellency's objections to my last proposal for the exchange of Col. E. Allen, I must consider as trifling, as I cannot but suppose that the Generals of the Royal armies act in equal concert with those of the Generals of the armies of the United States. The bearer delivers a number of letters from the officers of your army taken prisoner in the action of the 7th.

To Gen. Burgoyne.

This exchange of prisoners was not effected, because Colonel Ethan Allen had been sent to England.

Extract from a Letter of Horatio Gates to his Excellency John Hancock.

I cannot close my letter without requesting your Excellency to inform Congress of the good care & attention with which Dr. Potts & y^e^ gentlemen of the General Hospital have conducted the business of their department.

I must beg that some honorary mark of the favor of Congress may be shown to Dr. Potts & his subordinate associates.

I am, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HORATIO GATES.

His Excellency John Hancock.

October 20, 1777.

Extract from the Minutes.

In Congress, Nov. 6, 1777.

Resolved, That the unremitted attention shown by Dr. Potts and the officers of the General Hospital in the Northern Department as represented in General Gates's letter to Congress of the 20th of October, to the sick and wounded

* Major Williams was in command of Burgoyne's artillery, which in the action of the 7th had all the horses and most of the men killed, and was therefore left to the enemy. — *Steadman's History of the North American War.*

† Major Just. Christoph. Von Maiborn belonged to Baum's regiment of dragoons, and was captured near Bennington, August 16. He was the first German officer exchanged; September 24, 1778, more than a year after this attempt. While serving under Riedesel at Brooklyn, in April, 1781, he was taken out of his bed and carried off by the Americans; his general applied to Washington to have him released, and he was sent to New York on parole. He died February 17, 1804, as a pensioned major, at Wolfenbuthel.

under their charge, is a proof, not only of their humanity, but of their zeal for the service of the United States, so deeply interested in the preservation of the lives and health of the gallant assertors of their country's cause; and that Congress therefore cannot but entertain a high sense of the services which they have rendered during this campaign by a diligent discharge of their respective functions.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secy.*

Dr. Jonathan Potts, Director-General of the Hospitals of the Northern Department, having with the greatest care and attention performed the duties of his station and put the hospitals in such a condition as renders his immediate attention unnecessary, has my permission to visit his family in Berks County, State of Pennsylvania, and is to remain there so long as the duties of his office will admit.

Given at Albany this 16th day of November, 1777.

HORATIO GATES.

He took with him on this furlough Cornet Gräfe, who had been captured with the Hessians, and who appears to have spent the winter with him in Reading. Whether they had traced some relationship, or that Dr. Potts was particularly interested in this prisoner, we cannot tell; but I have in my possession, in the handsome autograph of General Gates, the following: —

The Bearer Cornet Graaff of The German Troop in the service of the King of Great Britain, being a prisoner of war upon his parole, has my permission to go with Dr. Potts, Director of the General Hospital, to Reading in y^e^ pensilvania to remain there under the care of Doctor potts or until he is regularly exchanged.

Given this at Head Quarters in Albany this 17th November, 1777.

HORATIO GATES.

Of this officer,* Graydon, in his Memoirs, makes the following mention: —

* Augustus Ludwig Lucas Gräfe returned to Germany in 1783. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Mecklenburg Strelitz, which office he held at the time of his death.

"But of all the prisoners one Graff, a Brunswick officer, was admitted to the greatest privileges. Under the patronage of Dr. Potts, who had been principal surgeon in the Northern Department, he had been introduced to our dancing parties, and being always afterwards invited, he never failed to attend. He was a young man of mild and pleasing manners, with urbanity enough to witness the little triumphs of party without being incited to ill-humor by them. Overhearing a dance called for one evening which we had named *Burgoyne's Surrender*, he observed to his partner that it was a very pretty dance, notwithstanding the name, and that General Burgoyne himself would be happy to dance it in such good company."

While Dr. Potts was at home, he was appointed by Congress Director-General of the Hospitals in the Middle Department; and the army being then in winter quarters at Valley Forge, and a large hospital of those wounded at the battle of Brandywine established at Ephrata, he found much to do in his own neighborhood.

Through the long winter when the Continental army was encamped at Valley Forge his labor must have been great, as at one time no less than eleven hospitals were established there for the sick and suffering soldiers, their insufficient food and clothing rendering them the prey of every disease.

Addressed to the Honorable the Board of Treasury.

GENTLEMEN: —

Agreeable to your Resolve I now lay before you a general account of the expenditure of the Monies received by me for the use of the Gen. Hospt. from March 1st to the 1st inst. You will observe by the return of Stores, lately made by me, that all the Medicines & a great part of the Stores ordered to be procured by the Med. Com. of Congress are already purchased & much of them used, still the quantity on hand is sufficient for the supply of the Hospitals for some time, this of course will lessen the amazing expense, we have hitherto been at, especially as the number of sick is daily decreasing here.

As I am under the necessity of purchasing the greatest part of the provisions & at the present enormous prices I require large supplies for that purpose, otherwise the sick & Convalescent particularly would suffer.

I can boldly affirm no pains are spared to save every unnecessary delay by collecting the Hospitals together & discharging the supernumerary officers immediately under me.

The pay for milk, light diet, & nursing, only at several of the Hospitals of late have amounted to £500 per month each.

You will please to reflect this account of expenditure falls far short of the estimate laid before you some time since.

The expeditions to the Westward & Northward are also supplied with necessaries & cash for their Sick. The Surgeons & Officers of our Dept. drew but one Ration, I consequently pay the rationed ones in Cash as no subsistence money is yet allotted for us, this I thought proper to mention now to prevent it in future if improper. I also herewith give you, as correct, a list of the Officers of the Dept. by which you see their pay & Rations amount to 433 dollars per diem. I owe yet some cash for stores, if possible I will pay every officer in full to the 1st of Oct. & therefore think a grant of 200,000 Dollars made in such Payments as the Treasury can afford will carry me on to the 1st of December next, this if granted will give me great satisfaction, as it will certainly contribute to the advantage of our poor Sick as I am conscious our Hospitals at this time are in the neatest order & as comfortably supplied as any Hospt. can be, yet it is necessary to make some further provisions against the Winter season by fitting up some places for the reception of the Chronic & other Patients, & laying in a stock of wood. I cannot forbear mentioning His Excellency Gen. Washington having visited some of our largest Hospitals, before he left this State & was highly satisfied with them. I further learn that Baron Steuben & several other gentlemen of humanity & distinction have visited our Hospitals in Jersey & speak very favorably of them. From motives of Humanity I am induced to execute my Business with Fidelity & Industry & therefore after giving you this State of my affairs I must intreat you to support me in such a manner as will tend to my Credit & be conducive to the publick good. I have the honor to be gentlemen

Your ob't humble Serv't,

JON'N POTTS.

PHILAD'A, August 28th, 1778.

Before I left Albany I gave all the account of the expenditures of Monies received by me from the Hospital into the hands of Mr. Wells, one of the Commissioners, since which large sums have been laid out by Dr. Johnson the Ass. D. Director, who has just wrote to me to procure 30,000 dollars to enable him to close all the Accounts, as you have ordered them to be laid before the board of Claims I trust you will Order that sum for him as the person he sent down is waiting. I have, &c.,

Indorsed as follows, but without residence (probably Reading, Pa.): —

HON. MR. THORNTON, *Chairman of the Med. Com. Philad'a. By Dr. Johnson.*

April 11th, 1780.

SIR, — The bearer, Dr. Robert Johnson, the assistant Purveyor in the Northern department, now on his return to Albany, will have the honor to present you this. The situation of the sick in that quarter he will inform you of fully. As his accounts are settled up till the 1st of Jan. last past since which a large Debt is made, he cannot return so as to do his Duty without a supply of Money & requests an order from the Hon'ble Congress on the Treasury in Albany for one hundred thousand dollars at least, which he says will answer at present. I trust Dr. Wilson has delivered you my letters with the return of stores & Medicines on hand in Phila. & also the estimate of articles necessary for the use of the Gen. Hospt. for the ensuing campaign, agreeably to your orders. The necessity of laying in these Magazines you are the best Judges of, as well as how, when & where they are to be procured, but most assuredly without these supplies your sick & wounded must suffer. As to myself, Sir, I ever have & always shall be happy to execute your orders, as far as lays in my power, but at present my indisposition of Body contracted in your Service prevents me from giving that assistance in the execution of my office I could wish. I have therefore agreeably to your permission returned to this place, to restore my much impaired health, at the same time I beg leave to assure your Hon'ble Com. that I shall at all times be ready (if I can but crawl) to contribute my mite towards the full & final Establishment of our Glorious Independence.

I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

JON'N POTTS.

I have therefore

agreable to your permission retir'd to this place

to restore my much impair'd Health, at the same

time I beg leave to assure your Hon.ble Committee

that I shall at all times be ready (if I can best

~~can~~ crawl) to contribute any Mite towards the full

& final Establishment of our Glorious Independance

I have the Honor to be

your most Obed.t humble Serv.t

Jon.a Potts.

Dr. Potts's zeal in the public service had been so unremitting during four years, that he was at length prostrated by illness, from which he never recovered, and in October, 1781, he died, at the early age of thirty-six, at his home in Reading, before the independence of his country, which he so ardently longed for, was achieved.

He was buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown, but without a stone to mark the grave, the Society of Friends disapproving of any monumental marbles. About twenty-five years ago his grandson, William B. Potts, placed over his remains a small oblong slab, upon which the date of Dr. Potts's birth is incorrectly stated, and only the year of his death given. An aged man named Drinkhouse, who had been present at the funeral, pointed out the spot where he was interred. After the death of Dr. Potts, his widow removed to Wilmington, Delaware, and survived him many years. His papers were left in the house of his brother and executor, Samuel, where they remained for more than half a century securely hidden away, until claimed by his grandson, who selected that portion relating particularly to public affairs and presented the manuscripts to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where they are bound in two large folio volumes, forming a collection of interesting letters from eminent persons in the last century, and a mass of returns, etc., relating to the Continental hospitals. About ten years since, Dr. John Neill, finding that this ill-arranged body of papers contained historical matter of which there was no other record extant, proposed to edit them if government would appropriate a sum for copying; but as this was not granted, the plan was abandoned. In 1863, his brother, the Rev. Edward D. Neill, made some extracts from these unpublished letters and printed them in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register under the title of A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Jonathan Potts; but as only three of the twenty-

three letters there given were written by Dr. Potts, the Sketch affords little insight into his character, while the genealogy which precedes the letters is radically wrong, as the grandfather and great-grandfather provided for Dr. Potts were not father and son or the ancestors of the doctor, nor, as far as we now know, even near collateral relatives.

A portrait of Dr. Potts, which was in the possession of his grandson, who died in 1855, cannot now be found, and I have been unable to obtain access to the private papers selected by him and stored away by his widow. Some of the letters in the preceding pages were loaned to me by Robert E. Hobart, and a few papers which I have made use of here were given to me by the same person. To the extreme reluctance of the family to furnish any data for publication must be attributed the fact that the services of Dr. Potts and the high position he held in the Continental army are so little known, while persons who did much less towards achieving the independence of their country have had their names blazoned on the roll of fame.

Dr. Potts was elected surgeon of the Philadelphia City Troop, May 17, 1779, and his place was not filled until 1786. He was present at the house of his friend, James Wilson (signer of the Declaration), corner of Third and Walnut Streets, when that building was attacked by the mob in 1779, and assisted in defending it. John Potts, Jr., and Nathaniel Potts, who were also there, were the sons of his brother Samuel.

While many who entered the army from interested motives retired with fortunes, Dr. Potts died a poorer man than he was at the opening of the Revolution. At that period he was living at Reading, having inherited a good estate from his father, while his agreeable manners and fine medical education made him deservedly popular as a physician but he conscientiously sacrificed all the ease

and comfort of private life to relieve the sufferings of those fighting for their country. His will, made October 11, 1780, mentions his five children, and orders that his three sons shall receive the best education they are capable of. He gives all his household goods, plate, furniture, phaeton, harness and the horses belonging to it, to his wife Grace, and orders that £3,000 in specie be put at interest, and the money arising therefrom paid her quarterly. "My negroes, Pompey and Hester, I give to my wife for the term of five years, provided they serve her dutifully and obediently during that time; otherwise she may keep them years longer, and then to be free and receive £10 each. . . . . To my beloved friend Thomas Dundas, 100 guineas and my sword and pistols as a small testimony of my great regard and esteem, and in consideration of his many acts of kindness and friendship." Mr. Dundas renounced the legacy, and appeared at the time the will was proved as one of the witnesses with James Biddle. Thomas Mifflin and Samuel Potts were executors. Dr. Potts's wife was a daughter of Francis and Mary (Fitzwater) Richardson, and with her cousin, George Clymer, signer of the Declaration, were devisees under the will of their grandfather, George Fitzwater, 1748.

21. Anna (99) was born July 1, about nine of the clock at night, A. D. 1747. She was married to her cousin (32) David, son of (8) Thomas and Rebecca (Rutter) Potts, at Pottsgrove, 22d December, 1768, by the Rev. William Currie,* "according to the canons and constitution of the Church of England."

* Reverend William Currie was a clergyman sent out to this country about 1740 by the

The miniature from which the portrait in this volume is engraved was probably taken previous to her marriage, and represents her with clear, delicate complexion, rosy cheeks, and fair hair. The signature is copied from her marriage settlements.

The home of David and Anna Potts was at Pine, from which he received the *sobriquet* of "Little Pine Davey," to distinguish him from his cousin and brother-in-law of the same name. This house had been the residence of their mutual grandfather, Thomas Potts, and probably of their great-grandfather, Thomas Rutter.

They lived there fourteen years, and both died in the prime of life; David, November 9, 1782, and Anna only a short time before.

She made a will 27th of March, 1775, bequeathing to her "well-beloved husband, David Potts, the sum of 750 pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, it being the whole of my jointure which was settled on me shortly before my marriage."

This will was proved at Reading, October 4, 1782, a little more than a month before her husband's death.

The following memorandum for the will of David Potts appears to have been admitted to probate November 14, 1782:—

"Will of David Potts jun'r. Douglass Township Berks Co. Iron-Master, directs his Estate both real & personal to be sold, except the Forge & Plantation on which the Forge stands; & that also to be sold as soon as an agreement with Thomas Walker shall expire; the money arising from sales

Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to take charge of St. David's, Radnor, and St. James's, Perkiomen. The latter place is variously spelt in old records, as Perquihoma, Perquayomen, and Perquihanna. In 1765 he wrote to the society that he intended repairing the glebe house there, which had fallen into ruins, and living in it instead of at Radnor, as his congregation at the former place was the largest. See "Perry's History of the Church."

The original marriage certificate, written by Rev. William Currie, from which the above is quoted, is now in my possession. The parish register of this church is lost, which I regret very much, as it is evident that some of the Potts family worshipped there, and considered themselves members of that parish.

Anna Potts

to be put at interest for the use of his two daughters Ruth & Martha Potts to be equally divided between them when they attain the age of 18. He gives to Rebecca Baird wife of Sam[l] Baird one ton bar iron, & makes some other provision for her, also for Rebecca Dewees the daughter of Thomas Dewees: he appoints Samuel Potts executor; will dated Oct 5[th] 1782.

"He added to his will shortly before his death 50£ to Jesse Dewees son of Thos. Dewees, & 50£ to Martha Hughes above her wages for her care & attention, & to his brother William Potts his horse Saddle & Bridle & watch.

"And if his children should die under age & without issue his Estate to be divided between his sister Beckey Baird, & his niece Beckey Dewees, & his brother William Potts equally.

"The above memorandum was made on the second day of Nov. & the Testator died on the 9[th] of the same month 1782 between the said spaces of time his situation made him incapable of any business.

"witness
THOMAS WALKER
WM. TAYLOR
SAM'L ROBESON

Signed { T. RUTTER
SAM'L POTTS"

The above, it seems, was not carried out as he wished.

25. Isaac (101) was born May 20th, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, A. D. 1750. Before he had reached the age of eighteen his father died, and it is probable that soon after that event he took some portion of the Valley Forge property. A large part of this estate had been transferred to his elder brothers Samuel and John; but the very portion which Isaac's house occupied, with the Valley Mills and the large mansion-house, is all within the reserved tract, the limits and boundaries of which are given in the will of John (3). Before Isaac was twenty-one he married at Plymouth meeting, 6th December, 1770, Martha,* daughter of Samuel and Mary (Livezey) Bolton, who was born 5th mo. 28, 1750.

* Martha was the grand-daughter of Robert and Susannah Heath, who came to this country in 1701 with five daughters and one son. Her sister Mary married Jacob Paul.

Isaac was a man of "infinite jest and humor," and his social qualities well fitted him for the gay society which he enjoyed, until by a sudden conversion he became a Quaker preacher. The following account of this event was given me by an elderly Friend, a descendant of the Moores of Moore Hall, near Valley Forge.

One of Isaac's slaves having died, he was to be buried in the graveyard of the race on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, and his master joined the funeral procession in his own boat, intending to return when the other skiffs reached the shore; but as the sable *cortége* disembarked, he was inwardly constrained to go on with the mourners; and when he approached the grave, the Spirit moved him to speak words of exhortation and warning, to the no small surprise of his hearers. One of the colored girls present, a slave of Mrs. Dewees, told her mistress, when she reached home, that "Massa Isaac had preached a most splendid sermon at the funeral"; but the statement was so incredible that Mrs. Dewees reprimanded her severely for telling such a falsehood, especially about one of the family; and when she continued to reiterate it, saying it was nothing but truth, her mistress threatened her with punishment, but wisely concluded, before inflicting it, to ascertain the facts from her cousin himself. The next day, when she saw him approaching the house, she went to the door to question him, expecting to hear from him an indignant denial of the slave's statement; but, to her surprise, he advanced with a subdued air, and, seating himself upon the door-step, said that only the humblest and lowest place was suitable for a sinner like himself. From this time forth he became an acceptable Quaker preacher or Public Friend.

In Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" is the following: —

"On the west side of the Schuylkill, about twenty-two miles from Phila-

delphia, and six miles above Norristown, is a deep, rugged hollow at the mouth of Valley Creek. An ancient forge established by one of the Potts family, of Pottsgrove, had given the place the name of Valley Forge. Upon the mountainous flanks of this valley, which overlook all the adjacent country, Washington finally concluded to establish his army for the winter of 1777–78. The army reached the valley about the 18th of December. They might have been tracked by the blood of their feet in marching barefooted over the hard frozen ground between White Marsh and Valley Forge. They remained at this place until the following summer, when the British evacuated Philadelphia. Mrs. Washington also came to Valley Forge to share with her husband the trials of the winter. The General's head-quarters were at the stone house belonging to Isaac Potts, the proprietor of the forge."

As Valley Forge has become historic ground, I have endeavored to glean from family documents all the facts concerning it, and am able to give from original papers the following account: March 12, 1757, "John Potts of the manor of Douglass esq." purchased from the executors of Stephen Evans, deceased, a forge, saw-mill, and three tracts of land situate in the county of Philadelphia, part of the manor of Mount Joy. This name, tradition asserts, was bestowed on the bluff near the Schuylkill by William Penn, who, while exploring the place, lost his way on a hill south of Valley Creek, which he named Mount Misery; but found out where he was when he reached the top of the opposite eminence (from which he saw the river), and named it Mount Joy, to commemorate the incident. This manor he granted to his daughter Letitia, and until the Revolution some part of it was held by the Penns. The hills still bear the name thus bestowed upon them; and it was upon Mount Joy (most inappropriate name!) that the American army was encamped in 1777. It rises back of Isaac Potts's house, after two fields are crossed, and terminates abruptly in a river bluff, which was the extreme point where intrenchments were thrown up.

It is probable that John Potts improved and enlarged the iron-works he bought in 1757, which from that time appear to have been called Valley Forge, though retaining in most legal documents the name of Mount Joy.

In 1765 he granted them to his sons Samuel and John, and this fact is mentioned in his will, where the property is called Valley Forge. In an inventory made by them, when it came into their possession, the personal property, not including the real estate, was valued at £1,214 6*s.* 9*d.* In 1768 John sold it to his brother Joseph, who the following year executed, in conjunction with Sarah his wife, a mortgage on it, describing the same lands and forge. From 1767 — when, no doubt, John made the agreement with his brother for the sale — it appears to have been carried on by Joseph and his brother David and cousin Thomas Hockley, under the name of Potts, Hockley, and Potts. The following inventory, taken by them, is copied from the original. It will show to those who have supposed Valley Forge to be only a blacksmith's shop something of the extent of the works, though it does not include the landed estate, or the numerous buildings and houses upon it.

Amount of the Inventory taken at Mountjoy Forge June 12th 1767 *by Potts Hockley & Potts.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 Teams Waggons &c.	175	0	0	5 Old Hammers & 3 Anvils	7	0	0
Grain in the Ground	20	0	0	4 Dozen Coal Baskets 2 Husks	6	10	0
4 Cows & Hoggs	17	10	0	Old Plates & old Iron in the Smith Shop	11	0	0
6 Sheep	2	5	0	Wheat in the Mill	29	19	10
Smith Shop tools	15	0	0		429	13	5
A Boat	24	0	0				
Sundry House furniture	45	0	0	Balances due in the Books & Notes in hand	272	12	10
Goods in the Store	34	8	1	Amts of Cordwood	121	4	6
Plow & Harrow & Grindstone	3	0	0	Lightfoot & Mitchell's Ball	32	0	0
Sundries in the Cellar Beef & Bacon	39	0	6	Wm Pearson's Ballance	216	15	9

The Residence of ISAAC POTTS at Valley Forge
WASHINGTON'S HEAD QUARTERS
IN 1777.

W^m Clifton's ditto . . .	102	0	0	Tho^s Potts.	
W^m Pearson 25 C^ts Iron to be yet sent	30	0	0	Steel Furnace Com^y.	
				David Potts.	
	£1204	6	6	Tho^s Potts & Com^y.	
Mm of Accots to be settled in Potts Hockley & Potts Books.				Jon^n Humphreys.	
				Sam^l & Jn^o Potts's Inventory in the Year 1765 . . .	1214 16 9¾
Jn^o Potts Sen^r.					

The site of this old forge, which was burned by the British more than two months before the American army encamped there, is now covered by water, and is at the foot of Mount Joy, and more than half a mile above the Valley Mill. The new dam, which was built lower down the creek after the Revolution, and which, it will be seen, had been long contemplated, raised the water-level, and covered the foundation. The new works, erected soon after the close of the war, were built near where the present factory stands. The iron used at Valley Forge was made at Warwick Furnace, and "haulled" there by teams. I have a paper, written in the copper-plate hand of Robert Grace, giving the "Amount of Pigg Iron haull'd to Mt. Joy Forge by Robert Grace's team" from 1762 to 1765, and the name of the driver of each load, — in 1762, eighteen tons; 1763, twenty-six tons; 1764, fifty-one tons; 1765, six tons.

The prevailing idea that Isaac Potts owned and carried on Valley Forge before the Revolution has no foundation in fact. I cannot find that he had any connection with the iron-works until after the close of the war. Probably on that event he began with his brother David to build a new dam, partly for the benefit of his flour-mills, and erected another forge, which bore the old name. In 1786 it was carried on under the name of Isaac Potts & Co. The company was David Potts and his son James, who had an establishment in Philadelphia where the bar-iron made here was sold. In one account, in 1786, eighty-five tons of pig-iron are put down as received from Warwick, and it appears to have been made en-

tirely into bar-iron, which was sold at prices ranging from £ 24 to £ 30 per ton. This iron was formed into "anconies," which are a kind of half wrought iron in the shape of bars in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.

At all the iron-works owned by John Potts he thought it important to have a good grist-mill for grinding the large quantity of grain consumed by both man and beast. On the Mount Joy property, as soon as it came into his possession, we find him erecting a mill on the Valley Creek, a short distance below the forge, as the following proves. The original* is neatly written on a folio sheet of wire-wove paper with the water-mark of a crown and the initials G. R:—

Dr. *Samuel Bond in account with John Potts.* Cr.

				1759				
To Sundries in Mount Joy books	£ 52	2	6	Jan^{y} 2.	By Valley Mill work	£ 96	7	3
To do in Potts-Groves do	184	11	0		By cash paid for Scantling	2	1	4
including a pair Mill Stones £ 8					By 3 C. Iron twice charged	4	4	0
	236	13	6		By work at pine Forge	72	7	6
To Balance	26	4	4		By d° at the old Mill†	2	3	0
					By d° at the New d°	64	15	3
					By ½ days work done by himself . .		2	6
	£ 262	17	10			262	17	10

Dr. *Mankin James in acco^{t} w^{h} John Potts.* Cr.

To Sundries . .	£ 21	17	8		By 54 days work 5/	£ 13	10	
Balance due .	28	6	1	not Cr.	By 138 days d° 5/ .	34	10	0
					By 12½ d° Philip James	2	3	9
	50	3	9			50	3	9

From the above it would appear that the *work* alone at the Val-

* On the back is written, "May 22 Halled for Jno Potts with two teams 1150 bricks."

† The mills here mentioned were at Pine Forge.

ley Mill amounted to nearly £100, and probably occupied the greater part of a year. I am inclined to think that the building of the house, afterwards Washington's head-quarters, is included in this account, and that both were erected at the same time. The distance between them was only a few rods.

When I visited Valley Forge in 1868, Mrs. Ogden, the present owner and occupant of the premises, was much interested in obtaining information concerning the Potts family, and some time afterwards I transcribed the above and sent it to her, and in return received a letter, from which I make the following extract: —

"The old mill, which belonged to my father at the time, was burned down by a spark from a locomotive in the spring of 1843. It stood near the railroad, and was much larger than the mill my father built higher up the race the next year, and which is now used as a paper-mill. The old mill had very massive timbers used in its building, which were unharmed by time, and I heard say the burrs were the best in the country; they were all destroyed by the fire. The miller who rented it at the time was Abraham Bond, and doubtless a descendant of Samuel Bond, who helped build it; they are an old family in the neighborhood.

"An old Jonathan James, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Valley Forge about 1830 or 1831, near ninety years of age, who told me he had seen the General and wife at this house, and turned wooden bowls for her which she took to Mount Vernon. He had a son Philip, who died, quite aged, a few years ago. I presume this Jonathan was a son of the Philip mentioned in the building account. There is no posterity of the name now.

"If the house is as old as the mill, it has stood the storms of over a century well. There are the same doors and window-shutters (as well as sash) as when the house was built, and it may last another generation if some progressive owner don't get it and despise its antiquity."

It was these grist or flour mills that Isaac owned and carried on from the time of his father's death until nearly the close of the century.

The following agreement, copied from the original in my possession, shows that in 1773 Joseph owned the forge and Isaac the mills: —

"Articles of an agreement made & concluded in the twentyseventh Day of Sẽptember in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventythree Between Joseph Potts of the City of Philadelphia Gentleman of the one Part & Isaac Potts of Tredyffen Township in the County of Chester Yeoman of the other Part. Witnesseth that whereas the said Isaac Potts is Possessed of Certain Mills on the Valley Creek near Mount Joy Forge which for a Considerable Time after the Forge Stops working hath not a Sufficient Supply of Water Therefore the said Joseph Potts for diverse Considerations doth hereby grant & Covenant that the said Isaac Potts shall have the Priviledge of Drawing the Water out of the Forge Race after the Forge Stops working on seventh Day until 12 °Clock at Night Provided he Shuts or Causeth the Gates to be Shut at that Time, which if he should omit or neglect to do that this Priviledge is fully to cease or otherwise if there is not water enough in the Creek to fill the Forge Dam against 12 oclock First Day Night, or if the Owner or Owners of said Forge should Build a Dam at the Head of the Present Forge Dam in that Case also this Privilege to cease which is hereby granted only to the said Isaac Potts while he holds or Possesses said Mills

"Witness my Hand & Seal the Day & Year abovesaid

"JOSEPH POTTS.

"Witness present
"DAVID POTTS JUR JNO ELLIS."

In a recent history of Phœnixville, by Dr. Pennypacker, it is stated that, after the Revolution, Isaac Potts and William Dewees carried on a nail-factory in an old armory built by government for the manufacture of muskets. This is an error, as members of both families have assured me that the factory at Valley Forge for making gun-barrels for the United States government was established about the year 1821, by Brooke Evans, of Sheffield, England,

when both Potts and Dewees had been many years in their graves. It is not improbable that they took some building erected by government in part payment for their losses, and converted it into a forge. I have had in my possession many of the business books and papers of Isaac Potts, and in none of them is there any mention of nails manufactured by him, though there are constant records of bar-iron and anconies. That, after the peace, Isaac Potts was largely engaged in the iron business, there is abundant evidence. Soon after 1790 he built a furnace in Burlington County, New Jersey, which he named Martha, in honor of his wife. In the first page of a book in my possession, containing records of Martha Furnace, the entry is as follows: "9 mo. 29. 10 o'clock A. M. Martha Furnace went in Blast made the first Casting 30th at 3 o'clock in the morning 1793." Then follow the different blasts until May, 1797. At the same year and date commences the record of the sale of pigs and castings. The latter consisted of hollow ware, stoves, "cambooses," kitchen-hearths, fire-backs, and jambs. Isaac Potts removed to Philadelphia, and lived in Arch, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, while engaged in carrying on Martha Furnace. Part of the time he resided in the neighborhood of the city.

The accounts of Isaac Potts discovering Washington at prayer always represent him as an old man, and I have seen one, at least, where he is called a blacksmith. How incorrect such statements are, the readers of this volume will readily see. In 1777 he was only twenty-six years of age, and, like most of the Quakers, was decidedly opposed to the war; but he remained at Valley Forge during its occupation by the American forces, and no doubt superintended the grinding of the grain which Washington ordered the neighboring farmers to bring in to his suffering army. These mills were large, and in good repute for the quality as well as the quan-

tity of flour manufactured there; and it was not in human nature, or Quaker nature either, for Isaac to be very much pleased to run his mills according to military requisitions, to see his peaceful valley invaded by men at arms, or to give up his own quiet home to the commander-in-chief of a defeated army, who, in his opinion, was waging a wicked and hopeless war. That he changed his mind when he overheard Washington's devotions is evident. The following account of the incident I copied from a paper in the possession of one of his grand-daughters. It is in the handwriting of and signed by his daughter Ruth Anna, who died in 1811. There is no note to show from what it was taken; but as she copied and thus preserved it, we may infer it to be a tolerably correct version of facts. The story differs in some particulars from that in Weems's "Life of Washington," and also from the account given by Watson and Lossing.

"In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge,* a good old Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near head-quarters. As he traversed the dark brown forest, he heard, at a distance before him, a voice which as he advanced became more fervid and interested. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold in a dark bower apparently formed for the purpose, but the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe! At the moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear.

"He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict; he wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might

* Some further account of Valley Forge appears under the name of (33) Sarah (Potts) Dewees.

bring on his country, and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. Soon as the General had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.

"'Hegh! Isaac,' said she with tenderness, 'thee seems agitated; what 's the matter?' 'Indeed, my dear,' quoth he, 'if I appear agitated 't is no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not through him perform some great thing for this country.'"

The following is extracted from a letter received by the author from a grandson and namesake of Isaac Potts: "I have been endeavoring to obtain a copy of a Funeral Sermon delivered at Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Second and Market Streets (Philadelphia) by my grandfather upon the death of General Washington, but thus far have been unsuccessful. I was informed by my wife's uncle (now deceased), who heard it, that a certain Friend had taken it down, but upon inquiry among the present generation have been unable to find any traces of it. It was said he only received the sad tidings upon reaching the meeting that day, and that as he passed up the aisle to his accustomed seat he repeated these words as a text, 'That great occidental star has set forever,' and then proceeded to pronounce a splendid eulogy upon Washington. Soon after a member of Congress who was present, when asked by another to go to hear General Lee of Virginia give a funeral oration upon the same subject, said, 'I heard a much better one than he will deliver from an old Quaker.'"

Martha, the wife of Isaac Potts, died at Cheltenham Farm, Montgomery County (the property of Colonel Samuel Miles), 4th

mo. 30th, 1798. Isaac married, 2d, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mather) Evans, at Abington meeting, 3d mo. 10th, 1803.

Many anecdotes are related that show Isaac to have been a person of great originality of mind, as well as independence of character, which often led him beyond the acknowledged rules of drab coat and broad brim.

He resided at Twickenham Farm, Cheltenham, towards the latter part of his life, and married a second wife only a few months before his death. His liberal tendency of thought is expressed in the last clause of his will: —

"Life is uncertain, I am in a poor state of health & am to set out on a journey tomorrow, which consideration must apologize to my friends & the Public for this unmethodical will: but I feel easiest to leave it as it is, with a mind cloathed (I think) with the spring & glow of universal love to my fellow creatures not doubting but the true members the world over of the one true Church Militant will meet again in the Church Triumphant. Amen. Farewell."

Three weeks after this was written, Isaac, while attending meeting at Germantown, was taken ill and carried from the meeting-house to Dr. Bensill's, where he died 6th mo. 15th, 1803, aged fifty-two years.

From a Philadelphia Newspaper of June, 1803.

"Died, at Germantown, on 4th day evening, 15th instant, Isaac Potts, of Cheltenham, Montgomery County, aged fifty-two years. An irreparable loss to his family, a loss to society in general; but those persons who were more nearly allied to him by affinity and friendship have abundant reason, indeed, to lament their misfortune in parting with so valuable a friend and benefactor. He was a man who possessed in an eminent degree those virtues which adorn the human character.

"For more than twenty-five years he was a minister of the gospel among the people called Quakers, and his labors were highly beneficial in quicken-

ing and establishing many serious Christians, and in promoting many others to a serious attention to the things which belong to their eternal peace. He was eminent in point of natural and intellectual abilities. He was eminent in point of knowledge both human and divine.

"And with all these endowments he was eminently qualified for the sacred office which he sustained, and the several departments in which he had been called to serve. He was a servant whom our common Master and Lord had been pleased to intrust with many talents, and to the useful occupation of these talents he was divinely called in very early life. His unreserved candor rendered him obnoxious to many unjust censures, which have been too frequently pronounced against him with undeserved acrimony.

"Yet being fully sensible of his integrity when improperly aspersed, he was enabled to bear the keenest shafts of active and malicious envy with great calmness and magnanimity. When reviled he reviled not again, when cursed he blessed, when persecuted he suffered it 'EVEN UNTO DEATH.' He was an Israelite, indeed, *in whom there was no guile.* He was often, prompted by sensible and sympathetic affection, in the houses of mourning and in the chamber of sickness and approaching mortality. And here with equal pleasure we may add, that his sedulity and zeal was not 'as the cloud, as the dew of the morning which soon passeth away.' Instead of diminishing, it apparently increased with the progress of time and circumstances.

"With him it was a constant maxim, frequently expressed and uniformly acted upon, that there was but one Christian Church in the world, and that the true Christians of every denomination should unite and harmonize in the great principle of religion whenever they came together. And such was the liberality of his principles and the goodness of his heart, that he was always opposed to that blind zeal and uncharitable rigidity which would proscribe indiscriminately all people who thought differently (either in things indifferent or in themselves innocent) from those tenets embraced by the society of Friends.

"Who, indeed, that has heard of the death of Isaac Potts knoweth not that 'a great man hath fallen in Israel'; and who, indeed, that hath possessed his friendship will not with deep regret say they have lost a truly great and valuable friend? Such was the man whom we have lately seen active, vigorous, and promoting by his constant efforts the good of mankind.

"Isaac Potts is now no more! yet reason bids us hope that he will yet *live.* And revelation enables us to say with confidence that he shall again *live.* He lived for our benefit. It remains only that we improve the event of his death in such a manner that he may die for our benefit likewise."

As the present generation is probably little aware of the expense of a beaver hat, I copy the following bill, dated 1786:—

Bought by Isaac Potts of Isaac Parrish, Phil.

One beaver Hat	. . . . .	£3	7 8
" boys "	. . . . .	1	10 0
" Castor "	. . . . .	2	5

The following receipt in printed form, for carriage taxes, found among Isaac's papers, shows the amount assessed in Pennsylvania for different vehicles in 1799 and the three following years. The words printed in italics are those filled up in writing:—

Received the 28*th* day of *November* 1801 of *Isaac Potts twenty seven* dollars duly on 4 wheel Carriages, called *a Coachee* resting on *Steel* Springs, to be drawn by *two* horses for the Conveyance of more than one person for *the* years to end on the 30th day of September, 1800, 1801 *and* 1802.

D. ST.CLAIR

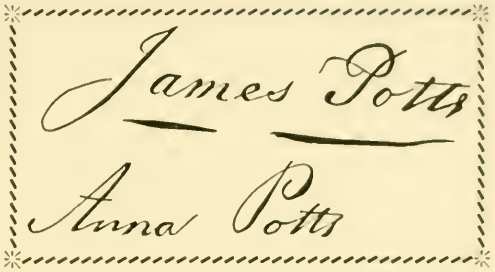
Collector 3d Division 1st Survey Pennsylvania.

RECEIVED the 28*th* day of *Novr.* 1801 of *Isaac Potts three* dollars, duly on 2 wheel Carriages called *a Chair* resting on *wooden* Springs *with Top,* to be drawn by *one* horse, for the Conveyance of more than one person for one year, to end on the 30th day of September, 1802.

D. ST. CLAIR

Collector 3d Division 1st Survey Pennsylvania.

26. James (113), born 1752. He studied law in Philadelphia, and had been admitted to practice in that city before the commencement of the Revolution. At the beginning of hostilities he embraced with great zeal and ardor the patriotic side. The following letter from him to his brother, Dr. Potts, eight days after the fight at Lexington, gives a graphic account of affairs in Philadelphia at that date.



"DEAR DOCTOR:—

"I am extremely concerned at our friend's indisposition. Doctor, take care of him & prevent exertions above his strength. We may want his services erelong.

"The papers sent herewith will give you most of the account relative to the rout at Lexington,* which we have received. A gentleman told me last night he had seen a letter from New York which positively mentioned the regulars to have lost 800 men, & that only 12 officers of the first brigade had returned to Boston. Tomorrow we expect an exact account from Boston. Most certainly [they] have had a bitter pill.

"Batt writes to his wife, 'The regulars & provincials have had a brush. The king's troops were hellishly peppered but returned the compliment.'

"I received last night by express a letter from Mr. W^m^ Livingston one of the Congress for New Jersey. He informs me that the people of Connecticut broke open the last mail from Boston & intercepted several letters from Gen. Gage by which the New Yorkers had discovered a hellish plot. He does

* The news of this battle, which took place April 19, reached Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 24th. It was carried by express-riders, the local committee of each town it passed through being required, if needed, to furnish a fresh horse and rider. The original paper, with the time the news reached each important town, and the name of the committee at every stage indorsed upon it, with additional particulars, is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

not say what. We suppose here it must be a plan to seize the Congress. Hold yourselves & neighbors in readiness to assist us.

"The New Yorkers have shut their port, seized the keys of the custom-house, & armed themselves. Connecticut has sent 10,000 men to take post at King's Bridge, near New York, where it is said the troops intended to erect a fortress to cut off all communication between the N & S Colonies. I have sent for a letter from the York Committee. If I obtain it — shall be sent therewith. We have warmed our people almost to a military phrenzy. Yesterday we had a meeting of Associates; 9,000 were present.* T. M. harangued them with success. We divide into wards & choose our officers tomorrow. 3 troops of light horse, 2 companies of artillery, 2 companies of light infantry, 2 companies of riflemen, are forming. The artillery & light horse form tomorrow. The horses are training. I have sent two. We have here a stable for 30. The town is filled with companies exercising. I have attended during the last week six hours every day & have gained some knowledge in that way. Our artillery & powder are guarded every night by detachments from the companies already formed.

"The Virginians have lost their powder at Williamsburgh. It was taken by order of the government, by a detachment of Marines, from a ship of war in the night time. The people are so irritated they are marching to Williamsburgh from all the neighboring counties & by this time have secured the Governor as a hostage, whom they are determined to keep in close custody until the powder is returned.

"Fleeson is so pressed by our people that I fear that you will get neither drum nor colours for some days. I called on him last Friday; nothing done except the drum hooped. I have now sent to him. The York letter you will have with a letter from our Committee. Hold yourself ready to march at an hour's warning. *I believe the Congress will meet at Reading.*

"If you want two small iron carriage guns to exercise Johnny Miers with, send for them. They are three-pounders. The brass we shall keep. The device for your drum & colors I have not had time to complete. Tomorrow Fleeson shall have them."

* The meeting of the Associates was April 26, and Thomas Mifflin, subsequently general and governor, was one of the speakers.

The preceding letter shows the war spirit in Philadelphia, and that James was already drilling for service. He joined Cadwalader's musket battalion, which, from the high social position of its members, was derisively called the "silk-stocking company." In March, 1776, he was appointed by Congress a major in this battalion, and soon after, by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, commissioned to outrank all other majors in the service of the State. It appears from the records that Cadwalader was not satisfied with his own official rank, and there was much debate about it, which ended in his resignation. It was probably on account of this trouble that in July James Potts requested leave of Congress to resign the commission with which they had honored him.

He was chosen a member of the Provincial Conference that assembled in Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, of which Colonel Thomas McKean was president. It met for the purpose of framing rules for the election of members of a convention which should take charge of the government of the Province when Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, should declare the Colonies independent of the English crown.

The Provincial Conference required every member elected to the Convention, before taking his seat, to sign the following oath or affirmation: —

"I —— do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the III King of Great Britain &c. & that I will steadily & firmly at all times promote the most effectual means according to the best of my skill & knowledge to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the King & Parliament of G. B. against the Am. Colonies & to establish & support a government in this province on the authority of the people only &c. That I will oppose any measure that shall or may in the least interfere with or obstruct the religious principles or practices of any of the good people of this province as heretofore enjoyed." Also, "I —— do profess faith in God the Father

& in Jesus Christ his eternal Son the true God & in the Holy Spirit one God blessed forevermore; and do acknowledge the Holy scriptures of the Old & New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration."

On July 2, two weeks after this Conference was organized, the Honorable Continental Congress declared the United Colonies free and independent States.

In 1778 James married Anna, daughter of Anthony and Margaret Stocker,* of Philadelphia. By a marriage settlement he conveyed to her, April 7 of that year, after stating that "a marriage is intended to be shortly had and solemnized between the aforesaid, a certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Pottstown on the south side of King Street, being lot No. 18 in the plan of said town."

He died at Philadelphia, November 16, 1788, and the following obituary of him appeared in the Philadelphia "Independent Gazetteer," Thursday, November 20, 1788: —

"On Tuesday afternoon last the remains of James Potts, Esq., counsellor at law, of Pottsgrove, Pa., were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, attended by many respectable inhabitants and brother practitioners of the law. The many social virtues and good qualities of this worthy gentleman render his loss very affecting to his surviving relatives and friends. It may be justly said of Mr. Potts what was once asserted on a similar occasion in faithful remembrance of a predecessor in the practice of the law in England: —

'God works wonders now and then;
Here lies a *lawyer* and an *honest* man.'"

* This inscription is on her tombstone in Christ Churchyard: —

"In memory of
Margaret Stocker
relict of
Anthony Stocker
Departed this life
Oct 3 1821
aged 83 years 11 months & 28 days."

His wife survived him until May 24, 1821, when she died, in Philadelphia.

This obituary is copied from Poulson's "American Daily Advertiser," May 28, 1821: —

"Died, on the 24th instant, *Mrs. Anna Potts*, relict of Mr. James Potts. Endowed by her Creator with sterling and noble feelings and great energy of character, the deceased, in the several stations of daughter, parent, and friend, made an exemplary use of the talents committed to her.

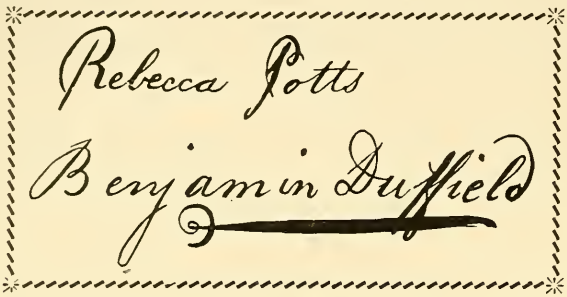
"Her charities were active and judicious, and her resignation and confidence in the last earthly trial, it is humbly hoped, were harbingers of her entrance into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

"By Nature's law what may be, may be *now*.
There 's no prerogative in human hours.
In human hearts what bolder thoughts *can* rise
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn.
Where is to-morrow? In another world;
For numbers this is certain. The reverse
Is sure to none."

The following is the inscription on her tombstone in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia: —

"In memory of
Anna Potts
daughter of
Anthony & Margaret Stocker
and widow of James Potts of Pottsgrove
who having lived 65 years in
the faithful discharge of the various duties of
Child Wife Parent Friend & Christian
was called on the 24th day of May
A. D. 1821
to receive the rich reward prepared for the righteous
from the foundation of the world
Gentle Spirit the Lord shall preserve thee from all evil.
Yea, it is even He that shall keep thy soul in glory everlasting."

27. Rebeccah Grace (117), born at Pottsgrove, 1755. Married Benjamin Duffield, M. D.,* who was born November 3, 1753. He was a graduate of the College of Philadelphia in 1771, and delivered at the Commencement exercises of that year a poem on Science.



He afterwards went to the Medical School in Edinburgh, where he passed several years. Soon after his return home he was married, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. During the prevalence of the yellow-fever in that city (1793), a committee was appointed to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted. From the published minutes of their proceedings I copy the following: "Dr. Benjamin Duffield offered his services to assist at the hospital at Bush Hill, which are accepted. Agreed, that the thanks of the committee be presented to him; that he be furnished with a chair or other carriage to aid him in his benevolent undertaking."

This seems to be the proper place to record the acts of benevolence of the Potts family to the pestilence-stricken city. A committee to alleviate the sufferers was organized in Pottsgrove, and October 10, 1793, a letter was received from them informing the Philadelphia Committee that they had forwarded fourteen sheep to Peter Robeson's mill for the use of the sick, and requesting to know how they may render themselves most useful. Another let-

* The ancestors of Dr. Duffield came to Philadelphia soon after that city was laid out by Penn. Edward, the father of Benjamin, was a warden of Christ Church, and a friend of Franklin, and executor of his will. He died at the family place in the manor of Moreland, and his tombstone, with those of many of his descendants, are in All-Saints' Churchyard, near Holmesburg.

ter was received soon after with one hundred and six fowls. October 16, a letter from Joseph Potts with a copy of the resolutions of the meeting of the inhabitants of Montgomery County, held at Norristown, October 22, 1793. One from John Clements Stocker,* Secretary of the Pottsgrove Committee, covering $ 150, for the use of the poor. October 24, 1793, a letter from Joseph Potts, of Pottsgrove, to the committee, informing them that he had forwarded two hundred and twelve fowls from the inhabitants of Douglass Township for the use of the poor. The committee acknowledge receiving through J. C. Stocker $ 135.18, two turkeys, and a barrel of centaury. The total number of interments in the burial-grounds of the city, — Northern Liberties and Southwark, — from the 1st of August to November 9, was 4,044. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge all the inhabitants who were able to do so fled to the country, and, on their return to their former habitations, a general clearing out from garret to cellar and a universal purification took place, to the great loss and eternal regret of antiquarians.

From a Philadelphia paper of February 8, 1797, I extract the following: —

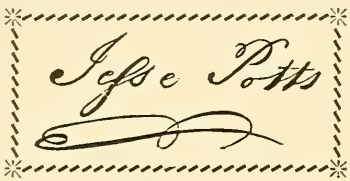
"Died, on Saturday last, in the forty-third year of her age, of a short but excruciating illness, Mrs. Rebecca Duffield, wife of Dr. B. Duffield of this city."

Dr. Duffield is said to have been the first physician in America who gave public lectures on obstetrics.

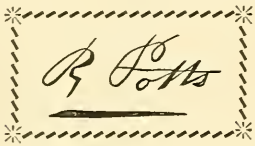
* Mr. Stocker had left the city with his family, and taken refuge with his wife's brother at Pine. In a letter from that place Mrs. Stocker says that their part of Philadelphia (near St. Peter's Church) was more infected than the upper part, and mentions that A—— "looks upon their situation in *Sansom Street above Sixth* as quite secure and healthy," and does not intend leaving. So we see what was considered as the upper part of Philadelphia in 1793.

He survived his wife until December, 1799, and died, aged forty-six years.

28. Jesse (122) was born at Pottsgrove about 1757. Married Sarah Lewis, and died young. His widow survived him many years, but his two daughters died in girlhood.



29. Ruth, the thirteenth child of John and Ruth Potts, was born at Pottsgrove about 1758.



She was an attractive woman, much admired in Philadelphia society, and it is remembered that she had danced with General Washington. Her musical talents were highly cultivated for that day, and her voice, tradition says, was remarkably fine. Ruth corresponded with General Mifflin and many of the distinguished men of the times. Her letters are sprightly, and show her to have been a well-educated and cultivated woman. Notwithstanding her many admirers, she refused all offers of marriage, and when remonstrated with by her friends, declared that she would not marry until too old to bear children. When over forty-five she was united to Peter Lohra, a well-known notary-public and ship-broker, located at the southeast corner of Walnut and Dock Streets, Philadelphia. The following is copied from Poulson's "American Advertiser," July 13, 1803: —

"On Saturday evening last (July 9th), by the Rev. James Abercrombie,* Peter Lohra, Esq., of this city, to Miss Potts, of Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania."

* Rector of St. Peter's Church. In one of the family letters there is an interesting account of Mr. Abercrombie's determination to take orders. He appears to have been then a particular friend and correspondent.

Her married life was in a few years cut short by death, as appears by this extract from Relf's "Philadelphia Gazette," June 1, 1811:—

"Died, on Wednesday last (May 29th), much and deservedly respected and sincerely lamented, Mrs. Ruth Lohra, wife of Peter Lohra, Esq., of this city. The deceased was the youngest and only survivor of thirteen sons and daughters of John Potts, Esq., of Pottsgrove, in Pennsylvania, and the original founder of that place."

Children of Thomas and [7] *Martha* (*Potts*) *Yorke.*

30. Stephen, b. in Berks Co., 1735; d. unm. 1771.

He is mentioned in his grandfather's will as a devisee with his brother of their mother's share of the estate. There was, besides, bequeathed to them a property purchased of Jonathan Robeson, Esq., which probably comprised part of that of their ancestor Robeson.

On page 78 I have stated that the mother of Martha Yorke was a daughter of *Israel* Robeson, which is probably an error; for after many unavailing attempts to find the will of said Israel I obtained a copy, and he does not mention a daughter Magdelen; but a very extensive search among legal documents concerning this family reveals the fact that Andrew Robeson himself, the judge and councillor in Penn's time, settled afterwards in Manatawny. To him, doubtless, St. Gabriel's Church, Morlatton, owes its existence, as he is buried in its churchyard with the following inscription on his tombstone:—

"Andrew Robeson
died Feb'y 19. 1719-20
aged 66 years."

The Swedish annalist, Rev. F. C. Clay, states that in 1720 Rev. Samuel Hesselius went to Manating, which place he believes to be "Morlatton, four miles above Pottstown, Rev. Jonas Rudman re-

linquishing to him as much of his salary at Wicaco as was furnished by that part of his congregation."

The word "Manatawny," as the reader will observe, is very differently spelled in this book. It is an Indian name, signifying, according to Heckewelder, "where we drank," and the orthography he gives is more like that printed in Clay than the present style.

Andrew Robeson's will, made 1719, is recorded at Philadelphia, and names seven sons and three daughters. To the third son, Jonathan, he left the "1,000 acres whereon I now live." This was in Amity, and in 1718 he had conveyed to Hans Hoff half of another one thousand acres near Manatawny, east of the Schuylkill. To his son Samuel "that Foundment and the house where John Owen now lives." It has been supposed that this is an obsolete word for foundry, and I have no doubt that Andrew Robeson went up to the Manatawny region, and became interested in the early iron-works there. The first Andrew the Swede died in Philadelphia in 1694, leaving to his son Andrew two hundred and fifty acres on Raccoon Creek, New Jersey. I have already stated that Andrew, Jr., became in 1787 one of the twelve proprietaries of that State and Surveyor-General; but removed to Philadelphia the year of his father's death, where he became a judge and councillor. Robert Turner, often mentioned in the Penn and Logan papers, appears to have left New Jersey for Philadelphia at the same time, and was executor of the elder Robeson's will.

In Mickle's "History of Gloucester, New Jersey," is the copy of a map laid out by Thomas Sharp, 1689, whereon is marked, "Andrew Robeson one whole propriety y^e^ 12 8 mo. 1689."

Andrew Robeson, who inherited the Wessahicon property, was the eldest son of Andrew, whose tombstone is in St. Gabriel's Churchyard, near Pottstown. Magdalen Robeson, the second wife of the first Thomas Potts, probably died in June, 1764, as I have

recently received from the recorder's office at Reading the abstract of her will, wherein she gives to her grandchildren Sarah Dewees, Hanna Dewees, Magdalen Potts, and Thomas Potts, all children of her son Thomas Potts, deceased, her property, share and share alike. Her slaves, Jo, Rachel, and Jude, to be free when they arrive at the age of thirty-one years.

The will was written and read to her the 10th of June, 1764, but not signed by her. It is signed, June 27, 1764, by John Potts, her son-in-law,* and Elizabeth Walker, who were present at the reading of the will, and heard her statements. From this it would appear that she was too ill to sign it, and died between the 10th and 27th of June.

31. Edward (124), b. in Berks Co., Pa., 1740; m. Sarah,† dau. of Peter Stille.

He early espoused the patriotic cause, and was an officer under Commodore Hazlewood. He was wounded at the engagement between the American galleys and the "Augusta" in the Delaware River, October 23, 1777, the day after the battle at Red Bank. The "Augusta," a British ship of sixty-four guns, took fire and blew up, and her consort, the "Merlin," ran aground in escaping from the Americans, and was burned by her crew. The wrecks of both vessels still lie in the Delaware, below Philadelphia, near the mouth of Mantua Creek.

Edward's half-brother, Thomas Yorke, was a loyalist, and went to England in the train of Sir William Howe, where he settled in Hull, of which town he became mayor.

* Meaning step-son.

† Sarah Stille was descended from one of the old Swedish families who settled on the Delaware. The name appears often in their records. John Stille's signature is appended to the petition of the Swedes to the General Association of Pennsylvania in 1709, setting forth their difficulty with William Penn and his agents in regard to their patents and grants of land.

Edward died in Philadelphia, April 12, 1791, and was buried among his Swedish ancestors in the graveyard of Gloria Dei Church. His wife married, for her second husband, Thomas Vanderpool, and died in Philadelphia, May 5, 1825, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was buried in Christ Churchyard, and a long epitaph commemorates her virtues.

Children of [8] *Thomas and Rebecca (Rutter) Potts.*

32. David (99), b. at Colebrookdale.

He purchased Pine Forge when it was sold after the death of his uncle John, in 1768, for £ 2,000, and established himself there, for some reason preferring it to Colebrookdale Furnace, which, according to his father's will, he had the option of taking when he came of age. He married his cousin (24) Anna Potts, December 22, 1768, and they resided there and carried on that establishment until their death in 1782. A more extended account of David appears under the notice of his wife Anna.

33. Sarah (132), b. at Colebrookdale. She is mentioned in her grandfather's will. She m. William, son of William and Rachel (Farmer) Dewees,* and d. before the Revolution.

* This family is believed to be identical with the D'Ewees of French history, and is of Huguenot descent. In 1742 William, Sen., owned and carried on one of the paper-mills in the neighborhood of Germantown. He built a large stone mansion at Whitemarsh, which is still standing, and on the gable-end can be seen the initials $_{W}^{D}{}_{R}$. The Farmer family were of Irish descent, "Their ancestor," says Dr. Hodge, "enjoying much wealth, part of which was invested in the purchase of immense tracts of land in this country." Rachel was probably the grand-daughter of Major Jasper Farmer, whose name often occurs in colonial records, and who is put down on Holmes's map as the owner of a large tract of land next above Germantown, reaching from the Schuylkill beyond Whitepain's Creek. He died in 1683. Rachel's father, Edward, died at Whitemarsh, 1745. On part of his wife's estate William Dewees built this house in 1764, as the date on the end beneath the initials is plainly cut.

William Dewees, Jr., was sheriff of Philadelphia County, and a colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolution. I find the following letter from the Board of War to President Wharton, August 30, 1777: —

"Sir, — There is a large quantity of Flour spoiling for Want of baking. It lies at Valley Forge; I am directed to request of you that you with the Council will be pleased to order Furloughs to be given to six Bakers out of the Militia for the purpose of baking the Flour into hard biscuit. Col. Dewees will receive your order & endeavor to find out the Bakers.

"RICH. PETERS,
"*Sec.*"

It was doubtless at this time — more than three months previous to the army going into winter quarters at Valley Forge — that Colonel Dewees built the large ovens in the cellar of his cousin's house. David Potts had probably removed from his summer home to the city for security, and the house was taken at that time for a bakery, and used as such for the greater part of a year. In 1773 Joseph Potts, of Philadelphia, had conveyed to William Dewees an undivided moiety of Mount Joy Forge; and as early as 1771 he appears to have resided at the mansion-house belonging to these iron-works, and to have carried them on in conjunction with David Potts, who, for nearly half a century, had sold in Philadelphia the bar-iron made there.

When Washington intrenched the army at Valley Forge, Colonel Dewees's family were residing there, and many incidents have come to my notice of the intercourse of this family with the General and his wife during the terrible winter of 1777. The Valley Forge was burned by the British in September of that year. This fact does not appear to be generally known; but in Buck's "History of Montgomery County" is the following: —

"A detachment of the British army arrived at Valley Forge (whilst Washington was trying to bring on an engagement with them previous to their marching into Philadelphia) and burned the mansion-house * of Colonel Dewees and the iron-works, leaving the grist-mill uninjured."

In the Orderly Book of General Irvine, April 29, 1778, is the following: —

"Complaint having been made by Mr. Dewees, proprietor of the Valley Forge, that the soldiers pull down the houses and break up the timbers of the buildings which is called Valley Forge, the Commander-in-Chief strictly forbids all persons from damaging the said buildings and works, which he hopes will be particularly attended to, especially when they consider the great loss that Mr. Dewees has already suffered, and the great waste our army has been under the necessity of committing upon the wood and other improvements."

Many years after the war, the family of Colonel Dewees, through his son William,† a lawyer in Washington, D. C., presented a claim to Congress for indemnity. About the year 1820, government allowed them a sum not even equivalent to the interest on the amount of loss.

The mansion-house of the iron-works is on the Chester County side of Valley Creek, and stands about five hundred paces beyond the bridge. It is a fine, large house, and shows unmistakable signs of age, and it is certain that Colonel Dewees's family resided in it while the army was encamped at Valley Forge. On account of

* A grand-daughter of Colonel Dewees says that the mansion-house was not burned, but that the British destroyed all they could. She still has a bed made from the feathers which the soldiers turned out of the tick, but did not injure. She has often heard it related that her grandmother gathered many valuables into one of the rooms, and told the enemy that they should only enter it over her dead body. A Tory woman named Brown led the British to the place.

† A son of his second marriage with Sarah Waters. By this last wife Colonel Dewees had issue, Waters, Thomas W., George, William, and Anne.

the losses he met with during the Revolution, he failed in business; and after the peace, David and Isaac Potts appear to have rebuilt the works near the present cotton-factory, and to have carried them on together until the death of the former in 1798. Soon after that event took place, his daughter Harriet married Reese Brooke, whose father purchased from David's widow her rights in the property, and Reese Brooke lived there and operated them until his death, while James sold the iron, as his father had done, in Philadelphia, and in 1812 married a daughter of Colonel Dewees, and his second wife, Sarah Waters. I have not traced the part belonging to Isaac, nor do I know to whom it was sold. But in 1824 the works were discontinued, and nothing now remains but an immortal name. In 1826 the widows of Reese Brooke and James Potts occupied the mansion-house, which had been the home of many members of their family for three quarters of a century; but Mrs. Potts about that time sold her share and removed to the West.

I have been thus particular in giving the above account, drawn from contemporaneous letters, private documents, and from the testimony of living descendants, because so many inaccuracies have appeared in every history of Valley Forge.

34. Hanna (134), m. Thomas Dewees, brother of William. In March, 1777, he appears to have had charge of the prison in Philadelphia; for in a letter to President Wharton, in Pennsylvania archives, he asks to have it repaired. He returned to Pottstown, where he died.

35. Thomas. He is mentioned in the will of his grandmother Magdalen as a legatee of one fourth of her property, and he also signed a deed with his sisters, Mrs. Dewees and Mrs. Ellis, in 1770, releasing land to his brother David. He is there styled a watchmaker, and there is some reason for supposing that he was connected in this business with David Rittenhouse; further than this I cannot trace him. He probably died unmarried, as he is not even mentioned in the record of his nephew, William B. Potts.

36. Magdalen (140). She is alluded to by name in her father's will, and is the only one of his seven children, except the eldest, David, who is particularly designated; it is said she was sometimes called Margaret. She became a preacher among Friends, and m. John Ellis, who was by profession a surveyor.

36½. Mary. This child must have died young; for she could not have been one of the seven children mentioned in her father's will, the number being complete without her.

Children of Second Wife, Deborah (Pyewell) Potts.

37. Rebeccah (144), b. June, 1753; m., about 1782, Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (Douglass) Baird. He was by profession a surveyor, and was interested in the coal mines on Schuylkill in 1784. Rebeccah's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lydia (Biddle) Baird, writing to me a few years ago, said: "I remember perfectly hearing her speak of sitting with Mrs. Washington, who taught her to sew, and, when she left Valley Forge, gave her a variety of little articles, among others a silver netting-needle and thimble, pincushion and needle-book, which my daughters now have in their possession." Samuel d. June 26, 1820. His w. survived him until June 16, 1830, and both are buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.) It is said by some of her descendants that the date on her tombstone makes her five years older than she was. If so, she was born in 1758, and her brother William in 1760.

38. William (153), b. 1755; m. [91] Mary Frances, dau. of [23] Dr. Jonathan and Grace (Richardson) Potts, at Wilmington, Delaware, September, 1798. He lived at Valley Forge, and had some connection with the works there. After his marriage, I infer from family letters that he removed to the neighborhood of Pottstown.

Extracts from the Journal of Friends who were exiled to Virginia by the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in 1777.*

"*9th month, 12th,* 1777. — We stopped about sunset at William Lloyd's tavern, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, but as we could not be accommodated there, we went on to Pottsgrove, which we reached between 7 and 8 o'clock, 37 miles from Philadelphia. Several of our kind friends came to the tavern and invited us to their houses. As soon as we arranged, we went with them and lodged at the houses of Widow Potts, Samuel Potts, John Potts, David Potts, and Thomas Rutter, agreeing to meet our guards at the tavern at about 8 o'clock the next morning.

"*9th month, 13th.* — Part of the baggage being left behind, the escort agreed we should remain at Pottsgrove until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

"*9th month, 14th.* — A writ of Habeas Corpus allowed by Chief Justice McKean was served at Pottsgrove upon the officers of the Guard, but they refused to obey it.

"At 9 o'clock we took leave of our kind friends at Pottsgrove, who had treated us with an extraordinary degree of hospitality, and expressed much sympathy for us, and a high approbation of our conduct."

These prisoners left Philadelphia the day after the battle of Brandywine, and Dr. Muhlenburg states in his journal that they expected to be rescued by a party of British Light Horse, and that at Pottsgrove they refused to proceed farther, until a body of militia was sent from Reading, "and conveyed the defenceless lambs" there.

As several of the persons here named were connections of the Potts family, the "approbation" expressed was probably that of friendly sympathy in their afflictions, and a belief that, with their principles, they could not have acted otherwise. Those who think

* Their names were James, Israel, and John Pemberton; Thomas, Samuel, and Miers Fisher; Thomas Wharton, Sr., Samuel Pleasants, Elijah Brown, John Hunt, Charles Jervis, Charles Eddy, Thomas Pike, Owen Jones, Jr., Edward Pennington, William D. Smith, William Smith, Thomas Gilpin, Thomas Affleck, Dr. Phinehas Bond, and Rev. Thomas Coombe, rector of Christ Church.

the Council were tyrannical in exiling *inoffensive* Quakers should read the broadside * from the London Yearly Meeting, which was circulated in Philadelphia while the country was in a state of war, and the paper issued by their own Meeting, entitled the "Ancient Testimony and Principles of the People called Quakers renewed with Respect to the King and Government, and touching the Commotions now prevailing in these and other Parts of America addressed to the People in General. 20 of 1 mo. 1776." Signed, "John Pemberton, Clerk."

The Rev. Thomas Coombe, a clergyman of the Church of England, the companion in exile of the Quakers, was a cousin to all the Potts family here mentioned, and own nephew of Thomas Rutter, his mother being Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Katherine Rutter, who was baptized at Christ Church when ten years old, November 17, 1734, and married, about 1744, to Thomas Coombe, who held an office in the customs at Philadelphia. Their son, Thomas, Jr., was recommended for orders to the Bishop of London, in 1768, and went over to England, where he was ordained the same year. From that period until his exile to Virginia he officiated at Christ Church as assistant minister. When Congress allowed the return of these banished Tories, in July, 1778, he had a pass granted him to go to New York, to sail for Europe, where he became chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards obtained the high preferment of Prebendary of Canterbury, and was made one of the chaplains of the king. He published several poems, one of which, "Edwin," a continuation of the "Deserted Village," was dedicated to Oliver Goldsmith, and was written to discourage emigration to this country, by a terrible picture of its inhabitants and its prospects.

* The length of these papers, of which I have the original printed copies, prevents me from giving them in the Appendix.

In the Collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, where some account is given of the poetry of Rev. Thomas Coombe, it is stated that he did not go to Virginia, but sailed for England. According to Colonial Records this is incorrect; for in answer to the petition of Rev. Dr. Duchée and the wardens and vestry of Christ Church and St. Peter's, the council returned answer, on September 9 (three days only before the exiles reached Pottsgrove), that they had "determined to send away Mr. Coombe and the rest of the prisoners." September 10 he was released from imprisonment on parole; and the following June, when several of the returned exiles were discharged from their parole, the Rev. Thomas Coombe was excepted, and the next month, still refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was allowed a pass to go to New York, and sail for England with other refugees. "A beloved infant" of Rev. Thomas Coombe was buried, in 1776, among his relatives in the family graveyard at Pottstown. See inscriptions.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Child of [10] *Lewis and Catherine* (*Walker*) *Walker.*

39. Catherine, m. Aquila Pumphery.

Children of [11] *Thomas and Ann* (*Hockley*) *Walker.*

40. Sarah-Hubley, d. unm. at Farm Ridge, La Salle Co., Ill., June 4, 1863.

41. Lewis (153), m. at Laurel Lodge, Pottstown, by Rev. Levi Bull, to Sarah Yeates, dau. of Jacob and Margaret * (Burd) Hubley; he d. at Spring Forge, York Co., and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, York. He was at one time engaged in the iron-works at Pine Forge. Mrs. Walker survived her husband, and died in Germantown, and was buried in St. Luke's Churchyard at that place.

42. Rebecca (156), m. John Yocum. She d. in Chester Co. about 1834, and was buried with her infant child in the family graveyard at Coventry; but no stone marks her grave. Her husband removed with his family to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1850.

43. Anna, d. unm.

44. Elizabeth, d. unm. June 16, 1851.

Children of George and [12] *Anna* (*Walker*) *Leonard.*

45. Thomas (159), m.

46. Elizabeth (160), m. George Leaf.

* She was a dau. of Col. James Burd, whose name is familiar in the account of Braddock's Ex., and who built the road to Fort Du Quesne, and erected Fort Burd, near Easton, Pa. Her mother was the dau. of Edward Shippen, Sen. In the manuscript collection of the Historical Society of Pa. are several volumes of letters from Col. and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, and from her father and brother Edward Shippen.

47. Nancy, d. unm.

48. Anne, d. unm.

49. George H., died at Batavia, island of Java.

Children of [17] *Thomas and Anna (Nutt) Potts.*

50. Ruth, b. at Coventry, May 16, 1758; d. aged three days.

51. Rebeccah-Grace (170), b. *l. c.*,* July 5, 1760; m. at Coventry, Feb. 16, 1786, Robert, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brooke†) May. He owned and carried on the iron-works at the Head of Elk, Maryland, where he resided until some time after Rebeccah's death, which took place there July 30, 1789. She was buried in the graveyard four miles from Elk Forge, Cecil Co. The following inscription on her tombstone was written by Mrs. Nath. Potts: —

"In memory of Rebecca G. May
wife of Robert May
who departed this life the
30th of July A. D. 1789
Aged 29 years.

"While o'er this Tomb connubial sorrows flow
And love maternal, melts in deep-felt woe,
The happy Spirit freed from Bonds of clay
Mounts to the confines of eternal day.

"The charities which soothed woe's weary head,
And wiped in love the tears affection shed,
The patient sweetness, which endearing strove
To bless in offices of kindred love,

"The faith, which taught her hopes to rest on high
In the bright view of immortality,
These, rise memorials, of the path she trod,
And gain the applauding fiat of her God."

* *Loc. cit.*, *l. c.*, — place already mentioned.

† She was the dau. of James Brooke, of Maryland; b. Dec. 3, 1703; "married with Robert May the 17th of May, 1724." He d. Dec. 26, 1749. Their son Robert was b. Feb. 4, 1749–50, just forty days after his father's death.

52. Nutt, b. *l. c.*, May 28, 1762; d. 19 Dec. of the same year.

53. Martha (179), b. *l. c.*, Jan. 25, 1764; m. at Coventry, Aug. 25, 1785, Thomas, son of Joseph * and Sarah (Ennalls) Haskins, of the eastern shore of Maryland. He was a graduate of William and Mary Coll., Va., and studied law with his cousin, Gov. Basset,† at Dover, Del. Like him, he became a convert to Methodism, and he thought it his duty, though much against the wishes of his family, to give up the law for the gospel, of which he soon after became a preacher.

After his marriage he entered into business in Phil., and Martha died there, July 20, 1797, and was buried in the graveyard of St. George's Ch., of which her grandmother Grace had been one of the earliest benefactors. The following is the inscription on her tombstone: —

"In memory of
Mrs. Martha Haskins
who departed this life July 20, 1797,
in the 34th year of her age.

"Here lies the faithful follower of her Lord,
Who with an humble heart her God adored,
Of meekness, patience, gentleness posses't —
Of Wives, of Daughters & of Friends the best.
Sic Vivam, Sic Moriar."

Mr. Haskins m. for his second w. Elizabeth, dau. of William and Mary (Patrick) Richards, of Batsto, N. J. He d. in Phil., June 29, 1816, and was buried in the yard of the Union M. E. Ch. The following is the inscription on his tombstone: —

* Joseph came from the neighborhood of Bristol, Eng., and settled in Md. about 1750. Sarah was the dau. of Thomas and Ann (Skinner) Ennalls, who was son of Henry and Mary (Hooper) Ennalls, the son of Bartholomew and Ann (Hayward) Ennalls. Maj. Henry Ennalls and Capt. Henry Hooper were important citizens in Dorchester Co. in 1723, and are so mentioned by Ed. D. Neill in "Terra Mariæ."

† Richard Basset was of Huguenot descent. He was a Senator in Congress, and member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. Through the influence of Bishops Asbury and Coke he became a Methodist preacher, and built a chapel on his estate of Bohemia Manor

"Sacred to the Memory
of the
Rev. Thomas Haskins
In the days of his youth he remembered his Creator
and was a faithful servant of God
and a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ
until he departed this life in a certain hope of a better
on the 29th day of June 1816 in the 50th year of his age
'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

About 1861 the two city churchyards here mentioned having become surrounded by a dense population, the only surviving child of Martha and Thomas Haskins (Mrs. Sarah E. Richards) had their remains and memorial-stones removed to the graveyard of her husband's family at Batsto, N. J.

54. Elizabeth (182), b. *l. c.*, June 24, 1766; m. Benjamin Jacobs. They resided at Coventry for many years, but removed to Whitelands, where he d. July, 1807. She became a member of the Society of Friends.

55. Ruth * (172), b. *l. c.*, Sept. 6, 1768; m., at Coventry, Robert May, her deceased sister's husband, March 28, 1792. He removed there after the death of his first wife, and carried on the forge at that place, and became an extensive iron-master in Chester and Berks Counties, owning Gibraltar and Dale Forge, and part of Joanna Furnace. He was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, Nov. 21, 1812.

His wife survived him until Jan. 17, 1820. Both are buried in the family graveyard at Coventry, where marble tombstones are erected to their memory.

56. Samuel-Nutt (184), b. *l. c.*, Oct. 13, 1770; m. Mary Camac Welsh, and d. at Phil., and was buried in the yard of the Union M. E. Ch., Fourth and Arch. His w. survived him until 1836.

57. Julianna, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 23, 1773; d. unm. at Coventry, Aug. 2, 1795, and was buried there in the family graveyard.

* According to chronological order, Ruth's children should come after those of her elder sisters, Martha and Elizabeth; but as she married her brother-in-law, I have carried the descendants of Rebeccah and Ruth down together, to avoid separating the family.

58. Thomas (193), b. *l. c.*, May 13, 1777; m. Ann-Maclanahan, dau. of Assheton * and Frances Humphreys. He d. at Coventry, Sept. 7, 1814, and was buried there in the family graveyard. His w. survived him until Nov. 5, 1843.

* He was the son of James and Susannah Humphreys; the latter was the dau. of Ralph and Susannah (Redman) Assheton, a cousin of William Penn, whom he had invited to this country to occupy an important post in his government. Robert or Ralph Assheton, Esq., Recorder, etc., d. in 1727, and was buried with much pomp by torchlight in Christ Ch.

This tombstone is laid in the brick pavement of the ch., which is now covered with a wooden floor, in the aisle running north and south, in front of the chancel, eleven feet from the north wall, and bears the following inscription: —

"M. S. Famæ
Assheton . . . . iensis
de Salford juxta Manchester
Lancastriensis
Stephanus Watts Francisca Rudolphi
Susanna Assheton
Anno Salutis A. D. 1768."

The following inscription is from the graveyard belonging to Christ Ch. at Fifth and Arch Streets: —

"Beneath this stone
are deposited
the relicts of Father, Mother
Sister Wife & children
Resting
In the affectionate Remembrance
of a Son Brother Husband
and a Father
In short
Here are deposited the remains of
James Humphreys Esq. & Susanna
his wife Susanna Jeffries
their daughter Frances Humphreys
wife of Asheton Humphreys Esq.
and several children
Reader
Weep not for the dead but for the living."

59. Henrietta (196), b. *l. c.*, May 30, 1780. She was m. at Coventry, March 26, 1801, in the same house where she was b., to Isaac, son of Griffith * and Mary (Gyger) James, of Radnor, then in Chester Co.

* He was the son of Evan James, who, tradition says, was b. on the passage from Wales, and of Margaret, dau. of Griffith Jones. Their marriage certificate is printed in the Appendix. David, the father of Evan, had suffered persecution in Wales, and is several times mentioned by Besse in his "Sufferings." In Dec., 1662, he was imprisoned three weeks for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. In a more extended account of the same event, it appears he suffered with twenty-two others. "Anno 1663. About the month called Jan. this year, David James [here follow the names of the rest] were committed to prison in Radnorshire until they should take the oath of allegiance, which yet had not been tendered them before their commitment." In 1674 David James attended a meeting at a house called Cloddian Cochion, within the corporation of Poole, where a small number of Friends were met together in silence. Thomas Lloyd, of Dalobran (afterwards well known in Pa. as Penn's first deputy-governor), being present when fifteen armed men came to arrest those attending this meeting. He requested them to remain awhile, and preached to them, for which offence he was fined, and most of those present. That the David James here mentioned is the ancestor of this family is proved by papers in their possession. He appears to have been one of those who purchased a right of land in Pa. before leaving Wales; for his name is signed as a witness to two indentures of land from Richard Davies, gentleman, of Welshpoole, who had bought five thousand acres in Penn's new province. In the first indenture the land is granted on a peppercorn rent when lawfully demanded, two pounds per hundred acres being paid for it, reserving to Penn the annual quit-rent of a silver shilling as lord of the soil. These old deeds are in the writer's possession. That from Penn bears his seal, which is appended to the parchment by a blue ribbon, and covered with a tin box four inches and a half in diameter, and an inch deep.

David James arrived in Pa. in Aug., 1682, with Margaret, his wife, and probably went at once to Radnor, and settled on the land he had bought before coming over. They lived in a cave while building a log-house. This dwelling is remembered by the husband of the writer as standing in his boyhood, though much decayed by time.

The cave was excavated in the slope of the hill, and near a spring of fine water, celebrated before the coming of the white men as a favorite resting-place of the Indians on the direct path westward. The immigrant David built a good stone house, on one end of which are the initials of $^{D}_{J}$ & ^{M} and the date; but these have now been plastered over, and his descendants cannot remember the exact year, but know that it was early in 1700. For a copy of the certificate sent over from the Friends' Meeting, in Wales, in 1683, *vide* Appendix.

There is a tradition in the family that David James came in the same vessel with William Penn; but the writer has reason to believe that he came with Thomas Lloyd in the America, Captain Wasey, at the same time as Pastorius, an account of whose voyage appears in Chapter III. Lloyd was the head of the Welsh colony, as Pastorius was of the German one; and it is evident, from records now extant, that these two celebrated pioneers expected to found a colony, each distinct from Penn's English one at Phil.

He resided on the land, a right to part of which his great-grandfather David had purchased in Wales; but he sold the greater part of this estate about 1820, and removed with his family to Trenton. He studied medicine and attended lectures in Un. of Pa. and New York, and received his degree of M. D. from Columbia Coll. After practising his profession in Trenton and Phil., he returned to Radnor, and resided on a portion of his plantation which he had reserved from the previous sale. Here his w. d. April 18, 1832, and, a few years after, the remnant of his real estate in the old Welsh colony was sold, and he removed to Bucks Co., where he m., for a second w., Huldah Wetherill.

Isaac was b. at Radnor, and is still living, in his ninety-seventh year. The following is copied from the "Evening Telegraph," Phil., Oct. 1870: —

"'The Methodist' says: 'Rev. I. James, M. D., of Bustleton, Pa., has the honor of being the oldest Methodist in the world. He is in his ninety-fourth year, being born January 28, 1777. He joined the Methodist society in 1790, — eighty years ago. He was licensed to exhort in 1798, to preach in 1800. Was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury in 1806, and elder by Bishop Morris in 1849.'"

Children of [18] *Samuel and Joanna* (*Holland*) *Potts.*

60. David (205), b. at Pottsgrove; m. [99] Martha, dau. of [32] David and [24] Anna (Potts) Potts, of Pine Forge. They resided, during the first years of their marriage, in Pottstown, where David built the large mansion near his father's, known as the Hill, and now used as a boys' boarding-school. He did not finish the house, and it remained uninhabited for many years, a terror to the villagers, who believed it haunted, and called it "Potts's Folly." It was said he discontinued building because no water could be had there. In 1795, David removed to Warwick, on French Creek, eight miles across the Schuylkill, for

the purpose of carrying on the furnace there, which had been built by his great-grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Nutt. Samuel Potts, by his will in 1793, left his own share of Warwick, after the death of his widow Joanna, to his son David, if he chose to take it, in fee simple, at a certain valuation, giving as a reason, "that I expect he will conduct the business of said furnace for his mother during her life." This branch of the family has ever since been designated by the name of Warwick. He d. there, Sept. 15, 1834. His w. d. at the same place, Oct. 3, 1813. Both were buried in the family graveyard at Coventry, which was originally part of the same estate.

This seems to be an appropriate place to insert an account of the celebration of Washington's funeral at Pottsgrove, as David and his brother Thomas were two of the pall-bearers, while the other four were descended from John Potts or allied by marriage to the family. It is copied from the "Norristown Gazette" of Jan. 24, 1800, a small quarto sheet somewhat larger than this page. The occasion seems to have been one which brought together the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, as the following, cut from the Phil. "Ledger" of Jan., 1873, proves: "Mrs. Mary Miller, who rode from Exeter to Pottstown, Pa., on horseback, to attend the funeral observance of George Washington in that borough, on the 12th of Jan., 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks Co., aged ninety-two; but looks, and acts, and talks like a young thing of sixty or thereabouts."

COLUMBIA's URN.

POTTSGROVE, *Jan. 13th.*

Yeſterday the Inhabitants of this village and its vicinity aſſembled, to add their tribute of love and veneration for the great and good *Gen. Waſhington*, to that ſo univerſally paid by other parts of his admiring country. — The morning was uſhered in by firing ſixteen guns, and the gun was afterwards fired every half hour during the day. About noon a military and maſonic proceſſion was formed, which proceeded in the following order to the Church, the muſic playing a ſolemn dirge — the bell being muffled, and minute guns firing during the whole ceremony.

A Detachment of Dragoons from
Capt. Beitenman's Troop,
Capt. Roberts's company of Infantry,
Capt. Townſhends do.
Muſic.
Capt. M'Clenturch's company of Infantry.
Capt. Beitenman's Troop of Dragoons
diſmounted.
Militia Officers.
General Nichols and ſuite.
Maſonic Brethren of different Lodges.
Clergy.
B I E R.
With the Hat and Sword.

David Potts, eſq. — Tho. Potts, eſq.
W. Maybury, eſq. — R. Hobart, eſq.
Wm. Potts, eſq. — Robt. May, eſq.

carried by four Serjeants.
Singers.
Citizens.

Forming the moſt numerous proceſſion ever aſſembled in this town. The Military marched with reverſed arms, their drums muffled, and ſtandards and muſic in mourning. On arriving at the church, they opened their ranks to the right and left, the whole facing inward, and reſting on reverſed arms; forming an avenue through which the Bier and remainder of the Proceſſion paſſed into the church, where a ſuitable diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Armſtrong,* from 2 Sam. iii. 38 — "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great Man fallen this day in Iſrael." The Bier was then taken from the church, and the ceremonies concluded by firing three vollies over it — After which the troops were formed, and marched off; their drums unmuffled and colors diſplayed; the muſic played *Waſhington's march*, to the place of parade, and were diſmiſſed. Capt. M'Clentuch acted as officer of the day.

It would be injuſtice to the Military and to the Citizens not to obſerve, that the greateſt order prevailed during the whole of the ceremonies. The ſolemnity of the occaſion impreſſed every mind, and the conduct of each individual diſplayed the ſincere ſorrow felt for the loſs of the illuſtrious Man to whoſe memory they were paying the merited honors.

* Rev. John Armstrong is frequently mentioned in family letters as the Episcopal clergyman at Pine Forge and St. Gabriel's Ch. near Pottsgrove.

61. Nathaniel (216), b. at Coventry, 1759. He was educated as a lawyer. Early in the Revolution, when only eighteen years of age, he was captain of a company in the battalion raised by his uncle Thomas. He m. at Phil., 1782, Rebeccah, dau. of Enoch * and Hannah (Pratt) Hobart, and sister of the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D., Bishop of New York.

At the close of the war he returned to Pottsgrove, where he d. April 26, 1784, and was buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

The following obituary is copied from one of the newspapers of the day : —

"In the spring of 1784, Mr. Nathaniel Potts moved to Pottsgrove with his wife, intending to make that place his permanent residence. But immediately on his arrival there he was seized with a violent fever, which in a few weeks terminated his mortal existence, in the bloom of youth and promise. He had studied law in Phil. with William Lewis, and had been admitted to practice in that city, under the most flattering auspices. He was greatly endeared, by amiable qualities, to his relatives and friends."

The young widow of Nathaniel m., for her second husband, Robert, son of William and Elizabeth (Corrin) Smith, July 6, 1791. He was b. in N. Y., Nov. 20, 1752, the son of this union marrying the niece of Nathaniel Potts. Rebecca became the ancestress of a branch of the family, though both of the children of her first husband d. young.

Mrs. Potts inherited the literary ability of her ancestors, and was the author of many elegant verses, which were collected into a manuscript

* "He was a son of John, and grandson of Capt. Joshua Hobart," who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., 1633, and great-grandson of Peter, the first minister of Hingham. The words within quotation-marks I received from John Henry Hobart, of Pottsville; but from an account of the Hobart family of New England, published some years ago, it seems that two generations more should be interpolated, viz., Joshua's second son Enoch, who m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas Harris, Aug. 7, 1678, and their only son, Thomas, b. March 31, 1683. As the name of Enoch has been handed down in this branch of the family to the present time, there is little doubt that he was their ancestor. Capt. Joshua Hobart was distinguished in the early annals of Mass. as a member of the House of Assembly for twenty-five years, and Speaker in 1674.

volume by her son. During her widowhood, which was soon rendered childless by death, her pen seems to have been the solace of many lonely hours. The inscription on her husband's tombstone, and that on his cousin's, Mrs. R. G. May, were written by her, and are printed in this volume. Robert Smith was of Scotch descent. His ancestors had settled in New York, and he entered the army from that city, and served as a major in the Revolutionary War. He was wounded at White Plains, and fought in the terrible battle of Monmouth. At the conclusion of hostilities, he established himself in business in Phil., which he continued for more than forty years. He was an officer in the First City Troop when that company was called out to suppress the insurrections of 1794 and 1798. For nearly half a century he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. On the establishment of the United States Bank, he was elected a director, and served as such throughout the period of its existence, and then as a trustee, — in all forty-eight years. He filled with honor many public offices in his adopted city, and was liberal of his means for the benefit of others, and foremost in all the charities of the day. After a life of usefulness he passed away in a green old age, April, 1838.

Mrs. Smith d. July 7, 1802, and was buried in Christ Churchyard, from which her remains were removed to Laurel Hill in 1867.

The following obituary notice, from the pen of Dr. Benjamin Rush, was one of those inserted in the newspapers of Philadelphia a few days after her departure: —

"Died, universally and justly lamented, on Wednesday morning, near Frankford, in the forty-second year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, wife of Robert Smith, merchant, of this city. A mind elevated by nature, education, and religion rendered this excellent woman an object of uncommon respect and esteem to all who knew her. She lived to a numerous family as if she owed no obligations to society, and she lived to society as if she had no family. Such was the private and modest use she made of the talents and virtues with which Heaven had endowed her, that their benevolent application was seldom known, except by accident, to her most intimate friends.

"During the tedious and distressing illness there was nō departure, in impatience or complaint, from the natural propriety and dignity of her character.

"With every comfort and tie to life that could make it desirable, she met the approach of death with composure, and resigned her breath with a full reliance upon the merits of her Redeemer for her future happiness."

A more extended obituary was printed in the papers of the day, written by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, D. D.*

62. John (218), b. *l. c.*, Oct. 20, 1760. He was educated in Phil. as a lawyer; but, when twenty-five years old, he was induced to go to Alexandria, Va., to become the secretary of the Potomac Company, of which Gen. Washington was president.

At the close of the Revolution the subject of internal improvements by the means of canals was much discussed, and several routes to connect the Atlantic States with the West were projected. The position of the Potomac pointed it out as one of the most eligible highways; for its head-waters and those of the Ohio were only separated by a road forty miles long. The two States of Maryland and Virginia chose conferees to meet at Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1784, to act upon this project, and Washington, who entered into the plan with enthusiasm, proceeded to the meeting with Gen. Lafayette, who was received there with great honor. The conferees decided that to render the Potomac navigable was a work worthy of two States, and the Potomac Company was chartered, each State taking fifty shares of stock, and directing that a survey be made at their joint expense. Gen. Washington was chosen the first president; and so great was the interest he took in this design, that he assisted in the survey of the river in person. It was then supposed that the Potomac could be rendered navigable by locks, dams, and short canals, and the works for this purpose were soon undertaken; but experience proved the fallacy of the idea.

Thomas and Samuel Potts were at the same time making plans to render the Schuylkill navigable, and the son of Samuel was induced, probably by Gen. Washington, to become the secretary of the Potomac Company. He went to Alexandria, and, though the plan was unsuccessful, he remained

* Previous to Rebecca Hobart's marriage to Nath. Potts she was engaged to Major Scull, a British officer attached to Sir Wm. Howe's staff, who was drowned in the Delaware in 1777. She was buried in the Pres. graveyard Arch above 5th Street, not Ch. Ch., as stated on page 256.

there until his death. The following advertisement, which I found in a newspaper of the day, is curious, as it shows the price of labor and the food allowed to slaves; also proving the date at which the works were undertaken: —

"One hundred negroes are wanted on hire for the use of the Potomac Company, for each of whom there will be an allowance of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, per annum, also clothe them, pay their levies, and furnish them with rations, viz., one pound of salt pork, one pound and a quarter of salt beef, or one pound and a half of fresh beef or mutton, and a sufficiency of bread each day, and also a reasonable quantity of spirits when necessary. It is expected the negroes will be good and able working hands, and that they will come well clothed, or to be supplied with what may be deficient, which is to be stopped out of the next year's clothing. Application is to be made to Mr. William Hartshorne, in Alexandria, or to Mr. James Rumsey, the principal superintendent of the work, who are authorized to contract for them.

"By order of the Board of President and Directors,

"JOHN POTTS, JR.,

"*Secretary.*

"ALEXANDRIA, November 1, 1785."

When the Potomac Company was subsequently merged in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, these works, planned partly by Washington, were abandoned, and a more comprehensive arrangement was adopted.

Gen. Washington was on terms of intimacy with John Potts and his family, and made his house one of his stopping-places in Alexandria, where the business of the Potomac Company must often have taken him. Several anecdotes of the general's visits are related by John's grandchildren, who have preserved with pious care numerous relics of the Father of his Country.

John m., at Alexandria, Eliza, fourth dau. of Patrick* and Elizabeth

* He was the son of Andrew Ramsay, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, 1734 – 35, and he had settled in Petersburg prior to 1760. On Nov. 20 of that year he m. in Bristol Parish, Prince George's Co., Va., Elizabeth Poythress. It is believed that he returned to his native country with his family at the commencement of the Revolution, as his youngest child was b. in Glasgow in 1776. After Mr. Ramsay's death, his children remained in Great Britain for their education; but in 1791 – 92 returned with their mother to Alexan-

(Poythress) Ramsay. She was b. at Petersburg, Va., March 19, 1768, and survived her husband many years.

This is the John Potts, Jr., who is mentioned in the accounts of the attack of James Wilson's house, in 1779, as among those who defended it. He was inside with his brother Nathaniel and uncle, Dr. Potts. It is evident that some writers have thought he was John the Loyalist; but the last-named is not designated as junior after 1768. The attack on Fort Wilson, as it is sometimes called, was partly because that lawyer and signer of the Declaration had defended Roberts and Carlisle on their trial for treason. Of the former I have given some account on pages 156–159.

After the Potomac Company was abandoned, John entered into business in Alexandria, and lost a great part of his patrimony. But he continued to reside there, and most of his descendants are now living in Washington and Virginia. While on a visit to his mother, in Pottstown, he was seized with a sudden illness, and d. there, Oct. 17, 1809, and is buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

63. Thomas (223). He was brought up as a merchant, and, in 1787, was in partnership with his brother Joseph in Phil. He m. Abigail, dau. of Col. Samuel Miles.* Her sister m. Gen. and Gov. Joseph B. McKean, son of Gov. Thomas McKean. Thomas was made recorder of deeds and register of wills in Montgomery Co. by Gov. McKean, and resided in Norristown. He d. at Pottstown, Sept. 9, 1823. His w.

dria, where her twin sons entered into the European trade. A grandson of Patrick Ramsay says in a letter, after giving the above account: "We have no record of the family of Elizabeth Poythress, but she belonged to one of the ancient families of the 'Old Dominion,' and was connected with the Randolphs and Eppes, and was a woman of superior character and attractions. I find in Meade's History of 'Old Churches and Families in Virginia' that Thomas Rolph, the only child of Pocahontas, m. a Miss Poythress, and that Richard, son of Theodoric Bland, who d. in 1776, m. another of the name. The family was one of importance in Bristol Parish, now included in Petersburg, and William and F. Poythress were among the vestrymen of old Blandford Ch."

* Col. Miles says, in his autobiography, printed in Lossing's "Record," that his grandfather came from Radnorshire, Wales, he thinks, in the same vessel with William Penn, 1682. This is probably an error, as I believe he came in the "America," with David James, as the name of Samuel Miles is signed as a witness of the deed before mentioned in Wales, and he appears to have been one who bought land with him there.

survived him only two weeks, and both were buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

61. Joseph (232), b. June 2, 1766; m., by Rev. Slater Clay, to [78] Sarah, dau. of [21] David and Mary (Aris) Potts, Feb. 9, 1792. Before he was of age he entered into business, with his elder brother Thomas, in Phil.; but returned to his native place, and owned and carried on Glasgow Forge, two miles from Pottstown. His branch of the family is usually designated by that name. He removed to the town during the latter part of his life, and d. there Sept. 27, 1824. His w. d. Feb., 1851, and both are buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.) She was a member of the Society of Friends, and the last surviving grandchild of John Potts. The following obituary is copied from a Phil. paper:—

"Died, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, at Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa., in the fifty-ninth year of his age, Mr. Joseph Potts, one of the most respectable inhabitants of that borough.

"The deceased was deservedly esteemed for soundness of judgment, correctness, and integrity in all his transactions. To a numerous family, over whose welfare he watched with unceasing solicitude, he was greatly endeared. Their consolation under their bereavement must be sought in Him who gave and who has taken away their greatest earthly blessing."

65. Sarah-May (244), b. Jan. 18, 1770. Jan. 14, 1790, she was m. at Pottsgrove, by the Rev. Slater Clay, to Robert Enoch,* son of Enoch and Hannah (Pratt) Hobart, of Phil., where he was b. April 25, 1768. He was educated as a lawyer, and practised in that city. He built, about the beginning of this century, the picturesque house still standing at the northwest corner of 9th and Spruce Sts., Phil., which was then thought quite out of town, and the streets and sidewalks in the neighborhood were unpaved. One of his daughters told me that when she first began to attend school a few squares distant, the colored manservant was in the habit of carrying her in his arms, that she might

* Eight years before, her brother had m. his sister. For an account of the Hobart descent, see page 255.

not muddy her shoes. This family were earnest members of Christ Ch., Phil., where several of them were buried.

Mr. Hobart, towards the latter part of his life, removed to Pottstown, and finished the house on the hill commenced by his brother-in-law, David Potts. In 1825 he became one of the incorporators and the senior warden of Christ Ch. in that borough. The first building stood at the corner of Hanover St. and the railroad, and was erected on the foundation walls of the old brew-house, which is mentioned in the will of John Potts, 1767. This church was afterward rebuilt on High St., and was taken down in 1872, and a new and churchly edifice, erected on the same site, in which is a large memorial window of fine workmanship, to the memory of Robert E. Hobart. He was a member of the Legislature, and, while serving in that capacity, d. at Harrisburg, March 17, 1826. His w. had d. a few months previous, Jan. 2, 1826, and both are buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

Children of [19] *John and Margaret (Carmick) Potts.*

66. Mary-Ann (256), b. in Phil., 1768; m. Dec. 10, 1789 (72), David, son of Thomas and [20] Martha (Potts) Rutter.

She resided from the time of her m. at Pine, and d. Sept. 22, 1824, and was buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown. (See inscriptions.)

67. Stephen (267). He went with his father to Nova Scotia, and obtained a commission in the British navy, and was wounded in the service. He received a pension from the crown. After some years he returned to this country, and became a clerk at the iron-works at Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co.; but removed to Pottsville, where he d. He m. Eunice Dennis.

In 1785 Stephen received a grant of land, for his services in a Loyalist regiment, of two hundred and fifty acres on the Kennebecassis River, near St. John, New Brunswick. I am unable to say whether he ever settled upon it. But in 1795 he appears to have returned to Pa., as he is mentioned in a letter of his brother Samuel as living at Sussex, Del., probably engaged in the iron-works there. Anxiety is expressed at not hearing from him, and

Samuel informs his sister that, though it will cost him several dollars, he shall send a man down to learn tidings of him.

68. Samuel (274). Like his father and brother, he received a pension from Great Britain ; but I do not find he had a grant of land in the Provinces. He returned to this country, and was living at Rebecca Furnace in 1795. He m., first, Mary, dau. of his great-aunt, Deborah (Pyewell) Potts and her second husband, Caleb Hughes. His second wife was Ann (Dewees) Potts, widow of [75] James. He removed to Ohio, and lived near Wheeling. He became a member of the Society of Friends,* and a preacher among them. At the time he joined the society, he relinquished his pension as a British officer. He d. in the West, Jan., 1850.

Children of Thomas and [20] *Martha (Potts) Rutter.*

69. John, b. at Pottsgrove, May 30, 1760; d. unm., Nov. 5, 1794. He is buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown. (See inscriptions.)

70. Mary-Katherine (281), b. at Popodickon, May 23, 1762; m. in 1782, John Clements, son of Anthony and Margaret Stocker, of Phil. He was b. Feb. 18, 1760, and d. Oct 12, 1813. His w. survived him only a few weeks, dying Nov. 28, 1813.

He was a successful merchant in Phil., and resided near St. Peter's Ch. The country place of the family is now the spot in the southern part of the city where the mission of St. Peter's Ch. has been recently established by one of their descendants.

The following obituary notices are copied from the papers of the day: —

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1813.

"Departed this life on the 12th instant, in the fifty-third year of his age, *John Clement Stocker, Esq.*, whose death is sincerely deplored by his rela-

* I have a file of Samuel's letters, written in Pa. between 1795 and 1804, which prove his versatile temperament, and the trials he underwent in becoming a Friend.

tives and friends, and will doubtless be justly and deeply lamented by the community; for in every relation of social life he was exemplarily affectionate and attentive, in every public appointment he was eminently faithful and useful. He discharged with unrivalled fidelity and attention the duties attached to an alderman of the city, a director of the Pennsylvania Bank and Pennsylvania Insurance Company, and a vestryman of the Episcopal churches of Saint Peter's, Christ Ch., and St. James.

"The high degree of merit attached to the character of the deceased renders his death a severe public as well as domestic loss; for his liberal and extensive patronage to the poor, his firmness, zealous and undeviating patriotism, his unimpeached and incorruptible integrity, his courteous, cheerful, and mild deportment, rendered him as amiable and exemplary in private as he was correct and beneficent in public life.

"The friend who offers this record of his virtues has long been intimately acquainted with his character, and as long experienced his kindness. 'When such friends part, 't is the survivor dies.'"

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Nov. 30, 1813.

"Died, suddenly, by apoplexy, on Sunday last, Nov. 28, in the fifty-first year of her age, *Mrs. Mary Katherine Stocker,* relict of the late *John Clement Stocker, Esq.*, whose decease we announced on the 13th ultimo. Thus are the surviving children bereaved of both their parents within the short period of a few weeks. Such afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence call loudly upon all who are informed of them to 'consider their ways,' the uncertainty of life, and the high responsibility of man. Of Mrs. Stocker it may be truly said, that her unselfish and exalted purity, her amiable and affectionate disposition, her kind and courteous deportment, rendered her inestimably valuable to her relatives and friends, and endeared her to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance. Such was the blameless tenor of her life, and such her habitual meditation on the inevitable approach of death, that his coming to terminate her state of probation, though executed without warning, did not find her unprepared; for her spiritual lamp was always burning with a bright and steady flame."

71. Samuel (287), b. Jan. 14, 1764; m., about 1795, Sarah, dau. of Owen Jones, and sister of Jonathan-Potts Jones, the husband of [81] Mary (Powell) Potts.

72. David (256), b. Feb. 10, 1766; m., Dec. 10, 1789, [66] Mary-Ann, dau. of [19] John and Margaret (Carmick) Potts.

He resided at Pine Forge, which he carried on. He partially rebuilt and added to the old mansion-house, where he lived until his death, April 5, 1817.* His children are carried down in the order of his wife's genealogy.

73. Ruth-Anna (292), b. Jan. 3, 1768.

She was educated as an Episcopalian, but became a Friend from convincement; and in her twenty-second year she was an acceptable minister of that society. She left an account in manuscript of her early religious life, which was printed a few years ago in the "Friends' Intelligencer." 26th 6 mo., 1800, she m, Jacob Lindley, a public Friend living in New Garden, Chester Co., who had lost his wife by the yellow-fever two years before. The following is the concluding paragraph of a printed account of Ruth-Anna: —

"She removed to that place, where she continued to reside during the remainder of her days, respected and beloved by those who knew her and were capable of appreciating her worth. . . . . While her strength was equal to the exertion, she continued to attend the Meeting to which she belonged, when her voice was not unfrequently sweetly though feebly raised in advocacy of the cause to which she had devoted the morning of her days."

She d. 10th of 9 mo., 1810.

Jacob Lindley survived his w. four years, when he was killed by being overturned in a carriage, 6 mo. 12, 1814. He was a distinguished Friend, and early interested in the abolition of slavery. Living near the Maryland and Delaware lines he had great opportunity of aiding the blacks, and much to contend with on account of his neighborhood to slaveholders. He was a cousin of Mary Lindley, who m. Mr. Murray, and became the mother of the grammarian, Lindley Murray.

74. Clement, b. March 31, 1770; d. April 9, 1771, aged one year.

* On p. 69 his death is incorrectly stated to have occurred in 1815; also that Pine Forge was purchased by him in 1783. It is believed to have been bought by his father.

Children of [21] *David* and Mary (Aris) Potts.*

75. James (296), m. at Valley Forge, about 1811, Anne, dau. of William Dewees, and his second w. Sarah Waters. He was interested in the Valley Forge works, and resided in Phil., where he sold the bar-iron manufactured there. He d. about 1820. After his death his w. went to Terre Haute, Ind., having inherited the estate of her brother George, who resided there. She afterwards removed to Springfield, where she m. [68] Samuel Potts, then an old man.

76. Charles (298), m., 1796, Margaret Tallman, and the day after he sailed for China in command of the merchant ship "Adventure." In 1798 he was captain of the "Alexander Hamilton." The following from his log-book shows the peril of the sea in those days: "March, Martinico. Weighed anchor, and sailed in company with the 'Alfred,' seventy-four, and several frigates as convoy; also a number of American vessels. — Sunday, 14th. Came to St. Kitts, and lay there until Wednesday, the 16th; then weighed anchor and sailed with the convoy and two hundred and fifty sail of merchantmen. The 24th, saluted the commodore with five guns, and left the fleet." On his return from this voyage, in the latter part of 1798, he settled in Pottstown, where he d., and was buried in the family graveyard there. His widow removed to Phil., and m. his brother Benezet.

The portrait of Capt. Charles Potts in this volume is copied from a large oil painting, now in the possession of his grand-daughter Mrs. Rae. It was taken in France. The artist's name, Salazar, and the date, 1798, are both plainly legible on the original.

77. Benezet (299), m. the widow of his brother Charles. She d. in Phil. in 1818, and was buried in Friends' graveyard at Fourth and Arch Sts.

78. Sarah (232), b. at Phil., Dec. 27, 1774; m. Feb. 9, 1792, [64] Joseph, son of [18] Samuel and Joanna (Holland) Potts. They resided at Glas-

* In the account of David, in a previous page, I have neglected to state that he was one of the merchants of Phil. who signed the important non-importation resolutions in 1765, which was the entering wedge of the Revolution. He was m. by Rev. Dr. Duchée, Rector of Christ Ch., Phil., Jan. 10, 1767. In that register his wife's name is spelled Ayries.

gow Forge, a few miles above Pottstown. She became a strict Friend, and was the oldest member of the family at the time of her death, which took place Feb. 11, 1851. Her children are carried down in the line of their father's descent. The following obituary is taken from a Pottstown paper, Feb., 1851:—

"Died, in Pottstown, on the 11th February, 1851, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Potts, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Potts.

"The respect and regard in which this venerable lady was held was attested by the large train of friends and acquaintances which accompanied her mortal remains to the 'house appointed for all living.' In her the community have lost a valuable and exemplary member, the poor a kind friend, and the circle of her numerous descendants a long-loved and honored head, whose departure has severed the link that bound them to the last generation. May the memory of her Christian virtues and example, which long exercised a salutary influence on those around her, still shed a sweet odor on survivors, and lead them to follow her in that 'straight and narrow way' which leadeth unto life eternal! 'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

79. Harriet (301), m., in 1799, Reese, son of Bowyer Brooke,* who lived in Brooke Court, Phil. At this time Harriet's father was dead, and Mr. Brooke, Sen., purchased for his son the widow's right in Valley Forge. The newly married pair were established there, and Reese Brooke carried on the works until his death in 1824, after which they were discontinued. Harriet became a public Friend, and during the latter part of her life she resided at Pottstown, but d. in Phil., whither she had gone for her health, on Easter Sunday, April 12, 1846. Her remains were taken to Pottstown, and buried in the family graveyard.

* He was a son of Roger Brooke, of Brooke Place, on the Patuxent River, Md., about twenty miles from its mouth. Roger's father also bore the same name, and was the son of Robert and Mary (Mainwaring) Brooke. She was the dau. of Roger Mainwaring, Bishop of St. David, and was the second w. Robert Brooke m. in England. He arrived on the Patuxent River, June 29 or 30, 1650, where he settled with the colony that he brought over with him at his own expense. The late Chief-Justice Roger Brooke Taney was one of his descendants.

Chas Sellers

Child of [22] *Joseph and Mary (Morris) Potts.*

80. John-Morris, b Dec. 11, 1765; d. unm. March 12, 1786. He was very desirous to reach the age of twenty-one, to dispose of his property by will, but died nine months before attaining his majority. His grandfather Morris* devised to him, in 1781, all his mother's share of the Morris property; and among other things are enumerated "all the plate that was his mother's, packed up in a red leather trunk, which said plate was purchased of his father, and paid for by my dear wife; and all the china-ware that was his mother's. I also give him eight mahogany chairs, the seats of which were worked by his mother." The funeral of this young man is mentioned in a letter† of Margaret Morris (widow of his uncle) to her sister: "It was a disappointment to me that I did not see some of thy family at Plymouth, when I went to the funeral of my poor afflicted nephew, John Potts. His removal was very unexpected to me, and I think it was a time of deep humiliation to my mind as I ever experienced, and I have much desired it might be the same to my children, upon whose mind I have endeavored to impress that the bounties of Providence (which by their poor cousin's death will fall into their hands) are by no means the reward of their merits." It is evident that by his early death a goodly estate passed into the possession of John Morris's other grandchildren.

Children of his second wife, Sarah (Powell) Potts.

81. Mary-Powell, b. Jan. 1, 1769; m. Jonathan-Potts, son of Owen Jones, and died in childbed, March 17, 1787, aged eighteen years. Her infant survived only a few hours.

82. Joseph, b. Oct. 10, 1770; d. Jan. 12, 1774.

* "Sister Deborah Morris to have the custody of the estate and effects left to grandson John Morris Potts, and to exercise care over him until he arrive at the age of twenty-one years." Vol. I. p. 47 of "Watson's Annals" there is a long account of this Deborah Morris, who was the grand-daughter of the first Anthony Morris.

† "Memoirs of the Hill Family," p. 422.

Children of his third wife, Ann (Mitchel) Potts.

83. Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1777.
84. Joseph, b. Oct. 17, 1776; d. Sept. 4, 1779.

Children of his fourth wife, Mary (Kirkbride) Potts.

85. Anna, b. at Springmill, March 7, 1781; d. unm., Aug. 19, 1839.
86. Phineas, b. at Plymouth, Dec. 20, 1784; m. Eliza Horn, d. s. p. Jan. 24, 1823.
87. Joseph-Kirkbride (307), b. *l. c.*, April 20, 1789; m. at Frankford meeting, Jan. 1, 1822, Sidney, dau. of Isaac and Mercy Bonsall. (She was b. at Uwchlan, 28th of 9 mo., 1799.)

It is only by the children of this son that [22] Joseph is represented, and the number of his descendants are few.

88. Frances, b. *l. c.*, May 21, 1783; d. unm., March 15, 1833.
89. Hepsibah, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 2, 1787; d. unm., Dec. 21, 1850.
90. Mary, b. *l. c.*, July 26, 1797; d. in infancy.

Children of [23] *Jonathan and Grace (Richardson) Potts.*

91. Mary-Frances (153), b. April 4, 1767; m. [38] William, son of [8] Thomas and Deborah (Pyewell) Potts. She d. 1809. Her husband survived until Feb. 21, 1819, and both were buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown.
92. Benjamin-Rush, b. May 19, 1768. He emigrated to the West, and in 1822 was living in Ohio, seventy miles from Wheeling. It is believed that he married there; but if he left descendants, they are unknown to the rest of his family.
93. Clement, d. in infancy.
94. Grace, b. Oct. 30, 1769; d. Nov. 3, aged four days.
95. Deborah-Claypoole (315), b. Dec. 15, 1770. In a petition to the Orphans' Court, 1786, she is described as a minor, above the age of fourteen, and entitled to a valuable property by the will of her father,

Jonathan Potts, and of her aunt, Deborah Claypoole.* She appeared in open court, and chose for her guardians her mother, Grace Potts, now of Wilmington, Del., widow, and Joseph Mifflin, merchant, who were appointed by the court. She m., at Wilmington, Del., Thomas Shallcross, 10 mo., 1789, and d. June 10, 1798, and was buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

96. Francis-Richardson (318), b. Aug. 15, 1772. He was educated as a physician, and practised medicine in Pottstown. He m. Lydia, dau. of Thomas † and Rebecca Maybury. She m., for her second husband, Dr. Rex, of Chestnut Hill. Died July 21, 1858, and was buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

97. Horatio-Gates, b. Oct. 16, 1778; d. in infancy.

98. Edward, b. 1780; d. at Phil., of yellow fever, 16th of 8 mo., 1790, and was interred in Friends' burying-ground in that city.

Children of [32] *David and* [24] *Anna* (*Potts*) *Potts.*

99. Martha (205), m. [60] David, son of [18] Samuel and Joanna (Holland) Potts. She d. at Warwick, Oct. 3, 1819. Her children are carried down in her husband's line.

* A note in the "Logan Correspondence" gives the following account of this lady: "Abraham Hardiman d. 1699. His dau., Deborah Claypoole, lived to a great age. I have seen and conversed with her in my early youth. . . . . She was upwards of ninety when she d." Watson says she buried her husband and five children, in the course of a few weeks, of the very mortal small-pox of 1730. Dr. Franklin said she had one child who survived; but that also d., and she was left a lone widow; and Watson goes on to say that he knew her grand-daughter. Now this is an error; she left no descendants, as her will, made in 1776, proves. Mrs. Dr. Potts, Mrs. Fairlamb, and Mrs. Mifflin were her nieces, and received a large share of her property. Mrs. Claypoole's husband was believed to be a descendant of Mrs. Claypoole, dau. of Oliver Cromwell, who d. 1658; but I do not know on what authority.

† Thomas Maybury was interested in iron-works. He m. a descendant of the first Thomas Rutter. During the Revolution he owned a forge at Mount Holly, N. J., where he manufactured boiler-plates, from which the camp-kettles of the Continental army were made.

100. Ruth-Anna (319), m. Edmund Key.* He was of a distinguished family in Md., where he became a judge. These two sisters, by the early death of their parents, were left orphans, and they resided, until their marriage, with their aunt, Mrs. Martha Rutter.

Children of [25] *Isaac and Martha (Bolton) Potts.*

101. Mary (323), b. 11 mo. 12, 1771; m. at Northern District meeting, Phil., 5 mo. 12, 1795, John, son of John and Mary (Bolton) Paul. He m., for a second wife, Hannah Lewis, and d. in Phil., 7 mo. 28, 1844.

102. Rebeccah, b. 1 mo. 3, 1773; d. 9 mo. 10, 1777.

103. Joseph-Paul, b. 7 mo. 3, 1774. The following notice of his death is copied from a record written by his father: "Joseph Paul Potts, son of Isaac and Martha Potts, departed this life at Pottstown, 8th mo. 25, 1790, of yellow-fever, supposed to have been taken while attending his cousin, Edward B. Potts, whom his humanity led him to attend, and with whom he stayed till his interment in Friends' burying-ground, Philadelphia, the evening week previous to his own departure, which was First day morning about sunrise. O my soul, many have been thy trials this year! Gracious God, grant patience and resignation!"

104. Anna, b. 8 mo. 7, 1776; d. July 20, 1779.

105. Edward-Burroughs (325), b. 12 mo. 18, 1778; m. Sarah, dau. of Isaac and Phebe Williams, of Whitemarsh, Montgomery Co.

106. Samuel (326), b. — mo. 19, 1779; m. at Abington meeting, 11 mo. 20, 1806, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Fletcher. She was b. 3 mo. 26, 1786. He d. in Phil., 3 mo. 15, 1815. His w. d. in Germantown, 8 mo. 18, 1854.

107. Joanna (328), b. 12 mo. 24, 1781; m. at Abington meeting, 2 mo. 17, 1809, Daniel, son of Thomas and Hannah Fletcher. He was b. 5 mo. 8, 1781, and d. in Phil. 12 mo. 13, 1860.

* His ancestor, Philip Key, settled in St. Mary's, and was the son of Richard and Mary Key, of St. Paul's Parish, London, England, where he was b. March 20, 1696, and d. in Md., Aug. 20, 1764. Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was a descendant of Philip.

108. Martha, b. 3 mo. 1, 1783; m. at Abington meeting, 3 mo. 9, 1804, Rowland, son of John Jones, of Montgomery Co. She d. s. p. 7 mo. 20, 1826. He survived until 1867, dying at the age of eighty-nine.

109. Ruth-Anna (330), b. 2 mo. 18, 1785; m. at Phil. 6 mo. 5, 1805, Joseph-M., son of John and Mary Paul. He was b. June 11, 1779. Ruth-Anna d. in 1811, and the following obituary appeared in the Phil. "United States Gazette":—

"Died, on the 26th of April, Ruth Anna Paul, wife of Joseph M. Paul, of this city, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. The exit of this amiable woman, whose peculiarly affable and pleasing manners, joined to an excellent understanding, had endeared her to all her acquaintances, has made a blank that will long be felt and mourned by a large circle of attached relatives and friends. We could speak much of her virtues, but wish not to panegyrize the dead, but exalt that power which enabled this lovely woman, when surrounded by all that makes life desirable, with composure and resignation

'To meet the shaft of death, nor chide its hasty wing.'"

Joseph M. Paul survived his wife until Oct. 25, 1829.

110. Rebeccah (333), b. 8 mo. 9, 1786; m. in Phil. 1 mo. 12, 1812, William, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wayne; b. 8 mo. 29, 1785. She d. in Phil., 2 mo. 4, 1816. Her husband survived until 12 mo. 6, 1857.

111. Anthony-Benezet, b. 7 mo. 4, 1788; d. 6 mo. 4, 1789.

112. Deborah (336), b. 2 mo. 12, 1789; m. at Mulbury St. meeting, 5 mo. 4, 1815, Isaac, son of Isaac and Phebe Williams, of Whitemarsh. He was b. 3 mo. 17, 1788. She d. at Whitemarsh, Montgomery Co., 7 mo. 22, 1825. Her husband survived her only a few weeks, dying 8 mo. 31, 1825.

Children of [26] *James and Anna (Stocker) Potts.*

113. Anthony-Stocker, b. Feb. 22, 1779; d. May 2, 1785, and is buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

114. Maria (342), m. George Poe, Jr., at Phil., Dec., 1807. He d. at Pittsburg, 1825.

115. Clement-Stocker, b. Nov. 1781; d. unm.

116. Andrew, d. unmarried at St. Thomas, W. I., of yellow-fever.

Children of Benjamin and [27] *Rebeccah-G. (Potts) Duffield.*

117. Martha-Rutter (248), b. Aug. 9, 1780; m. Dr. Henry Neill,* of Snow Hill, Md. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1807. The subject of his essay was "Bubunocele." He practised his profession in Phil., and became vice-president of the College of Physicians, and d. 1845.

118. John-Potts (358), b. Nov. 2, 1784; m. Sally Handy, of Snow Hill, Md.; second, Miss Bishop. Died there, 1830.

119. Rebeccah-Grace (364), b. Sept. 7, 1786; m. Dr. John S. Martin, of Worcester Co., Md. He d. Nov. 21, 1843.

120. Edward (376), b. 1783; m. Mary Howland; d. Jan. 16, 1825, in the forty-third year of his age.

121. Catherine, b. April 9, 1787; m. Dr. John Church. He received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa. in 1795. The subject of his essay was "Camphor." It is said that Dr. Church was the first physician in Phil. to give a full course of lectures upon obstetrics † and the diseases of women and children. Mrs. Church d. s. p. Feb. 9, 1804.

Obituary Notice from Poulson's Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, Friday, Feb. 10, 1804.

"On Thursday afternoon, 9th instant, in the twenty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Church, wife of Dr. John Church, of this city. By the death of this truly amiable and good woman, her husband has met with a severe

* The mother of Dr. Neill was a dau. of James Martin, member of the Convention of 1788 for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. The father of James was Col. James Martin, frequently mentioned in the records of the early settlement of Maryland.

† Dr. Hodge states that Dr. Dewees was the first lecturer on these subjects.

and heavy affliction, her brothers and sisters have sustained a great and irreparable loss, and her numerous relations, friends, and acquaintances will have to mourn for one who was deservedly loved and esteemed by them."

Children of [28] *Jesse and Sarah* (*Lewis*) *Potts.*

122. Martha. She was brought up by her aunt Lohra, in Phil., where she d. of consumption at the age of sixteen years.

123. Sarah. Was burned to death when a child.

Children of [31] *Edward and Sarah* (*Stillé*) *Yorke.*

124. Thomas.

125. Eliza (380), m. Dr. Cole, who d. 1813; m. for her second husband George Farquhar.

126. Stephen.

127. Stillé.

128. Patty (385), m. Mordecai Wetherill.

129. Gustavus.

130. Peter, m. Mary Harris, and d. 1815.

131. Samuel (386), b. 1775; m. Mary Lippincott; he d. in Phil., and is buried in Christ Churchyard. The following is the inscription on his tombstone: —

"Sacred
To the memory of
Samuel Yorke
who departed this life
May 15th 1816
in the 42nd year of his age
He exported his fortune before him into Heaven,
by his charities; he has gone thither to enjoy it."

His w. survived him until Nov. 6, 1856, when she d. in Phil.

Children of [32] *David and* [24] *Anna Potts*

are carried down on p. 269.

Children of [33] *William and Sarah (Potts) Dewees.*

132. Rachel (394), m. Benjamin Bartholomew. He was of Huguenot descent, and took an active interest in the Revolutionary struggle. He was a member of the Committee of Safety appointed by the Provincial Assembly in 1775, and a captain in the 58th Pa. Regiment.

133. Hannah (404), m. Rev. Mr. Boggs, of N. J., a Baptist minister.

Children of Thomas and [34] *Hannah (Potts) Dewees.*

134. Rebeccah, is mentioned in the will of her uncle, David Potts. Married Mr. Metcalf.

135. Jesse, is mentioned in his uncle's will.

136. John.

137. Sarah (406), m., first, Mr. Hodgkiss; m. for her second husband, Caleb Foulke.

138. William-Potts (409), b. at Pottsgrove, May 5, 1768.

"Dr. William P. Dewees* was one of the most distinguished individuals that have ever graced the annals of our profession in this country." He early determined to study medicine, and, after passing some time with an apothecary, he entered the office of Dr. William Smith, in Phil. Here he attended the lectures in the University of Pa. in 1787–88–89, but did not take a degree. At twenty-one years of age he began to practise medicine in Abington, where his talents, united with his affectionate disposition, soon won the confidence of his patients, notwithstanding his youth. After passing four years in this village, he removed to Philadelphia. His relative, Dr. Rush, here threw his commanding influence in his favor, and he soon became known. He early devoted his attention to a branch of the profession which had not at that time been reduced to the state of a science, viz., obstetrics, and was the first who attempted to give a full course of lectures upon the subject in America. He wrote and published several books upon it, which became at once authority both here and in Europe. In 1825 he was chosen professor in the University of Pa., and filled his chair with great satisfaction

* This sketch of the life of Dr. Dewees is abridged from the memoir prepared by Dr. Hugh L. Hodge at the request of the Medical Society of Pa.

to his pupils. He constantly received tokens of the estimation in which his services were held in this country and in Europe, and was made member of many scientific societies in both hemispheres. He printed a work upon the diseases of women and children, which justly entitled him to a high rank as a physician.

In 1835 Dr. Dewees's health became so impaired that he resigned his professorship, and on the 25th of Nov. of that year the students of the University presented him with a magnificent silver vase with the following inscription: "Presented to William P. Dewees, M. D., late professor in the University of Pennsylvania, by the medical class of that institution, as a testimonial of their respect for his exalted worth and talent. Philadelphia, Nov. 1835. Sempe honos nomenque laudesque manebunt." The occasion of the presentation was a very interesting one, as it took place in the hall where he had lectured, and in the presence of the officers, students, and professors of the institution.

Dr. Dewees retired from the scene of his labors to seek health in a warmer climate, and he spent nearly four years in Havanna and Mobile, Ala., and returned to Phil. to die in May, 1840; but such was the strength of his constitution, that this event did not take place until the 20th of May, 1841. The news of his decease was heard with great regret by his professional brethren of the Medical Society of Pa., of which he was vice-president, and Dr. Hugh L. Hodge was appointed by that body to prepare a memoir of their distinguished associate. His funeral was attended on May 22d by a large concourse of physicians and students, anxious to pay the last respect to the memory of their beloved friend. He was buried in Ronaldson's Cemetery, at Ninth and Fitzwater Sts. The ladies of Phil. talked of raising a monument to his memory; but it is believed that not even a stone marks the spot where his ashes repose. A fine portrait of Dr. Dewees adorns the hall of the University of Pa. He was twice m.; first to Martha, dau. of Dr. Rogers, of New England. She d. s. p. in her youth and beauty. He m., secondly, Mary Lorrain, dau. of a merchant of Phil. She did not long survive her husband.

Dr. Dewees's first wife is buried in Christ Churchyard, Phil., and the following is the inscription on her tombstone: —

"In memory of
Mrs. Martha Dewees
wife of
Dr. William Dewees
who departed this life
Jan. 12th 1801
in the 25th year of her age."

139. Hannah, b. Oct. 22, 1776; d. July 30, 1777; is buried in Christ Churchyard, Phil., and the following inscription is on her tombstone:—

"In memory of
Hannah Dewees
daughter of Thomas &
Hannah Dewees
who departed this life
July 30, 1777
aged 9 months & 9 days."

Children of John and [36] *Magdelen (Potts) Ellis.*

140. Thomas.
141. Sarah, m. Daniel Thomas.
142. Anna, lived with her grandmother, Deborah (Pyewell) Potts Hughes.
143. Martha.

Children of Samuel and [37] *Rebeccah (Potts) Baird.*

144. Thomas, b. at Pottstown, April 22, 1783. He was by profession a surveyor, and d. unm. at Reading, Oct. 21, 1854. He was buried in the family graveyard, where all his brothers and sisters lie. (See inscriptions.)
145. William, b. June 24, 1784. He m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Beach of Beach Grove, N. J., and d. s. p. at Pottstown, April 29, 1832.
146. John, b. 1785; d. 1787, aged two years.
147. Samuel (418), b. 1786. He was educated for the bar, and practised law in Reading. He m. Lydia M., dau. of William McFunn * and Lydia

* William Biddle came to Phil. in Penn's time. His son William m. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Scull, surveyor-general of Pa., whose dau. Lydia m. Capt. McFunn, of the British

(Spencer) Biddle, and d. there July 27, 1833. Mrs. Baird d. in Carlisle, June 3, 1871, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. After her death, her husband's remains were removed to Carlisle, and placed beside hers; but the stone to his memory still remains in the family graveyard.

148. Mary-Ann, b. June 7, 1789; d. unm. at Stowe, near Pottstown, Nov. 10, 1825.

149. Deborah, b. Aug. 20, 1791; d. unm. March 25, 1829.

150. Harriet, b. 1795; d. unm. Jan. 24, 1864.

151. Rebecca, b. 1796; d. unm. Nov. 9, 1857.

152. Martha-Rutter, b. 1797; d. unm. Nov. 17, 1864.

Children of [38] *William and* [91] *Mary F. (Potts) Potts.*

153½. Thomas, b. Nov. 25, 1800; d. Sept. 29, 1801.

154½. William-Baird (424), b. at Pottstown, Feb. 22, 1802. He was educated for the bar, and practised law, first at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., but removed to Pottsville when the courts were changed to the latter place. He was interested in collecting family genealogy, and his manuscript has been extensively copied and circulated. He had, however, little idea of chronological arrangement; and it is much to be regretted that, with his opportunities of obtaining information from the elder generation living in his day, he noted so few dates of births, marriages, and deaths, or the parents' names of those marrying into the family. His errors of omission as well as commission have sometimes led me astray before I gave up depending upon his record. To those who may think this genealogy is merely a compilation from his manuscript, I would say, my labor would have been lighter had I never seen his. About 1850 he presented the valuable collection of the papers of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Potts, to the Historical Society of Pa. William m. Jane-Hughes, dau. of Levi Downing, April 8, 1830. She was b. May 22, 1807. He d. Oct. 9, 1855, and was buried in the family graveyard. His w. still survives.

155½. Deborah, b. April, 1804, living unm. at Reading.

navy, and governor of Antigua, whose only son, William-Biddle McFunn, took the name of Biddle in conformity with the wish of his uncle Edward, who left him a large estate. He m. Lydia Spencer.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Children of [41] *Lewis and Sarah* (*Hubley*) *Walker.*

153. Margaret-Hubley, b. at Pine; resides in West Phil. unm.

154. Thomas-Hubley (430), b. at Windsor Forge. He was admitted to practise at the bar, 1848; elected district attorney of Schuylkill Co., 1856, and judge of the courts in 1871. He resides at Pottsville, and m. Susan, dau. of Daniel Shollenberger.

155. Lewis-Leonard, b at Laurel Lodge, Pottstown. He received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1854. Subject of essay, "Vitality of Blood."

Children of John and [42] *Rebecca* (*Walker*) *Yocum.*

156. Elizabeth-Rebecca, m. Charles Smith. They reside near Ottawa, Ill.

157. Mary-Anne.

158. Samuel-Hockley (434). His wife d. 1869. He resides near Ottawa, Ill.

Children of [45] *Thomas and Elizabeth* (*Boon*) *Leonard.*

159. Thomas, m. and has issue.

159½. Anna, m. Mr. Mattson, and has issue; their names are unknown to me.

Children of George and [46] *Elizabeth* (*Leonard*) *Leaf.*

160. Frederick-Smith, d.

161. Thomas-Leonard, d.

162. George D.

163. Mary (436), m. Thomas Boyd.

164. Harland (441), was a physician, and d. 1872.

165. Anna-Leonard.

166. William.

167. Edmund, m. Harriet, dau. of Charles and Maria Clay. He is a clergyman of the Episcopal ch. and rector of St. Gabriel's, Morlatton.

168. Julia, d.

169. Elizabeth (442), m. —— Beecher. She d. in Pottstown about 1843.

Children of Robert and [51] *Rebeccah-G. (Potts) May.*

170. Eliza (443), b. at Head of Elk, Md., March 2, 1787. She lived at Phil. and Coventry until she was m. at the former place by John Ralston, Esq., June 2, 1804, to Samuel Stevens,* son of Samuel Stevens, of Talbot Co., Md.

Mr. Stevens, Sr., intending his son for a merchant, had sent him to be fitted for that life in the establishment of Thomas P. Cope, at Phil.; but the death of the father recalled the son to his native State to take possession of his inheritance. The care of his plantations gave him sufficient occupation, and he turned his attention to improvements in agriculture. It was through his influence that the Maryland Agricultural Society was founded, of which he was the first president, continuing in the office for a long series of years. The land inherited by Samuel Stevens had been in the family from Lord Baltimore's time. His residence, called Compton, was finely situated near the Choptank, upon a cove, where Dividing Creek falls into that river. In the war of 1812, Admiral Cockburn, with part of his fleet, passed up to this point, and, from the number of buildings, supposing the plantation to be a small town, he opened his port-holes to bombard it; but, being informed by some runaway slaves on board that it was a private residence, he dropped down the river. Mr. Stevens, being apprehensive of an attack, had sent his

* The family of Stevens is mentioned in the early history of Md. In 1668, Col. Wm. Stevens was authorized to induce persons to emigrate and settle near Lewes, on Delaware Bay.

wife and her young family away to a place of safety before the vessels of war arrived. During this period, the militia of the county was under his command, and he went with them into the field. He took a prominent part in the politics of the day, and was elected to the State Senate. In 1824 he was chosen governor of Md., and, while serving in that capacity, he resided at Government House, Annapolis. When Gen. Lafayette visited Maryland, he was the guest of Gov. Stevens, and the family still have in their possession several mementoes of that visit.

Mrs. Stevens d. at Compton, Dec. 8, 1834, and was buried at the family graveyard of Beechwood. The following notice of her death is copied from the family Bible: "Eliza M., wife of Samuel Stevens, aged 47 years, 9 months, 6 days, an exemplary Christian, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and kind mistress; a friend to all, a slanderer of none, she lived greatly beloved, and d. lamented by all who knew her." Her husband survived her until Feb. 6, 1860, and was buried beside her. At that date all save one of his nine children were dead.

171. Rebecca-Grace, b. *l. c.*, July 30, 1789, d. there Oct. 8, 1790.

Children of Robert and [55] *Ruth (Potts) May.*

172. Thomas-Potts (452), b. at Coventry, March 9, 1793. He graduated at Jefferson Coll., Cannonsburg, and afterwards studied for the ministry. He was ordained in 1817, and immediately entered upon his duties at Norristown as rector of St. John's Ch. He m. at Phil., Feb. 22, 1814, Sarah, dau. of James and Martha (Bull) McClintock, and d. Sept. 20. 1819, of yellow-fever, contracted while visiting, as a clergyman, a person ill of that disease. His w. m. again, and d. Sept. 3, 1869.

The following obituary is copied from Poulson's "American Advertiser," Phil., Oct. 1, 1819:—

"Died, at Norristown, on Monday, Sept. 20, after a short but severe illness, the Rev. Thomas P. May, rector of the Episcopal churches of St. John, Norristown, and St. Thomas, Whitemarsh, in that county.

"The death of this worthy man is greatly lamented, not only by the members of his own congregation, but by many others to whom he had endeared himself by the excellence of his character and the interesting qualities which

he discovered in his intercourse with them. Mr. May entered into the ministry of the Episcopal ch. about two and a half years since, and was shortly after chosen rector of the above-named churches. Possessed of an understanding naturally strong and also well cultivated, and having his heart interested in the sacred duties of the office to which he had devoted himself, he assiduously devoted his time and talents in disseminating among his flock and others of the neighborhood a knowledge of the important truths of Christianity, and his labors have been rewarded by considerable success. Few men have possessed talent and disposition which qualified them for usefulness in the ministerial office superior to those of Mr. May, more especially in the station to which Providence called him. In his public ministrations in the church he was solemn, instructive, and impressive, and in his private intercourse amiable, friendly, and interesting, and likewise constantly watching to seize every opportunity of impressing on the hearts of those with whom he associated the necessity of attending to those things which relate to their eternal peace. The most encouraging prospects of increased usefulness were opening to him ; but Providence, in wisdom, has seen fit to call him hence to enjoy, as we trust, the reward of his labors. He d. in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and has left a widow and two young children to lament his sudden and early decease."

173. Robert (455), b. *l. c.*, Jan 19, 1795. He graduated at Cannonsburg Coll., and received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1822. The subject of his essay was "Ophthalmia." He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Erasmus and Julian Laver, March 16, 1848 ; and d. Jan. 26, 1866, and was buried in the family graveyard at Coventry.

174. Anna-Nutt, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 30, 1798 ; and m. March 4, 1819, [206] David, son of [60] David and [99] Martha (Potts) Potts of Warwick. She d. s. p. at Coventry, March 17, 1823.

175. James, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 14, 1800 ; d. Nov. 22, 1802, and was buried in the family graveyard at Coventry.

176. James, the second, so named, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 1, 1805.

After the death of his parents, he went with his two younger brothers to reside with his sister, Mrs. Stevens, in Md. He graduated at Cannonsburg, and studied divinity in Phil. He was ordained in 1826, and at once took charge of St. Stephen's Ch., Wilkesbarre, where he m. Ellen, dau. of Capt.

Samuel * and Eleanor (Ledlie) Bowman, and sister of Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D. He d. s. p. Dec. 18, 1863. A volume of his letters from Europe has been printed, and his biography was prepared and published by Rev. Mr. Shiras. A sermon commemorative of his life and labors was preached by the Rev. J. S. Stone, D. D., in Phil., which was also printed. Dr. May was a man of intellectual ability, and greatly beloved by his parishioners, and in the theological seminaries, where he was for many years a professor. He was buried by the side of his w. in St. Mary's Churchyard, West Phil., and the following are the inscriptions on their tombstones: —

"'A burning and shining light.'
James May D. D.
Born in Chester Co. Pa.
Oct. 1, 1805
Died at Philadelphia
Dec. 18, 1863
Rector of St. Stephen's
Church Wilkesbarre
1827 – 1836.
St. Paul's Philad[a] 1834 – 1838
Professor in the
Theological Seminary of
Virginia 1842 1861.
In Divinity School of Philad[a]
1861 1863.
'He was a good man and full
of the Holy Ghost and of faith.'
Acts vi. 24."

"Ellen Stuart
wife of
James May D. D.
daughter of
Capt. Samuel & Eleanor
Bowman.
Born in Wilkes Barre, Pa.
October 25, 1805
A gift 'from the Lord' and
'a crown to her husband'
Having kept the faith
She departed hence
Looking unto Jesus'
January 10, 1861."

177. Newton, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 26, 1807.

Graduated at Cannonsburg Coll., and received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1831; the subject of his essay, "Idiopathic Hemorrhage." He resides at Holmesburg, where he practises medicine. Unmarried.

178. Addison (462), b. *l. c.*, Dec. 18, 1811.

He graduated at Cannonsburg, studied law, and settled in Norristown,

* He was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and his name has been widely known as the captain to whose care André was committed after his arrest.

where he practised his profession for several years. Married, June 13, 1839, by Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., to Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Samuel and Martha* (Bull) Shafer. He resides in West Chester.

Children of Thomas E. and [53] *Martha (Potts) Haskins.*

179. Thomas-Potts, b. at Phil., March 27, 1787; d. there May 14, 1790.

180. Sarah-Ennalls (463), was b. at Coventry at the residence of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Robert Grace, Dec. 19, 1788. At the age of eight she lost her mother, and until her father's second m. she was under the care of his sister, Sarah Ennalls Haskins. She m. Sept. 20, 1810, at Phil., Jesse, son of William and Mary† (Patrick) Richards, of Batsto, N. J.

Jesse Richards carried on for many years Batsto Furnace, and, when bog-iron ore became scarce, he established glass-works there. At his death the estate comprised over eighty thousand acres. Here Mrs. Richards lived in the exercise of great hospitality for fifty-nine years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist ch., and often related anecdotes of the early preachers of that denomination, remembering Bishop Asbury well, whom she greatly revered. Jesse Richards d. at Batsto, June 8, 1854. His w. survived him until Oct. 14, 1868.

181. Joseph-Ennalls, b. at Phil., March 14, 1791; d. Sept. 1, 1791.

Children of Benjamin and [54] *Elizabeth (Potts) Jacobs.*

182. Samuel (470), m. Mary Miller.

183. John. He studied medicine in Phil., and m. Catherine, dau. of Justice Sheetz, of Norristown.

* Martha, dau. of Thomas Bull, was m. first to James McClintock. Her second husband, Sam'l Shafer, to whom she was m. Oct., 1812, became one of the judges of the courts of Chester Co.

† She was the dau. of Samuel and Rebecca Patrick. Her father was a kinsman of Robert Grace, and her mother a grand-daughter of the first Thomas Rutter. Jesse Richards was b. in Whitelands, Dec. 2, 1782.

Children of [56] *Samuel-Nutt and Mary-Camac (Welsh) Potts.*

184. Thomas-Welsh, b. in Phil., Jan. 16, 1797; m. at Norristown, 1822, Hannah, dau. of Jacob Rittenhouse. He resided at Norristown, and was for several years mayor of that borough. He d. s. p. March 14, 1864. His w. survived him until March 26, 1872.

185. John-Graff (475), b. *l. c.*, Feb. 17, 1800; m. at Phil., Nov. 26, 1829, Mary, dau. of William and Rachel Kennedy. She d. May 17, 1831. He m. for his second w. Elizabeth-Graham Hunt, Dec. 2, 1832.

He was engaged in the hardware business in Phil.; but in 1838 removed with his family to Galena, Ill., where he still resides. He is the oldest justice of the peace in that State, having held the office thirty-three years. He was three times chosen mayor of the city, and served each term. He is also at the head of the Order of Odd Fellows in the Northwest, and the oldest member of that society in the United States. For the purpose of instituting new lodges, he travelled many thousands of miles through a wild country before the establishment of stage-coaches and railroads.

186. Anna-Grace, b. July 21, 1802; unm.; resides at Reading with her brother Samuel.

187. Samuel-Jacobs (484), b. Nov. 23, 1805; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Hulme, of Hulmeville, Sept. 12, 1832.

188. Sarah-Haskins (490), b. July 31, 1808; m. John R. Johnson, of Longacoming, N. J., July 20, 1826. She became a widow, and m. for her second husband, George Smith, in 1849.

189. Charles-Frederick (496), b. April 6, 1811; m. Roxanna-Witt Burnet, of Springfield, Mass., 1841. She d. at Galena, Ill., Feb. 28, 1871, aged fifty-seven. He m. for his second wife, Elizabeth, w. of Ebenezer Shumway, at Galena, May 28, 1872. He was brought up in the hardware business in Phil., but went West in 1837, and the following year settled in Galena, Ill., the centre of the lead-mines of the Northwest.

190. Mary-Ann (501), b. May 4, 1814; m. Peter Crans, Jr., of Phil., Oct., 1836. She d. there, Oct. 28, 1865.

191. George-Washington, b. 1817. Emigrated to the West, and settled in Missouri, near St. Louis, where he still resides. Unmarried.

92. Eliza-Stevens, d. unm.

Children of [58] *Thomas and Ann-McClanahan (Humphreys) Potts.*

193. Julian-Humphreys (504), b. at Phil., Dec. 8, 1804; m. Sept., 1832, [213] Robert-Hobart, son of [60] David and [99] Martha Potts. She d. at Warwick, Jan. 29, 1868. Her husband survived until Dec. 12, 1872, and both are buried in the family graveyard at Coventry.

194. Thomas-Assheton (507), b. at Coventry, June 14, 1814; m. at Phil., Mary-Ann, dau. of Joseph and Isabella Haines, Aug. 12, 1835. She was b. Feb. 16, 1816.

195. Frances, d. unm.

Children of Isaac and [59] *Henrietta (Potts) James.*

196. John-Fletcher (520), b. at Radnor, Jan. 16, 1802; m. at Compton, Talbot Co., Md., by Rev. Henry M. Maison, Aug. 10, 1837, to [449] Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and [170] Eliza Stevens. She d. in Phil. Jan. 30, 1842. He m., for his second wife, her sister [450] Henrietta-Louisa, at Compton, April 2, 1845. She d. s. p. in Phil., Dec. 30, 1867.

He was fitted for Nassau Hall, Princeton; but circumstances prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education. He however received the honorary degree of A. M. from Cannonsburg Coll. in 1834. He early developed a fondness for mathematics, and, when quite a young man, was made actuary of the Girard Life-Insurance Company of Phil. For this institution he calculated a set of tables upon the basis of the average of life in this country, being at that time the only person except Nathaniel Bowditch, of Boston, who had attempted this elaborate work. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society for twenty-three years. He d. suddenly in Phil., Feb. 5, 1871, and was buried near his two wives in Laurel Hill.

197. Thomas-Potts (521), b. *l. c.*, Sept. 1, 1803.

He received his early education in Trenton, N. J., intending to enter Princeton Coll., but was prevented by circumstances. He established himself in the drug and apothecary business in Phil., which he continued for forty years. From his youth he devoted his leisure to the study of botany, and, having acquired a knowledge of phænogamous plants, he turned his attention to the cryptogamia, making the musci a speciality. His progress

in this branch of science appears in the papers upon the subject he has from time to time published. He accepted the office of secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and performed its duties for twenty-three years, and was elected professor of botany by that association after the death of its first professor, the eminent Dr. Darlington, in 1864, and to that position he has been re-elected annually. He was for a time one of the trustees of the College of Pharmacy, in Phil., and the official head of the Drug Exchange. He has been treasurer of the American Pomological Society (now in its twenty-fifth year) since its origin, and is, with one exception, the oldest living manager of the Girard Life-Insurance Company. He was chosen member of the American Philosophical Society in 1857, ninety years after the election of his maternal grandfather, whose name he bears, and was chairman of the committee of publication for several years, and filled other positions in that association. He was m. at Christ Ch., Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. N. Hoppin, Dec. 3, 1851, to Isabella, only surviving dau. of Samuel * and Mary † (Montgomery) Batchelder. In 1869 he removed with his family to Cambridge, Mass., where he now resides.

* He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Woodbury)[1] Batchelder, who was the son of Jonathan,[2] son of Jonathan, son of John,[3] son of John Batchelder, who had a grant of land in Salem, Mass., in 1639.

† Mary Montgomery was the eldest dau. of Gen. John and Elizabeth (Ring) Montgomery, of Haverhill, N. H. See "History of the Montgomerie."

[1] Elizabeth Woodbury was descended from John Woodbury, who came from Somersetshire, and established himself with Roger Conant at Cape Ann, 1624. He received a grant of two hundred acres of land in Bass River, now Beverly, in 1636. He was chosen deputy to the General Court in 1635 and 1638, and d. in 1641.

[2] Married Hepsibah Conant, great-granddaughter of Lot, the eldest son of Roger Conant, who came to Mass. 1624, and was appointed governor of Cape Ann Colony by the Dorchester Company, in England, before the coming of Endicott or Winthrop. See "History of Roger Conant," by J. W. Thornton.

[3] John m. Mary Herrick in 1673, a grand-daughter of Henry Herrick, who was son of Sir William Herrick, of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, England. Sir William was a man of great ability, highly honored by Queen Elizabeth, whose descendants still live at Beaumanor Park, near Loughborough. Sir William was the uncle and patron of Robert Herrick the poet. See "Burke's Landed Gentry" and "Biography of Robert Herrick"; also, Upham's "History of Salem Witchcraft."

198. David (525), b. *l. c.*, March 14, 1805; m. in Byberry, by Rev. George Sheetz, rector of Oxford Ch., Oct. 10, 1833, to Amanda, dau. of Benjamin and Ann (Walton) Worthington. He d. in Phil., June 7, 1873. The following obituary appeared in the Phil. "Evening Bulletin" of June 9:—

"David James, M. D., a prominent physician of the homœopathic school of medicine, died on Friday last, in this city. He had been in active practice for forty-five years. For twelve or fourteen years he practised the allopathic system of medicine; but, becoming convinced of the merits of the new system from studying and prescribing it for such patients as were willing to try it, he at length resolved to administer nothing but the homœopathic medicines to any of his patients. So great was the confidence in him as a man and physician, that almost the entire circle of his extensive practice adopted it at once.

"He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical Coll., of this city, in 1828, and, soon after graduating, became associated with Dr. Worthington, residing in Byberry Township, in the northern part of the then county of Phil., now the Twenty-third Ward of the city; but about seventeen years ago he removed with his family to his late residence, in Green St., where he has since lived in the enjoyment of a large and remunerative practice.

"In 1822, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has always been since that time a most consistent, active, working member in the denomination of his choice. He soon became a local preacher, and a more zealous, deeply pious Christian was not to be found.

"He had a most cheerful, hopeful disposition, was always happy at home and abroad, and his routine life was truly an exemplary one. His perception was quick and discerning, his judgment very clear and accurate; he was naturally generous and open-hearted, and actuated by high and noble impulses. His loss will be felt and mourned by a large circle of warm friends."

199. Anna-Potts, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 21, 1807; unm.

200. Mary-Ann, b. *l. c.*, May 6, 1808; d. there Nov. 27, 1808.

201. Isaac-Griffith, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 20, 1809; d. Trenton, N. J., June 8, 1822.

202. Samuel-Nutt, b. *l. c.*, July 4, 1813; unm.

203. Henrietta, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 5, 1816; d. there, Jan. 30, 1832.

204. Martha-Haskins, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 19, 1819; unm.

Children of [60] *David and* [99] *Martha* (*Potts*) *Potts.*

205. Joanna-Holland, b. at Pottstown, Oct. 5, 1793; d. unm. at Warwick, Oct. 3, 1826, and was buried in the family graveyard at Coventry, where lie the remains of all her deceased brothers and sisters.

206. David, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 27, 1794; m. at Coventry, March 4, 1819, [174] Anna-Nutt, dau. of Robert and [55] Ruth (Potts) May. She d. s. p., March 17, 1823.

Before the age of eighteen, David had the principal charge of Warwick Furnace, which he carried on most successfully for half a century. He was elected to Congress in 1831, and was ever zealous in serving his country. During the war of the Rebellion, he gave liberally towards the raising of regiments, and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. Seven of his nephews entered the army, some of whom were wounded. During the years of the war, twice every day a messenger was sent to Pottstown, the nearest point on the railroad, eight miles over the hills, for news. How eagerly the little band of brothers and sisters, living in this isolated spot, watched for tidings of their loved ones in the field, may be only faintly imagined by those who listened eagerly for every pulsation of the telegraph wires in their city homes. David d. at Warwick, June 1, 1863, and, after forty years, was laid by the side of his wife in the family graveyard, with the request that no stone should be raised to his memory.

The following obituary, written by Rev. James May, D. D., is copied from the Phil. "Press":—

"*The late Hon. David Potts.*

"To the Editor of the 'Press.'

"Sir,—The Hon. David Potts died, June 1st (instant), at his ancestral home, Warwick Furnace, Chester Co., Pa., aged sixty-eight years and six months. No man was more widely known in his native county, nor had a more honored name, than the deceased. For some years, in early life, he

represented that county in the State Legislature, and afterward for four full terms in the national Congress. The great features of his character were soundness of judgment, decision, firmness, with extraordinary integrity, in all affairs, public or private. His high reputation for the most scrupulous honesty and honorableness in all transactions might well be aimed at by any one. His name seemed to be a synonyme for integrity and honor. His ground of action was, not policy, nor profitableness, nor popularity, but inherent rightness. He was, during life, a decided opponent of slavery, on the simple ground that the essential element of the institution is not only compulsory, but unrequited labor. He refused offers of free tickets on railroads, because he looked on them (except in the cases of official servants of the companies) as indirect means of influence against right, and as a species of wrong to honest stockholders.

"His decision and firmness were associated with singular repose of mind. Strangers might suppose him to be quiet, almost to the degree of indolent repose, while his mind was grasping and regulating with despatch all the details of a very large business. His judicious management of his furnace (one of the very oldest in the State) secured for him an abundant estate, and enabled him to dispense his income with largeness of heart. He took the liveliest interest in the great national question of the day, sustained the government with the most deliberate and earnest loyalty, and dispensed his private fortune munificently for the encouragement of volunteers in his country's service. His death is a public loss.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1863."

207. Edmund-Key, b. at Warwick, April 16, 1796; d. May 17, 1805.

208. Thomas-May (531), b. *l. c.*, Aug. 9, 1797; m. Hannah Templin.

209. Nathaniel, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 13, 1798. After the death of his brother David, he carried on Warwick Furnace, where he still resides with his unm. sister.

210. Rebecca-Smith, b. *l. c.*, June 29, 1800; d. Oct. 22, 1805.

211. Francis (540), b. *l. c.*, Jan. 14, 1802; m. Ann M. Church. She d. there Sept. 29, 1872, aged fifty-five.

212. Sarah-May (546), b. *l. c.*, Dec. 19, 1803; m. Rev. Nathan Stem, June 19, 1831. He was rector of St. John's Ch., Norristown, for twenty-

five years, where he d., and is buried in that churchyard. Mrs. Stem m. for her second husband, [236] David, son of [64] Joseph and [73] Sarah (Potts) Potts, at Phil., Sept. 16, 1869.

213. Robert-Hobart (504), b. *l. c.*, May 6, 1805 ; m. Sept., 1832, [193] Julian-Humphreys, dau. of [58] Thomas and Ann M. (Humphreys) Potts. She d. Jan. 29, 1868. Her husband survived her until Dec. 12, 1872.

214. Rebecca, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 28, 1807 ; unm.

215. Martha-Ellen, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 16, 1809; d. unm. at Warwick, May 10, 1852.

Children of [61] *Nathaniel and Rebeccah* (*Hobart*) *Potts.*

216. Emily, d. in infancy.

217. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 30, 1784; d. at Pottstown, Dec. 25, 1788. (See inscriptions.)

Children of [62] *John and Eliza* (*Ramsay*) *Potts.*

218. Wilhelmina-Douglass (551). She was m. at Christ Ch., Alexandria, D. C., Aug. 25, 1818, to Rev. William Hawley, who was rector of St. John's Ch., Washington, for twenty-eight years, and d. there Jan. 23, 1845. His w. d. in Phil., April 13, 1865. One of her daughters relates that her mother remembered sitting on Gen. Washington's knee when a child, and drinking wine out of his glass, her father's house being one of Washington's homes in Alexandria.

219. Samuel (560), m. Mary-Ann Ross.

220. Sophia-Wilson (569), m. near Alexandria, Va., July, 1808, Dr. Thomas Semmes.* He was b. in Prince George's Co., Md., Aug. 13, 1779, and received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa. in 1801. His essay was on "The Effects of Lead." After travelling extensively in Europe, he returned to Alexandria, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and resided there until his d. in 1833. His w. survived him six years. She was a woman of great personal attrac-

* An account of Dr. Semmes may be found in the "American Medical Journal," 1833.

tions and elevated character. Dr. Semmes and his w. are buried in Christ Churchyard, Alexandria.

One of Mrs. Semmes's daughters has given me the following anecdote, which she had heard her mother relate. After Gen. Washington's retirement to Mount Vernon, he would sometimes dine at her father's, in Alexandria. On one of these occasions there were other guests, and Sophia, with their children, her young friends, was seated at a side-table. These girls were Molly Fitzhugh (afterwards Mrs. Custis, the mother of Mrs. Robert E. Lee), Nancy Jenifer, and some others. Child like, they agreed before dinner to eat of the same dishes, so every one chose wild duck; then all took precisely the same vegetables. This amused Washington greatly, who, turning to them, said, "Young ladies, will you *all* take a glass of wine with *me!*" an invitation which made the climax of the glee of the young party.

221. Ramsay-Douglass, m. Lucretia.

222. Joanna (575), b. 1789; m. [244] Nathaniel-Potts, son of Robert E. and [65] Sarah M. (Potts) Hobart, and d. at Pottstown, Jan., 1867. (See inscriptions.)

Children of [63] *Thomas and Abigail* (*Miles*) *Potts.*

223. Joanna, b. at Pottsgrove, Oct. 29, 1786.

224. Rebeccah, b. *l. c.*, 1788; d. unm. 1843.

225. Catherine-Miles (584), b. *l. c.*, 1789; m. Dr. Samuel Gartley. He practised medicine in Norristown.

226. Samuel-Miles, b. *l. c.*, 1792; d. unm. 1823.

227. Thomas (589), b. *l. c.*, 1794; m. Harriet Brooke, of Limerick.

228. Juliana, b. *l. c.*, 1796; d. unm. 1867.

229. Joseph-McKean (594), b. *l. c.*, 1798; m. [302] Rebecca J., dau. of Reese and [74] Harriet (Potts) Brooke, in 1824. He d. Aug. 3, 1832.

230. Sarah-Miles (588), b. *l. c.*, 1800; m. her deceased sister's husband, Dr. Samuel Gartley.

231. Francis-Richardson (599), b. *l. c.*, May 10, 1802; m. Mary-Ann Moore, of Chester Co. She d. s. p. He m. for his second w. his cousin, Mary Miles. He went to Ohio, and settled at Putnam, of which town he is postmaster.

Children of [64] *Joseph and* [73] *Sarah* (*Potts*) *Potts.*

232. Mary (603), b. at Pottsgrove, Dec. 7, 1792; was m. at Pottstown, by Rev. Dr. Clay, Sept. 23, 1813, to Robert-Hobart, son of Robert and Rebeccah (Hobart) Smith, the widow of Nathaniel Potts.

Mr. Smith graduated at the Univ. of Pa., and studied law with Hon. Jared Ingersoll, and had commenced practice in Phil., when he believed it to be his duty to devote himself to the ministry. He therefore entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and, after spending the required time there, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Phil. in 1829. His health had, however, become too feeble for him to assume a pastoral charge; but he occasionally officiated at the various benevolent institutions of the city, and was for nearly a quarter of a century a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Ch. of Phil., and treasurer of the General Assembly for many years. He was a good classical scholar, and, as he grew older, he would often turn to these favorite studies of his youth as a means of mental recreation. During the last years of his life he resided at Germantown, where he d. Aug. 10, 1858, "having occupied an enviable place in the estimation, not only of those with whom he was connected by the ties of relationship, but of all with whom he was associated, either in the department of business, or in the intercourse of society."

233. Samuel (610), b. *l. c.*, March 13, 1794; m. 1817, to [257] Ruth-Anna, dau. of [72] David and [66] Mary-Ann (Potts) Rutter.

The early years of his life were spent in Pottstown; but he removed to Phil. while still a young man, and for thirty-six years he held the office of chief clerk in the Mutual Assurance Company of Phil. He d. suddenly, while walking in the street, Nov. 1, 1869. The following is extracted from an obituary notice in the papers of the day: "Honorable in his deportment, kind and gentlemanly in his manner, punctual and reliable in his business habits, he won the respect of all who knew him in private, and both secured and to the last retained the confidence of those with whom he was connected in business life. . . . . In mature age, and after due consideration, he became a member of the Episcopal Ch., and through all his subsequent years continued to manifest the sincerity of his faith by the consistency of his life. Thus, in the experience and practice of heartfelt but unobtrusive piety, he steadily moved onward in the narrow way, until, according to the mysterious

will of God, suddenly, and without warning, he fell upon the sideway of the busy street, and in a few moments surrendered his spirit into the hand of Him who gave it. His remains, brought to this place, were conveyed to the quiet burial-ground of those who were near of kin to him, and there committed to the grave, to mingle with kindred dust." Ruth-Anna, his w., d. in Phil., Oct., 1864, and is buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown. (See inscriptions.)

Two stained-glass windows have been placed in the new edifice of Christ Ch., in that town, to the memory of Samuel and Ruth-Anna Potts.

231. Henry, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 7, 1795; d. April 28, 1797.

235. Henry (613), the second so named, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 5, 1797; m., in 1819, to Isabella, dau. of Daniel Hitner, of Maple Hall, Montgomery Co., and d. Aug. 31, 1861. The following is extracted from an obituary printed in the Pottstown paper a few days after his death.

"He was born Aug. 5, 1797, at the then family residence in Pottstown. His parents were the late Joseph and Sarah Potts, each of them a descendant, in the third generation, of John Potts, proprietor of the estate known for many years as Pottsgrove. The municipal corporation, created at a much later day than that of his death, was called Pottstown. Henry Potts, after being carefully educated, was placed in the counting-room of the late Robert Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, where he acquired or developed the habits of clearness and accuracy which through life distinguished him in the details of his transactions. In early life he married Isabella, daughter of Daniel Hitner, Esq., of Montgomery Co. Immediately after, was settled at Glasgow Forge for the business of his life, which was the manufacture of iron. There and at Pottstown, with the exception of about three and a half years at Norristown, his life was passed. The records of his life from the time of his marriage would be a diary of affectionate devotion to his family, and of faithful, diligent attention to the duties of his trust.

"His general intelligence may also be remarked on. There is no matter pertaining to the important questions of the time in morals, in politics, or trade, on which he had not maturely thought, and formed soberly a distinct opinion. The soundness and balance of his judgment were especially observable when he talked of such matters.

"In his latter days he withdrew from direct participation in what had been

the business of most of his years, and was content to enjoy the fruits of his labors. When, a very few years before his death, the Pottstown Bank was chartered, his known qualifications, not only his judgment and skill in finance, but his high moral tone, occasioned at once his being selected as president. This alone drew him in a somewhat public position. It was when seated in his accustomed place in the bank, and in his energetic discharge of its duties, that he was suddenly seized with paralysis, accompanied with symptoms of disease of the heart. Six weeks afterwards, in the bosom of his family, he quietly breathed his last.

"In religious sentiments, a mother's partialities had inclined him to hold with the Society of Friends, but without distinct fellowship with them in outward habits of profession.

"The funeral solemnities on Tuesday, 3d of September, gave an illustration of the regard in which he was held, and of the impression made by his death upon the community in which he had been known for more than half a century. The concourse of relatives and citizens was such as seldom if ever before had come together for a like purpose in the town. By spontaneous impulse, the stores were closed while his body was borne to the family cemetery where his fathers sleep. The unanimous sentiment, not unfrequently spoken aloud, was, the community has lost its best, most useful, and most honored citizen, while no one lives to supply his place."

236. David (619), b. Aug. 11, 1799.

He was called Springton David, to distinguish him from his cousins of the same name. He was chiefly engaged in the iron business. His first important venture was the purchase of Springton Forge, on East Brandywine Creek, Chester Co., near Downingtown. This he subsequently sold, and, after a brief residence in Pottstown, he, in company with his brother Henry and brother-in-law John P. Rutter, built Isabella Furnace (so named in honor of Henry's wife) on a branch of the creek above mentioned, and four miles northwest of Springton. This furnace he took charge of as manager in the spring of 1836, and continued in that position until April, 1855, when the enterprise, of which he was then chief owner, succumbed to disaster.

From this time he was variously engaged until Oct., 1865, when he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the West Branch Lumber Company, which post he successfully filled till his death. He removed, in March, 1862, to Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa., and thence, in Sept., 1869, to Phil.

Henry Potts.

While at Springton, he was m. Feb. 12, 1829, to Rebecca-Smith, dau. of Micajah and Phebe S. Speakman, a young Quaker lady of rare excellence and unusual force of mind and character. She was b. at Concord, Delaware Co., April 30, 1811; d. at Williamsport, March 29, 1867, and was buried at Milton. He m. for his second w., Sept. 16, 1869, his cousin, [212] Sarah (Potts), the w. of Rev. N. Stem, and dau of [60] David and [99] Martha (Potts) Potts. He d. in Phil., Nov. 15, 1870, and was buried at Milton, Northumberland Co.

He was energetic, laborious, sanguine, fond of science, rigidly upright, a constant biblical student, and a conscientious Christian. He had a lively sense of humor, and possessed a vast store of family anecdote, in the repetition of which his enjoyment never flagged.

237. Joseph (621), b. *l. c.*, Feb. 17, 1801. He was m. by Rev. Dr. Bull, Feb. 20, 1823, to [262] Mary-Katherine, dau. of [72] David and [66] Mary-Anne (Potts) Rutter; she d. May 22, 1858, and is buried in the family graveyard. He m. for his second w. Elizabeth Mitchell of Phil. He carried on the iron-works at Spring-Grove and Glasgow, and d. at the latter place May 13, 1866, and is buried by the side of his first wife. (See inscriptions.)

238. Emily (663), b. at Glasgow, June 7, 1804. She was m. Jan., 1824, by Rev. Dr. Bull, to [259] John-Potts, son of [72] David and [66] Mary-Anne (Potts) Rutter; she d. at Pottstown, March 30, 1867.

239. Edward (624), b. *l. c.*, July 21, 1806. He was m. by Rev. Dr. Bull, in 1829, to Sarah, dau. of John Bechtel; she d. at Pottstown, 1856; he d. at the same place, Dec. 29, 1836; and both are buried in the family graveyard.

240. John (628), b. *l. c.*, Sept. 28, 1809; m. 1837 to Mary-Grace, dau. of Samuel Jamison of Norristown, where she d. Aug. 25, 1867.

He was educated for the bar, and resided many years at Norristown; in 1872 he removed to the home of his dau. in Ill.; for 22 years he had been an active and influential member of the school board in Norristown, and before his departure a public reception was given him, and resolutions adopted relative to the loss that place would sustain of the most efficient laborer in the cause of popular education.

241. Sarah, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 10, 1812; d. July 5, 1812.

242. Robert-Smith (633), b. Dec. 21, 1813; m. in 1839 to Anne H., dau. of Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., rector of St. Mary's Ch., Chester Co.; she d. July 14, 1847; he m. for his second w. Lydia Baldwin, Nov., 1849.

243. Sarah, b. March 19, 1816; d. Feb. 17, 1830.

Children of Robert E. and [65] *Sarah M. (Potts) Hobart.*

244. Nathaniel-Potts (575), b. in Phil., Oct. 3, 1790; was m. at Alexandria, Va., by Rev. Wm. Meade (afterwards Bishop of Va.), April 18, 1813, to [222] Joanna-Holland, dau. of [62] John and Eliza (Ramsay) Potts.

He was by profession a lawyer, and was appointed by Gov. Hitner Auditor-General of Pa. He purchased the right of the other heirs of his grandfather Samuel to the Potts reserve of coal in Schuylkill Co., of which I have given an account in a previous chapter. He resided in Pottstown, where he d. July 3, 1860; his w. survived him until Jan., 1867, and both are buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

245. Joanna-Potts, b. *l. c.* Sept. 26, 1792; d. unm. at Pottstown, April 10, 1869, and was buried in Edgewood Cemetery.

A large painted window has been placed in the new Christ Ch., Pottstown, in memory of Joanna and her sister Sarah, representing the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

246. Robert-Enoch (636), b. at Pottsgrove, June 2, 1796; m. Henrietta, dau. of Gen. Wm. Rudolph Smith, and grand-daughter of Rev. Wm. Smith, Provost of the Univ. of Pa. in 1756.

He d. at Pottstown, May 20, 1869, and was buried in Edgewood Cemetery.

247. Sarah-Potts, b. *l. c.* Dec. 18, 1798; d. unm. at Pottstown, Feb. 2, 1872, and was buried in Edgewood Cemetery.

248. Rebecca, b. *l. c.* Jan. 23, 1800; d. in Phil., Aug. 5, 1802; buried in Ch. Churchyard of that city.

249. Rebecca, the second so named, b. near Frankford, May 15, 1803; d. unm. at Pottstown, Jan. 13, 1837.

250. Mary, b. at Phil., March 29, 1805; d. unm. at Pottstown, July 17, 1845.

251. Elizabeth, b. at Tacony, Aug. 18, 1808; d. Dec. 20, 1809, and was buried in Ch. Churchyard at the head of her brother and sister.

252. Samuel-Potts, b. at Phil., Oct. 21, 1809; d. Nov. 11, 1809; buried in Ch. Churchyard.

253. John-Henry (643), b. *l. c.*, March 15, 1810; m. Mary Ann, dau. of Wm. Mintzer. She d. at Pottstown, April 2, 1858, and is buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.) Gen. Hobart was educated as a lawyer, and practised his profession at Norristown, and was appointed district attorney in 1855. He resides in Pottstown.

254. Elizabeth-Potts, the second so named, b. at Pottstown, Aug. 11, 1811; d. Aug. 18, 1824, and was buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

255. Ellen Goodin, b. *l. c.*, July 4, 1817; d. at Pottstown, Aug. 20, 1830.

Children of [72] *David and* [66] *Mary-Ann (Potts) Rutter.*

256. Margaretta (649), b. at Pine, Oct. 15, 1790; m. Dr. Samuel Heister. She d. May 2, 1820.

257. Ruth-Anna (610), b. *l. c.*, Aug. 12, 1792; m. [233] Samuel, son of [64] Joseph and [78] Sarah (Potts) Potts, Nov. 15, 1813.

258. Thomas (651) b. *l. c.* March 7, 1795; m. first Catherine Boyer. He m. for his second w. Catherine Ovenshine.

259. John-Potts (662), b. *l. c.*, Jan. 30, 1797; m. by Rev. Dr. Bull, Jan. 22, 1824, to [238] Emily, dau. of [64] Joseph and [78] Sarah (Potts) Potts.

At this date he owned and occupied Pine, and carried on that forge until it was sold in 1843, when he removed to Pottstown, where his w. d., March 30, 1867, and he survived her until April 13, 1870. Both are buried in the family graveyard. (See inscriptions.)

From the Montgomery Ledger, Pottstown, Pa., April 19, 1870.

"Died on the 12th instant, in this borough, John P. Rutter, aged seventy-three years two months and twelve days.

"Released from the body, which because of infirmity had become a burden, our friend now, we trust, enjoys in spirit rest and peace in the Paradise of God.

"By his removal another link connecting the present with the past has been broken. It is with a feeling of sadness that we mark how rapidly the

generation with which he was numbered is disappearing. But while yet the remembrance of him is precious in our thoughts, we deem it not amiss to recall some features of his life now past. We may then say that he was a man of strong emotional tendency, and at the same time of decided convictions. During his earlier years he was at times disturbed by doubts and fears. But having at length received and professed the faith, he acquired a taste for devotion, and a love for the activities of the Christian life. He labored long and zealously in the cause of Sunday-school instruction, when the school over which he presided was the only one in all this vicinity. From the beginning of the temperance reform, he gave it his active aid and sympathy; while in a spirit of advanced benevolence he was one of that band of little pioneers who, amid obloquy and reproach, proclaimed the right of every man to freedom, without distinction of race or color.

"Differing, however, in one important respect, from many of his colaborers in that cause, he ever advocated human rights on Christian principles, and instead of depreciating or denouncing the Church of God, he continued to the last a faithful member of it, through his connection with the Episcopal communion.

"Time, indeed, may have tempered his ardor in the cause of reform, without changing his views. For time itself justified his convictions, since he lived to see the free principles to which he was so warmly attached controlling the destinies of the nation.

"But now the course of our friend on earth is ended. By a mysterious Providence, in his latter days his powers of mind and body failed under the pressure of disease. It is comforting to know that he had not deferred preparing for the great change until the shadows of life's evening drew nigh. Rather, we may say that he knew on whom he had believed, and therefore we cherish the confident hope that having lived, served, and suffered, he now lives to serve still and forever rejoice."

260. Clement-Stocker (669), b. Jan. 15, 1799. He was m. at Phil. by Dr. Ezra Stiles, April 20, 1824, to Letitia, dau. of Capt. David and Letitia Brown. She d. April 1, 1837, aged thirty-three. He was m. by Rev. John Coleman, Nov. 8, 1838, to his second w. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John and Mary E. McCollum.

261. David (677), b. Dec. 23, 1800. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1823. The subject of his essay was "Ardent Spirits." He removed to Chicago, Ill., where he practised medicine for many years. He m., first, Isabella Crawford, and for his second w. Esther Ryerson ; and d. in Chicago, April, 1866.

262. Mary-Catherine (621), b. Nov. 29, 1802 ; m. [237] Joseph, son of [64] Joseph and [78] Sarah (Potts) Potts. She d. May 22, 1858.

263. Martha (687), b. Nov. 18, 1804 ; m. Major William Brooke. He d. at Pottstown, Oct. 7, 1872, in the eighty-first year of his age.

264. Lindley C. (690), b. Sept. 3, 1807. He studied divinity, and became a Presbyterian minister. He m. Rebecca S. Montgomery, June 22, 1830 ; he married for his second w. Matilda P. Anderson, June 13, 1833 ; he married for his third w. [300] Louisa M., dau. of [77] Benezet and Margaret (Tallman) Potts, June 27, 1835.

265. Charles (702), b. April 24, 1810 ; m. Mary-Ann, dau. of Jesse and Rebecca* (Hockley) Ives.

266. Samuel-Potts (710), b. Nov. 15, 1813 ; m. by Rev. Thos. Brainard, March 2, 1837, to Jane-Kniffen, dau. of Isaac B. and Hester Baxter of Phil.

Children of [67] *Stephen and Eunice* (*Dennis*) *Potts.*

267. Martha (717) ; m. Dr. Joseph E. Sorber. He practised medicine at Pottsville, where he d. March 13, 1850.

268. Margaret, unm.

269. Sarah, unm.

270. Mary-Ann, d. unm.

271. John, fate unknown.

272. Rebecca, m. first, Dr. Augustus Kline. He d. from a stab inflicted by Adolph Hatfield in Bucks Co., who was tried for the deed, and condemned to the penitentiary. She m. for her second husband, March, 1848, his brother —— Rosendale, and d. s. p. 1849.

* She was a descendant of the first Thomas Rutter.

"Primus maritus nomen Rosendale fuit: fugit Germania propter claudium virum est effectum in pugna singularis dum in Collegio; itaque nomen is assumpit Kline."

273. Edward. He removed to Natchez, Miss., and there d. unm.

Children of [68] *Samuel and Mary (Hughes) Potts.*

274. Ruth-Anna.
275. Edward.
276. Rebecca.
277. Lindley.
278. John.
279. Harriet.
280. Oliver J. He became a physician.

Children of John-Clements and [70] *Mary-K. (Rutter) Stocker.*

281. Anthony, b. at Phil., Dec. 23, 1782; m. Elizabeth H. Clark of Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 20, 1815. He d. s. p. at Phil., Feb. 24, 1832, and was buried in Christ Churchyard. His w. m. for her second husband Robert Walsh, well known for his literary pursuits, and for his long service as U. S. Consul in France.

282. John-Clements (721), b. Aug. 30, 1786; m. Caroline, dau. of Gen. Louis* Tousard, Aug. 30, 1808. He d. July 28, 1833.

283. Thomas-Daniels, b. Jan. 2, 1785; d. Jan. 19, 1790.

284. Martha-Rutter (733), b. in Phil., March 11, 1789; m. Robert-Morton Lewis, Feb. 23, 1815. She d. in the same city, Jan. 26, 1868.

285. Mary-Katherine, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 6, 1792; d. Oct. 22, 1793.

286. Anna-Maria (738), b. *l. c.*, July 6, 1798; m. in Phil., Lawrence Lewis, Dec. 4, 1817.

* In a letter of Washington to Lafayette, 1778, is the following: "I am sorry for Monsieur Tousard's loss of an arm in the action on Rhode Island; and offer my thanks to him through you for his gallant behavior on that day." A note to the text of Sparks's Life of Washington is as follows: "M. Tousard was a French officer attached to the family of the Marquis de la Fayette. In the action on Rhode Island he rushed forward very courageously in advance of the troops, when an attempt was made to take a cannon, and found himself surrounded by the enemy. His horse was killed under him, and he lost his right arm, but escaped from capture. As a reward for this brave act, Congress granted him the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and a pension of $ 30 a month for life."

Children of [71] *Samuel and Sarah* (*Jones*) *Rutter.*

287. Susanna-Jones, } were burned to death when children, and were buried
288. Owen-Jones, } together in the family graveyard at Pottstown. (See inscriptions.)

289. Rebecca, d. unm.

290. Martha, m. Howell Hopkins ; and d. s. p., March, 1850.

291. Thomas, d. unm.

Children of [72] *David and* [66] *Mary-Ann* (*Potts*) *Rutter*

are on page 297.

Children of Jacob and [73] *Ruth-Anna* (*Rutter*) *Lindley.*

292. A dau. d. in infancy.

293. Thomas-Rutter, b. at New Garden, 1 mo. 24, 1803. He was engaged with his brother in carrying on the Duncannon Iron-Works, Perry Co., and had gone to Harrisburg to transact some business connected with the establishment, when he d. there unm., 1 mo. 12, 1842.

294. William, b. 6 mo. 3, 1805. He has been for many years connected with the iron-works at Duncannon, where he still lives unm.

295. Edward, b. 5 mo. 17, 1806 ; d. 6 mo. 14, 1808.

Children of [75] *James and Ann* (*Dewees*) *Potts.*

296. David, b. at Valley Forge. Soon after his father's death his mother removed to Terre Haute, Ind., when he became the heir of his uncle, George Dewees, and m. his ward. It is believed that he d. s. p.

297. Sarah, m. at Springfield, Ind., Mr. Cole, and d. s. p.

Children of [76] *Charles and Margaret* (*Tallman*) *Potts.*

298. James-Hartley (744), b. at Valley Forge, Feb. 8, 1797 ; m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas Jackson of Robeson Township at Phil., May 11, 1821.

She d. at Robeson, Oct. 25, 1845, in the forty-fifth year of her age. He m. for his second wife Edith, dau. of Samuel Jones of Brownsville, at Pittsburg, Feb. 1858. She d. s. p. at Jones's Mines, Berks Co., Aug. 1860. James H. d. June 6, 1863.

Children of [77] *Benezet and Margaret* (*Tallman*) *Potts.*

299. Aris, d. unm.

300. Louisa M. (692); m. [264] Rev. Lindley C., son of [72] David and [66] Mary-Ann (Potts) Rutter, June 27, 1835.

Children of [64] *Joseph and* [78] *Sarah* (*Potts*) *Potts*

are carried down in their father's line, p. 292.

Children of Reese and [79] *Harriet* (*Potts*) *Brooke.*

301. Mary (750), b. Nov. 30, 1800; m. Charles, son of Timothy and Ruth* (Johnson) Paxson, June, 1818. He d. in Phil. in 1823, leaving a young widow who still survives him.

302. Rebecca J. (594), m. [229] Joseph-McKean, son of [58] Thomas and Abigail (Miles) Potts, 1824.

303. Hannah, d. unm. at Pottstown, Jan. 11, 1846.

304. Bowyer (753), m. Rebecca Parvin.

305. Harriet, d. unm. 1841.

306. Sarah, d. in infancy.

* She was the dau. of Wm. and Ruth (Potts) Johnson; the latter m. for a second husband Oliver Paxson, uncle of the above-named Timothy, and was the dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Beakes) Potts; this Thomas was the son of Thomas and Mary Potts, of Mansfield, N. J., and is the grandson mentioned in the will of Thomas Potts, 1724, who came in the ship Shield to Burlington, in 1678, and removed to Phil., where he d. 1726, leaving only one child, Thomas. His descendants, however, reside in New Jersey, and are usually spoken of as the Jersey Potts, to distinguish them from those of Pa. After an arduous search for legal proof that Thomas of the Shield was the grandfather of Thomas who m. Sarah Beakes, I found it in a deed conveying the small lot and house in Gilbert's Alley, devised in the will of the elder Thomas Potts, which was sold as soon as the devisee came of age.

Children of [87] *Joseph-Kirkbride and Sidney (Bonsall) Potts.*

307. Mary, b. at Phil. 1 mo. 24, 1824.

308. Charles, b. (759) *l. c.*, 12 mo. 9, 1825. He m. at 6th St. Meet., Phil., Anna, dau. of Tho. and Sarah G. McCollin, 5 mo. 10, 1853.

309. Anna, b. 10 mo. 27, 1827.

310. Edward (760), b. 12 mo. 19, 1829. He was m. at Newburg, N. J., by Rev. Wm. J. Paxson, 2 mo. 20, 1867, to Julia, dau. of Edward and Lucy A. Paxson.

311. Frances (761), b. 7 mo. 28, 1832; m. at St. Philip's Ch., Phil., by Rev. C. D. Cooper, to Waldron J. Cheyney.

312. Joseph (768), b. 11 mo. 12, 1834; m. at 12th St. Meet., Phil., 5 mo. 25, 1859, Regina S., dau. of Thomas and Joanna S. Kimber. He studied law, but declined admission to the bar, on account of conscientious scruples to bind himself to support the Constitution, which then upheld slavery, and required military service or an equivalent. He is now an officer of the Penn. Steel-works, near Harrisburg, and an associate editor of the "Christian Worker," a paper in the interests of the Society of Friends.

313. William, b. at Phil., 5 of 5 mo. 1838. He studied that branch of law connected with real estate and conveyancing, and had an office in Phil., until his removal to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863, where he became connected with the banking and life-insurance business. He is also engaged in literary pursuits, principally in connection with the periodical press. William m. in Brooklyn, Feb. 9, 1864, Lucretia-Starbuck, 4th dau. of Edward and Helen M. H. Anthony of that city, formerly of Providence, R. I. He was a volunteer in an artillery company from Phil. in the Antietam campaign of 1862.

314. Elizabeth, b. at Haddington, 25th 6 mo. 1841.

The children of [38] Wm. and [91] Mary F. (Potts) Potts are inserted on p. 277, following the line of their father.

Children of Thomas and [95] *Deborah C. (Potts) Shallcross.*

315. Thomas, d. young. **316.** Sarah. **317.** John.

Child of [96] *Francis R. and Lydia (Maybury) Potts.*

318. Grace, died in infancy.

The children of [60] David and [99] Martha Potts are given on p. 205, following the line of their father.

Children of Edmund and [100] *Ruth-Anna (Potts) Key.*

319. Anna. **321.** Thomas.
320. Martha, m. Mr. McGregor. **322.** Jane.

Children of John and [101] *Mary (Potts) Paul.*

323. Isaac, b. 8 mo. 1797; d. 7 mo. 2, 1798.
324. Mary, d. young.

Children of [105] *Edward B. and Sarah (Williams) Potts.*

325. Isaac-Williams (770), b. in Montgomery Co., Feb. 16, 1807; m. in Phil., Nov. 15, 1838, Hannah-Austin, dau. of Nathaniel Newlin, late of Concord.

Children of [106] *Samuel and Sarah (Fletcher) Potts.*

326. Hannah-Fletcher, b. 9 mo. 22, 1808; d. unm. July 22, 1872.
327. Martha, b. 2 mo. 1810; d. unm. in Phil., 8 mo. 25, 1845.

Children of Daniel and [107] *Joanna (Potts) Fletcher.*

328. Mary-Paul, b. 10 mo. 3, 1810; d. 2 mo. 15, 1826.
329. John-Shoemaker, b. 3 mo. 31, 1812; d. unm. 4 mo. 19, 1861.

Children of Joseph M. and [109] *Ruth-Anna (Potts) Paul.*

330. Sarah-Ann (775), b. at Phil. March 29, 1806; m. there to Thomas-Callender Price, 11 mo. 1, 1826; m. for her second husband George-Vaux Bacon, 3 mo. 31, 1841; she d. Dec. 13, 1858.

331. Martha, b. Dec. 16, 1807; d. Aug. 21, 1809.

332. John, b. Sept. 11, 1809; d. unm. June 15, 1832.

Children of William and [110] *Rebecca (Potts) Wayne.*

333. Isaac, b. 10 mo. 31, 1812; d. 3 mo. 27, 1814.

334. Ruth-Anna (780), b. 2 mo. 15, 1814; m., in Phil., William-Carey, son of Samuel B. and Grace Betts, 12 mo. 4, 1833.

335. Rebecca-Potts (784), b. 7 mo. 12, 1815; m. Elwood, son of Stephen and Rebecca Byerly, 7 mo. 25, 1844.

Children of Isaac and [112] *Deborah (Potts) Williams.*

336. Ann, b. in Montgomery Co. 2 mo. 13, 1816, now living in Phil.

337. Martha, b. *l. c.*, 10 mo. 15, 1817. Now living in Philadelphia.

338. Isaac (787), b. *l. c.*, 5 mo. 13, 1819; m. at Moorestown, N. J., Mary-Haines, dau. of Levi and Sarah H. Borton, 10 mo. 21, 1841. He d. at his residence near the above-named town, 6 mo. 13, 1862.

339. Elizabeth-Paul, b. *l. c.*, 1 mo. 6, 1821; d. unm. in Phil., 6 mo. 22, 1843.

340. Joseph-Paul, b. *l. c.*, 12 mo. 9, 1822; d. 6 mo. 23, 1823.

341. Deborah-Potts, b. *l. c.*, 7 mo. 15, 1824; d. 11 mo. 7, 1825.

Children of George and [114] *Maria (Potts) Poe.*

342. George, d. young.

343. Anna, m. Mr. McCoy.

344. Katherine, m. Mr. Robinson.

345. James, d. young.

346. Richard, d. young.

347. Maria, m. Dr. William H. Denny of Pittsburg. He received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1825. Subject of his essay "Bronchocele of Pittsburg." She d. 1863.

Children of Henry and [117] *Martha Rutter (Duffield) Neill.*

348. Benjamin.

349. Elizabeth, m. Dr. J. Rodman Paul. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1823. Subject of his essay, "Constipation."

350. Anna.

350½. Emily, m. Robert Ewing. **351.** Henry.

352. John, m. Miss Hollingsworth. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1840. The subject of his essay was "Diseases of the Eye." He practises medicine in Phil. During the late war he was commissioned surgeon U. S. A., and organized the hospitals of that city.

353. Edward-Duffield. He is a Presbyterian minister, and the author of several works on early American history.

354. James P. Wilson, m. Alice Renshaw.

355. Thomas Hewson. He entered the army in 1847; graduated at West Point; commissioned, in 1869, lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Cavalry.

356. d. young. **357.** d. young.

Children of [118] *John-Potts and Sally (Handy) Duffield.*

358. John. **359.** Saunders.

360. Nancy, m. Dr. William Riley, of Snow Hill, Md. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1832. Subject of essay, "Acute Bronchitis."

Children of his second wife, Miss Bishop.

361. Charles, m. Miss Joynes, of Accomac Co., Va. They reside in Norfolk.

362. Edward, m. Miss Hutchinson. She d., and he m. a second time. He resides in Hannibal, Mo.

363. Anne, m. Hon. John R. Franklin, of Snow Hill, Md.

Children of John-Selby and [119] *Rebeccah-Grace (Duffield) Martin.*

364. John-Church, b. March 11, 1806; m. Caroline-Becker Krumbharr, of Phil., Oct. 27, 1835.

365. Rosena-Catherine, b. Dec. 20, 1807; d. May 11, 1808.

366. Henry-Neill, b. July 28, 1809; m. Lucy Adams. He d. Oct. 4, 1844.
367. Rebecca-Potts, b. Dec. 4, 1811; d. unm. Nov. 24, 1846.
368. Rosena-Catherine, the second so named, b. Aug. 13, 1813; d. Jan. 21, 1817.
369. George, b. Oct. 21, 1816; m. Margaret W. Dixon of Mississippi, Feb. 14, 1839. He d. Oct. 11, 1844.
370. Sarah-Selby, b. April 19, 1819; m. Rev. J. K. Handy, of Maryland. She d. Oct. 14, 1853.
371. Martha-Duffield, b. March 20, 1821; d. May 29, 1823.
372. Edward-Duffield, b. March 25, 1823; m. Sarah Richardson.
373. Margaret-Neill, b. Sept. 5, 1825; m. William H. Parnell. He d. Aug. 11, 1856.
374. Thomas-Edgar, b. Oct. 8, 1827; d. July 28, 1870, in Baltimore.
375. Mary-King, b. March 12, 1831; m. Hon. Isaac D. Jones, July 13, 1852. He was at one time attorney-general of the State of Md.

Children of [120] *Edward and Mary (Nowlan) Duffield.*

376. Benjamin, m. Katherine-Bertha Mahan, May 10, 1851; m. second, Miss Weymas. He is a paymaster in the navy.
377. Edward, d. young. **378.** John-Potts, d. young.
379. Mary-Catherine-Church, m. Lewis R. Justice. They resided in Trenton, N. J.

Children of George and [125] *Eliza (Yorke) Farquhar.*

380. Georgianna, b. 1795.
381. George-W., married Amelia Schreoder. He was a lawyer at Pottsville, and d. in Phil., Feb. 22, 1846.
382. Isabella.
383. Edward-Yorke, m. Virginia Sanderson; d. Feb. 8, 1856.
384. Emma, m. Thomas Donelson, of Tennessee, a nephew of President Andrew Jackson.

Child of Mordecai and [128] *Patty (Yorke) Wetherill.*

385. Samuel, m. Jane Yorke.

Children of [131] *Samuel and Mary* (*Lippincott*) *Yorke.*

386. Edward, m. Sarah Hanna, of Florence, Ala.; and d. at Brattleboro', Vt., where he was buried.

387. William, m. Mary Murphy, of Maysville, Ky. She and their young child d. at Cincinnati, O., and were buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

388. Peter-Lippincott, d. unm. in Phil.

389. Sarah, m. Daniel S. McCauley, lieutenant United States Navy; afterwards consul-general at Alexandria, Egypt, where he d. and was buried. His w. d. in Phil.

390. Mary, unm. Resides in Phil.

391. Samuel, d. unm. at Phil.

392. Joshua, unm. Resides in Phil.

393. Joseph, d. in early childhood.

Children of Benjamin and [132] *Rachel* (*Dewees*) *Bartholomew.*

394. Hannah, m. John Hughes.

395. Joseph, m. Hannah Davis.

396. John, m. Lydia Cleaver.

397. Rachel, m. Thomas Davis.

398. Maryanne, d. unm.

399. Edward, m. Emily Cleaver, sister of Lydia. He resides in Newcastle Co., Del.

400. Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Pritner.

401. Austin or Augustine, m. Maryanne-Augustine Philips. He resides in Phil.

402. Ellen, m. Thomas Maxwell, of Great Valley. She is now living, a widow, near Peoria, Ill.

403. Sarah.

Children of Rev. ——— *and* [133] *Hannah* (*Dewees*) *Boggs.*

404. Sarah.

405. Newton.

Children of ——— *and* [137] *Sarah* (*Dewees*) *Hodgkiss.*

406. Sarah, m. Hon. John Norwell.

407. Martha, m. Col. Long, United States Army.

Child of Sarah (*Dewees*) *Hodgkiss and her second husband, Caleb Foulke.*

408. William-Hughes.

Children of [138] *William P. and Mary (Lorrain) Dewees.*

409. Theodore, received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1831. Subject of essay, "Enteritis."

410. William. He was a physician, and d. unm.

411. Oscar. He received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pa., 1838. The subject of his essay was "Peritonitis." Married Mary Bryan, of Phil., and has two sons and a daughter; names unknown to me.

412. Hardman, m. and resides in New York City.

413. Charles-Dayton (899), m. Jeanie-Maria, dau. of Richard Rowley, of Phil., 1846. She d. 1848. He was a physician, and resided at Meriden Springs, Miss., and d. 1864.

414. Adelaide, m. Dr. Robert-Emmet Robinson, of Va. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1836. Subject of essay, "Cholera Infantum." They resided at the South, where she d. in her first confinement.

415. Mary, m. Mr. Ogden, and settled in Alabama.

416. Lorrain, d. in infancy.

417. Emma L., b. in Phil., Sept. 25, 1823; d. May 15, 1827. These last two are buried in Christ Churchyard, Phil.

Children of [147] *Samuel and Lydia M. (Biddle) Baird.*

418. William-McFunn (900), b. at Reading, Aug. 4, 1817; m. Harriet Holmes, of Cape May Court-House, N. J., Dec. 18, 1847. He practised law in Reading, and was elected mayor of that borough in 1854. He d. there, Oct. 19, 1872.

Samuel, b. *l. c.*, April 23, 1821; unm.

419. Spencer-Fullerton (905), b. *l. c.*, Jan., 1823; m. at Carlisle, Aug. 8, 1846, Mary-Helen, dau. of Sylvester and Lucy (Hunter) Churchill.*

* Sylvester Churchill entered the United States service from Vermont, and became inspector-general of the U. S. Army.

He early became interested in scientific pursuits, and was made Professor of Natural Sciences in Dickinson Coll., Carlisle, Oct., 1846. In 1850 he was called thence to become assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, with which institution his name has been honorably associated for nearly twenty-five years. His publications upon ornithology and other scientific subjects are well known to the public.

420. Rebecca-Potts, b. *l. c.*, 1827.

421. Lydia-Spencer, b. *l. c.*, 1828.

422. Mary-Deborah (906), b. *l. c.*, Dec. 1829; m. June 1, 1854, Henry J., son of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle. He was b. May 16, 1817, and was made assistant adjutant-general Pa. Reserves. During the Rebellion he was mortally wounded in the battle of New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, and d. in Richmond, Va., July 20.

423. Thomas (911), b. *l. c.*, Oct. 28, 1831; m. Jan. 24, 1872, Mary Bill, of Carlisle.

Children of [154½] *William-Baird and Jane-Hughes* (*Downing*) *Potts.*

424. Mary-Frances (912), b. at Reading, Aug. 1, 1832; m. Martin Edmonds, Sept. 6, 1855.

425. William-Ramsay, b. *l. c.*, July 26, 1835. He is a lawyer at Pottsville.

426. Edward-Hobart, b. at Pottsville, Nov. 3, 1838; d. March 30, 1848, and was buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown.

427. Howard-Downing, b. Dec. 16, 1840; entered the United States Navy, 1861; commissioned second assistant engineer in the Asiatic fleet, 1866.

428. Clement-Downing, b. Jan. 11, 1843.

429. Helen-Jane, b. June 9, 1846; d. Nov. 2, 1848, and is buried at St. James Ch., Schuylkill Haven.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Children of [154] *Thomas-Hubley and Susan (Shollenberger) Walker.*

430. Lewis-Burd, b. at Pottsville; now a student at Lafayette Coll., Easton.
431. Emma, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 20, 1857; d. at Reading, March 23, 1859.
432. Sally C.
433. Clarence.

Children of [158] *Samuel-Hockley Yocum.*

434. John.
435. A dau.

Children of Thomas and [163] *Mary (Leaf) Boyd.*

436. Copeland.
437. George-Leaf.
438. Thomas.
439. Anna-Leonard.
440. Alfred-Yarnall.

Child of [164] *Dr. Harland Leaf.*

441. Rose, m. [619] George, son of [235] Henry and Isabella (Hitner) Potts, June 11, 1861.

Children of [169] *Elizabeth (Leaf) Beecher.*

442. Lyman (1116), m. [697] Margaretta L., dau. of [264] Lindley C. and [300] Louisa M. (Potts) Rutter, June 13, 1866.

Children of Samuel and [170] *Eliza (May) Stevens.*

443. Rebecca-May, b. Oct. 30, 1805; d. unm. at Compton, Md., Oct. 27, 1854.

444. William-Augustus, b. April 9, 1807. He studied divinity, and was settled over the Presbyterian Ch. in West Chester. He d. unm. at Warwick, Oct. 3, 1834.

445. John, b. Oct. 25, 1808; d. Jan. 30, 1810.

446. Anna-Maria, b. March 22, 1810; m. at Compton, Md., July 19, 1831, Rev. Cyrus H. Jacobs. He was rector of Grace Ch., Phil. She d. April 27, 1832, and was buried in the graveyard rear of St. Andrew's Ch., Eighth St.

447. Julian-Potts, b. Feb. 18, 1812; d. July 24, 1813.

448. Robert-May, b. Dec. 26, 1813. When not eighteen years of age, while gunning on his father's plantation, he was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun, Oct. 22, 1831, and was buried at Beechwood.

449. Sarah-Elizabeth (520), b. Nov. 3, 1815; was m. at Compton by Rev. Henry M. Maison, to [196] John F., son of Dr. Isaac and [59] Henrietta (Potts) James, Aug. 10, 1837. She d. in Phil., Jan. 30, 1842, and was buried at Laurel Hill. She used to relate that, when a child, she had danced with Gen. Lafayette in her father's house; as the "Nation's Guest," in 1825, was entertained at Annapolis by Gov. Stevens.

450. Henrietta-Louisa, b. April 26, 1817; was m. at Compton, April 2, 1845, to John F. James; d. s. p. at Phil., Dec. 30, 1867, and was buried at Laurel Hill.

451. Edwin-John (914), b. Jan. 9, 1819; m. Sarah H. Eccleston, Nov. 14, 1844. He d. at Beechwood, near Compton, June 5, 1854, and was buried in the graveyard of Whitemarsh Ch., Talbot Co., Md.

All the above-named children were b. at Compton.

Children of [172] *Thomas-Potts and Sarah (McClintock) May.*

452. Mary (918), b. at Norristown, Jan. 26, 1816; m. in Chester Co., Dec. 10, 1835, Caleb, son of Thomas* and Margaret Peirce, of Thornbury.

453. Ruth-Anna, b. Jan. 29, 1818. **454.** Sarah-Thomas, d. an infant.

* His great-grandfather, George Peirce, took up a large tract of land in Chester Co., in

Children of [173] *Robert and Elizabeth (Lauer) May.*

455. Anna-Nutt, b. May 24, 1849; d. Feb. 26, 1853.
456. Robert E., b. Aug. 10, 1850.
457. Addison-Newton, b. Aug. 24, 1852.
458. James-Potts, b. Nov. 24, 1853; d. Dec. 2, 1854.
459. Anna-Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1857; d. Aug. 24, 1858.
460. Martha-James, b. Oct. 24, 1861; d. April 25, 1862, and was buried in the family graveyard at Coventry, where her brother and two sisters also repose.
461. James-Bowman, b. June 20, 1863.

Child of [178] *Addison and Elizabeth (Shafer) May.*

462. Martha-Ellen (923), b. Coventry, March 22, 1840; m. at West Chester, by Rev. John Bolton, to Dr. Joseph-Trimble, son of Dr. Abraham and Phebe (Trimble) Rothrock, of McVeytown, Mifflin Co., May 27, 1869. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1868. Essay, "Medical Notes on the Northwest." He resides in Wilkesbarre, where he practises his profession. He was captain in a regiment of Pa. cavalry during the late war, and was wounded.

Children of Jesse and [180] *Sarah E. (Haskins) Richards.*

463. William, b. in Phil., Aug. 11, 1811; d. in infancy.
464. Thomas-Haskins, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 12, 1812. He graduated at Princeton Coll., and d. at Gettysburg, Jan. 28, 1873.

An Extract from an Obituary in the "Gettysburg Compiler," Jan. 30, 1873.

"Died, at the Keystone Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday evening, Hon. Thomas Haskins Richards, an old and prominent citizen of New Jersey.

"He came to Gettysburg in the latter part of the past summer in failing health. His generous disposition and varied and solid attainments soon won

William Penn's time, which he named Thornbury, in compliment to his wife, who came from that place in England. Caleb, his son, m. Annah Cloud, and she lived to see two hundred and eighteen descendants. For a further account of this family, see Smith's "History of Delaware County."

him many friends, and the magnetism of his character created in those enjoying his society a degree of respect amounting almost to affection.

"He was superficial in nothing, but practical and well grounded in everything. His knowledge of books was wonderful. In history, the languages, and the general field of literature, few can be better stored, whilst his knowledge of men and their doings was as clear as it was wide. He knew much, and he knew it all well.

"Though never a seeker after public station, he was at one time elected to the Senate of New Jersey, where his clear views and sturdy honesty made him one of its most useful and respectable members.

"The body was placed upon the noon train, on Wednesday, to be taken to New Jersey for interment at Batsto, Burlington Co., the old family seat, — a place celebrated for its extensive manufacture of iron by the Richardses, generation after generation."

465. Samuel-Patrick (925), b. at Batsto, N. J., Oct. 19, 1814. He graduated at Princeton Coll.; m. Oct. 13, 1856, Sarah, dau. of William and Christiana (Pechin) Lippincott, of Phil.

466. Elizabeth-Haskins (927), b. at Phil., Nov. 13, 1816; m. at Batsto, May 29, 1840, George A. Bicknell. He practised law in New York. He removed to the West, and settled at New Albany, Indiana, where he now resides, and was made a judge in the courts of that State.

467. Anna-Maria, b. at Batsto, Jan. 19, 1819; m. at Batsto, 1853, Lachlan-Hamilton, son of Gen. Lachlan and Susan-Greene (Wall) McIntosh,* of Savannah, Georgia.

468. Sarah-Ennalls-Haskins, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 14, 1841, and d. there, April 27, 1873.

469. Jesse-Wurtz, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 3, 1831; living unm. at that place.

Children of [182] *Samuel H. and Mary* (*Miller*) *Facobs.*

470. Mary, unm.

471. George.

Children of [183] *John and Catherine* (*Sheetz*) *Facobs.*

472. Caroline (947), m. Ames Gleason.

* He was a nephew of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh of the Revolution, and his wife was a grand-niece of Gen. Greene.

473. Elizabeth (952), m. Joseph Snyder.
474. Ann (961), m. Samuel Lapp, of Great Valley.

Child of [185] *John G. and Mary (Kennedy) Potts.*

475. Samuel-Kennedy, b. at Phil., Nov. 8, 1830; d. unm. at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23, 1870.

Children of his second wife, Elizabeth G. (Hunt) Potts.

476. Joseph-Hunt, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 23, 1833; m. at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 7, 1868, Mary-Florence Webber. They reside in Phil.
477. Elizabeth-Graham, b. *l. c.*, May 25, 1835; d. there Nov. 25, aged 6 months.
478. Chreswell-Harris, b. *l. c.*, May 28, 1839; m. at Galena, Ill., Mary-Carolina Marble, April 19, 1867. They reside at Chicago.
479. John-Harris, b. at Galena, May 26, 1843; unm.
480. Francis-Henry, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 27, 1845. He is an Episcopal clergyman, residing at Quincy, Ill.; unm.
481. Thomas-Welch, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 16, 1849.
482. Mary-Elizabeth-Hunt, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 10, 1850; unm.
483. Sarah-Sayre, b. at Galena, May 26, 1854; d. there April 5, 1859.

Children of [187] *Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Hulme) Potts.*

484. Ellen-May (931), b. at Pottsville, July 18, 1833; m. at Reading, Clifford Pomeroy, June 18, 1856.
485. Caroline, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 12, 1835; d. March 1, 1837.
486. Albert-Preston, b. Aug. 13, 1837; d. in infancy.
487. Howard, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 21, 1839; m. Amanda Wagner.
488. Anna-May, b. *l. c.*, 1841; d. in infancy.
489. Joseph-Hulme, b. *l. c.*, Dec., 1844; m. Kate Shanaman.

Children of John R. and [188] *Sarah H. (Potts) Johnson.*

490. Edward R.
491. Russel.
492. Anna.

Children of Sarah H. (Potts) and her second husband, George Smith.

493. Rufus.
494. George.
495. Thomas F.

Children of [189] *Charles F. and Roxanna W. (Burnett) Potts.*

496. William-Hollis, born in Galena, Ill., April 28, 1845, and d. there Nov. 22, 1846.
497. Catherine-Ann, b. *l. c.*; d. an infant, Aug. 9, 1848.
498. Mary-Elizabeth (942), b. *l. c.*, June 16, 1849; m. Richard Bostwick, Nov. 28, 1867.
499. James-Franklin, b. *l. c.*, June 28, 1853.
500. Jane-Frances, b. June 28, 1853; d. Sept. 6, 1854.

Children of Peter and [190] *Mary-Ann (Potts) Crans.*

501. Julia.
502. Anna-Grace.
503. Peter (941), m.; d. Jan., 1870.

Children of [213] *Robert-Hobart and* [193] *Julian H. (Potts) Potts.*

504. Anna-May, b. at Warwick, July 4, 1833; unm.
505. Nathaniel (944), b. *l. c.*, July 30, 1837; m. Susan Smith, 1862; he died near Pughtown, Oct. 23, 1872, and is buried in the family graveyard at Coventry.
506. Francis-Thomas, b. *l. c.*, June 17, 1840.

Children of [194] *Thomas-Assheton and Mary-Ann (Haines) Potts.*

507. William-Morgan (965), b. at Darby, Feb. 24, 1838; m. Mary E., dau. of Joseph French, of Bass River, N. J., Nov. 26, 1863.
508. Nathan-Haines (966), b. at Kingsessing, Nov. 28, 1839; m. Anna, dau. of Dr. Mordecai Gifford, of Phil., Dec. 17, 1866.
509. Juliana, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 21, 1841; d. May 6, 1844.
510. Thomas-Lacey, b. *l. c.*, March 12, 1843; d. Dec. 12, 1843.
511. Marion-Fennimore (968), b. at Camden, N. J., Aug. 13, 1844; m. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Lummis, of Bridgeton, N. J., June 5, 1867.

512. Mary-Ann, b. at Ellisburg, Nov. 26, 1845.
513. Isabella-Haines, b. at Medford, N. J., April 17, 1848.
514. Anna-May, b. *l. c.*, March 18, 1850; m. Alfred, son of Wm. C. Lawson, of Phil., Jan. 3, 1872.
515. Thomas-Humphrey, b. *l. c.*, April 17, 1851.
516. David-Gardiner, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 4, 1853.
517. Sarah-Jane, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 12, 1857.
518. Juliana, second of the name, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 11, 1859.
519. Rebecca Smith, b. *l. c.*, June 24, 1861.

Child of [196] *John F. and* [449] *Sarah-Elizabeth* (*Stevens*) *James.*

520. Henrietta, b. at Phil., 1839; d. there 1840.

Children of [197] *Thomas-Potts and Isabella* (*Batchelder*) *James.*

521. Mary-Isabella, b. at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 19, 1852.
522. Montgomery, b. at Phil., Dec. 20, 1853, now in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University.
523. Clarence-Gray, b. *l. c.*, June 30, 1856.
524. Frances-Batchelder, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 26, 1859.

Children of [198] *David and Amanda* (*Worthington*) *James.*

525. Anna-Rebecca (970), b. at Byberry (now incorporated in the 23d Ward, Phil.), Aug. 6, 1834; m. at Phil. Dr. John-Wesley Thompson, Nov. 21, 1861. He received his degree of M. D. from Univ. of Pa., 1860, subject of thesis "Anæsthesia"; he commenced the practice of medicine in Coatesville, but the call for surgeons in the army induced him to offer his services to his country, and he was commissioned surgeon in the 141st Regt. of Pa. Vol., Sept. 12, 1862, and remained in the service until his death, caused by overwork and exposure, which took place July 1, 1863.
526. Bushrod-Washington, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 25, 1836. He received his degree of M. D. from the Homœopathic Med. Coll. of Phil., 1856, and practises in Phil. Unm.

527. Mary-Ellen, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 15, 1838; d. April 5, 1842.

528. William-Henry (971), b. *l. c.*, Aug. 17, 1841; m. Sarah-Eleanor Levake, Sept. 19, 1867. He studied law in Phil., and practises at Franklin, Venango Co.

529. John-Edwin, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 18, 1844. He received his degree of M. D. from Univ. of Pa., 1866, thesis "Lithothomy"; m., at Phil., Maria L. Eveland, Dec. 2, 1869. She d. there Sept. 12, 1871. He practises medicine in Phil.

530. Henrietta-Maria, b. *l. c.*, April 15, 1846; m., at Phil., J. Wilson Moore, Jan. 27, 1870.

530½. Melinda, b. *l. c.*, March 14, 1852; d. aged 5 days.

Children of [208] *Thomas-May and Hannah* (*Templin*) *Potts.*

531. Anna-Templin, b. at Warwick, April 21, 1827; m. Dec. 19, 1850, William L. Whitney, cashier of the Miners' Bank, Pottsville; she died there Sept. 19, 1854, and is buried in the graveyard of the Episcopal Ch.

532. David (975), b. *l. c.*, Jan. 21, 1830; m. Kate Lewis, 1855. He served one year in the late war. He assisted his uncles in the management of Warwick Furnace, and died there in 1868.

532½. Rebecca-May, b. *l. c.*, April 30, 1826. **533.** Emma G., d. in infancy.

534. John, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 28, 1841. He served in the late war as captain in the 53d Pa. Regt., and was wounded.

535. Holman, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 8, 1844; he was lieutenant in the 53d Pa. Regt., and was wounded; d. unm. 1866.

536. Nathaniel, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 29, 1846; d. 1861.

537. Thomas, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 26, 1849.

538. Martha E. (981), b. *l. c.*, Jan. 8, 1833; m. Oct. 26, 1852, Francis M. Nichols, son of F. B. Nichols.

539. Mary R.

Children of [211] *Francis and Ann* (*Church*) *Potts.*

540. Maria-Theresa, m. James S. Ewing.

541. Rebecca. **542.** David, m. Kate Liggett.

543. Francis-Thomas. **544.** Mary.
545. Sally.

Children of Nathaniel and [212] *Sarah-May (Potts) Stem.*

546. Francis-Potts, d. in infancy. **547.** Emma-Virginia, d. in infancy.
548. William-White, d. in infancy.
549. Martha-Ellen (985), m. Oliver-Christian Bosbyshell. He entered the army during the Rebellion, and became Major of the 41st Regt. Pa. Vol.
550. Sarah-Potts.

Children of [213] *Robert H. and* [193] *Julian H. (Potts) Potts.*

are given on p. 316 [504], following the line of their mother.

Children of William and [218] *Wilhelmina (Potts) Hawley.*

551. Elizabeth-Potts.
552. Phœbe-Mary (988); m. William Weir, of Phil. He d. there Aug., 1867.
553. Thomas-Semmes, d. March 27, 1836.
554. Wilhelmina, m. Dr. Wm. Young, 1861. **555.** Catherine-Ramsay.
556. Peter W. Radcliffe (990); m. Isabella Merritt, 1856.
557. Fanny-Lear.
558. Anna-Sophia-Semmes, m. in Phil., 1859, John F., son of Joseph Cabot.*
559. William H., entered the army 1861, com. 1st Lieut.; m., 1868, Cornelia Dewey; she d. the following year.

Children of [219] *Samuel F. and Mary-Ann (Ross) Potts.*

560. John (1002), b. in Alexandria, Va., 1818; m. Louisa Rose.

He was for many years chief clerk in the War Department at Washington. Secretary Stanton esteemed him highly, and frequently spoke of him as a

* He is a descendant of John Cabot, who came from the island of Jersey and settled in Salem, Mass., with a brother George, about 1700. It is claimed that Sebastian Cabot the navigator was the ancestor of this family.

man who could not be corrupted. He d. at Washington, July 24, 1872. The following notice was issued that day from the War Department: —

"July 24, General Order No. 75.

"It is with regret, made stronger by personal friendship, that the Sec. of War announces the death, at an early hour this morning, of John Potts, Esq., chief clerk of the War Department. His official life, conducted with faithfulness and honor, gave evidence of pure integrity, while in constant devotion to duty he was a model for our imitation. A long career of labor in public service is closed without a blemish on the record. For thirty-six years he has been in the Department; for over thirteen years he was its chief clerk. He disbursed millions without error, and leaves a clear account. Thousands who have had official intercourse with him bear witness to the promptness of his action and to the marked courtesy of his demeanor.

"During the war, in addition to heavy disbursements, he performed delicate and important public duties, and in mention of these services the late Sec. Stanton spoke of him to the present Secretary of War as a 'perfectly incorruptible man'; there can be no higher eulogy.

"The entrance and interior of his office will be draped in mourning, and the various Bureaus of this Department will be closed on the day of his funeral.

"WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
"*Secretary of War.*

The following-named gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers at his funeral: — Sec. Belknap, Surg.-Gen. Barnes, Ass.-Surg.-Gen. Crane, Gen. Park, Gen. Shriver, Adj.-Gen. Townsend, R. S. Chew, Esq., chief clerk State Dept., and Wm. B. Lee, Esq., of the War Dept.

561. Andrew-Ross (1007), b. Nov. 9, 1824; m., at Phil., Boydanna, dau. of Dr. David Gilbert, Oct. 3, 1865.

562. Mary-Eliza (1010), m. Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown, U. S. N. He entered the service in 1841, commissioned Com. of Beau. of Equipment, 1866.

563. Richard or Rane, d. in the army.

564. Samuel, U. S. N.; lost at sea.

565. Caroline, m. Capt. S. P. Carter, U. S. N. He entered the service in 1840, now acting as Commandant at the Naval School, Annapolis.

566. Roberta, unm.

567. Charles-Ramsay.

568. Alice-Ramsay.

Children of Thomas and [220] *Sophia W. (Potts) Semmes.*

Six children died in infancy.

569. Thomas (1014), m. Eliza F. Bernard, of Port Royal, Va.; he was educated as a lawyer, and was a man of much intellectual ability. His early efforts at the bar placed him by the side of old and distinguished lawyers. He d. at the age of 30.

570. Anna-Sophia (1015), m., 1834, Rev. Philip, son of Capt. Philip Slaughter,* of Culpeper Co., Va. He was rector of Bristol Parish, Petersburg, Va., in 1843, and remained there until failing health obliged him to resign his charge; he afterwards became the agent for the Colonization Soc. of that State. He published an account of the ancient parish where he was settled, and made some other contributions to the local history of Va., which are highly commended by Bp. Meade in his history of old churches and families of Va.

571. Mary-Elizabeth (1017), m. John-Murray Forbes. They reside near Warrenton, Farquier Co., Va., where he is a lawyer of high reputation and large practice.

572. Douglass-Ramsay, m. Virginia Flynn, of Suray, Page Co. They reside in Alexandria.

573. William-Hawley, was educated for a lawyer, and was a young man of great promise. He emigrated to Minnesota in 1851, but the rigor of the climate was too great for his delicate constitution, and he d. there Sept., 1854, aged 28.

574. Sarah-Wilhelmina (1022), m. Rev. William-Meade Nelson, of Clarke Co., Va., rector of St. Paul's Ch., Ivy Depot, Va. She d. Aug., 1871, aged 41.

Children of [244] *Nathaniel-Potts and* [222] *Joanna-Holland (Potts) Hobart.*

575. John-Potts (1025), m. Anne-Amelia, dau. of Gen. William R. Smith, of Phil.

* Capt. Slaughter commanded the Culpeper minute men in the Revolution, and took part in all the great battles of the war.

576. Sally-Potts.
577. Elizabeth-Ramsay, d. unm. May 28, 1870.
578. Anna-Sophia. **579.** Hannah-Pratt, d. in infancy.
580. Robert-Henry.
581. Nathaniel-Potts, m. Susan M., dau. of Capt. John Campbell, of Phil.
582. William-Ramsay-Potts, b. Oct. 27, 1828; d. Dec. 3, 1832.
583. Ellen-Goodin, b. April 1, 1831.

Children of Samuel and [225] *Catherine M. (Potts) Gartley.*

584. John (1034), m. Rebecca Hain.
585. Thomas (1041), m. Hannah Lipton.
586. Samuel (1044), m. Elizabeth Reynolds, Sept., 1848.
587. Elizabeth H., d. unm., 1848.

Child of his second wife [230] *Sarah M. (Potts) Gartley.*

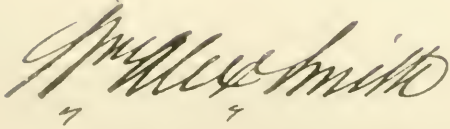
588. William H., m. Harriet Saylor.

Children of [227] *Thomas and Harriet (Brooke) Potts.*

589. Elizabeth-Brooke, b. at Pottstown; m. Dr. James H. Carr, of Phil., May 6, 1847.
590. Anna-May (1045), b. *l. c.*, April, 1823; m. Abner Evans, Feb., 1849.
591. Julianna (1050), b. *l. c.*, Dec., 1825; m. Thomas M. Casselberry, May 12, 1846.
592. Samuel-Miles, b. *l. c.*, Oct., 1827; m. Amelia Welsham.
593. Thomas (1053), b. *l. c.*, Feb., 1830; removed to Putnam, O., where he m. Mary-Frances Nye, Feb. 13, 1860.

Children of [229] *Joseph-McKean and* [302] *Rebecca F. (Brooke) Potts.*

594. Harriet-Brooke, b. at Pottstown, March 11, 1825.
595. Catherine-Gartley, b. *l. c.*, Sept., 1826; d. unm., May 26, 1847.



596. Emily-Rutter, b. *l. c.*, Sept., 1829.
597. Mary-Paxson, b. *l. c.*, May, 1830.
598. Joseph McKean, b. *l. c.*, 1832; m. Mary Little.

Children of [231] *Francis R. and Mary (Miles) Potts.*

599. Joanna, unm. **600.** James-Linnard, d. in infancy.

Twins.
601. George-Engles, d. at Gettysburg, July 5, 1863, U. S. Volunteers.
602. David, unm., clerk in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington.

Children of Robert H. and [232] *Mary (Potts) Smith.*

603. Rebecca, b. at Phil., July 18, 1814.
604. Robert, b. *l. c.*, July 4, 1816, unm.
605. Joseph-Potts, b. at Glasgow Forge, June 5, 1818, unm.
606. William-Alexander (1055), b. at Pottstown, Sept. 9, 1820. He was married in 1847 to Clara-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., of Chester Co., Pa. She d. in N. Y., in 1857; m. for his second w., Margaret, dau. of George and Serena Jones, of N. Y., Feb. 3, 1863.

In 1844 he settled in New York, and the following year became junior partner of the Wall St. house of Coit, Smith, & Co. In 1848 he was made treasurer of the N. Y. Bible Soc., and held that office until 1851. From 1861 to 1865 he was treasurer, and from 1866 to 1867 president, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. He is now vice-president of the Sheltering Arms, and treasurer of the Ch. Mission to the Jews, and of the trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Disabled Clergymen, etc. He is also chairman of the trustees of the Building Fund of the Midnight Mission, a trustee of the Parochial Fund of the P. E. Ch. in N. Y., also of the permanent fund of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Ch. in N. Y., one of the advisory committee of the same institution, a manager of the Home for Incurables, of St. Luke's Hospital, of the Society for the promotion of Religion and Learning, and of the P. E. City Mission, and secretary of the trustees of St. Johnland.

The many positions of trust to which he has been called bear witness to the well-deserved esteem in which he is held by all with whom he has been associated. He is still constant in his attendance at the meetings of the various charitable and other associations with which he is connected, and continues to be actively interested in business. He is now senior partner of the banking-house of William Alexander Smith & Co.

607. Alfred (1059), b. at Phil., Oct. 31, 1822; m. Mary-Amelia, dau. of Walter and Maria Butler, of Stuyvesant, N. J., July 10, 1851. She d. in Princeton, Sept. 7, 1859. He m. for his second w., at Chicago, Ill., Louisa C., dau. of Rev. John Woodbridge, of Hadley, Mass. Since the great fire they have resided in the village of Evanston, twelve miles from the city. Mr. Smith is engaged in the grain commission business.

608. Sarah-Potts, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 29, 1824, unm.

609. Hobart, b. Oct. 4, 1826; he d. unm. at Germantown, Nov., 1862, and was buried at Laurel Hill.

From a Philadelphia Paper, Oct., 1843.

"The New Orleans 'Picayune,' of the 20th Oct., says: 'An old sailor who had been drinking until he was somewhat intoxicated, tumbled from one of the wharves of the first municipality, a few days since, into the Mississippi, and would have been drowned had not a lad near the spot plunged into the river, and succeeded in bringing him safe ashore. The name of the young fellow was Hobart Smith, of the bark "Josephine," of Phil., and the smile upon his sunburnt countenance, as he brought the old tar safe to land, seemed an ample reward for his heroic action.'"

610. Edmund (1060), b. *l. c.*, April 4, 1829. He was m. in Dec., 1851, to Arabella Barnes, at Blairsville.

He was educated at the Friends' Academy, on Fourth St., and afterwards passed two years in the High School, on leaving which he entered the counting-house of a firm on Front St., engaged in the wholesale drug business, where he remained for two years. In June, 1847, he received an appointment in a corps of civil engineers, who were about commencing the survey and location of the Pa. R. R., and was engaged in that work between Huntington and the summit of the Alleghany Mountains; also, in the construc-

Edmund A. Smith

tion of a portion of the line, until the spring of 1850, when he was transferred to Blairsville, on the western division. In March, 1853, he was assigned to special duties in the company's service in Phil. In Jan., 1855, he was elected secretary of the company, which position he continued to hold until May, 1869, when he was promoted to the position of vice-president. The responsible position of treasurer of the company having become vacant, in the early part of the present year (1873), at the earnest and unanimous request of the board of directors, he resigned the office of vice-president, and accepted that of treasurer.

In the year 1859, and again in 1862, he visited Europe, to examine into the railway systems of Great Britain, and those of the Continent.

In 1870 he purchased the Colemanville Iron-Works property, in Lancaster Co., Pa., at the junction of the Pequea Creek and the Susquehanna River, comprising a forge and rolling-mill, and an estate of twelve hundred acres of land.

611. Corrin-Frank, b. Sept. 10, 1831; m. Nov., 1867, Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of George H. and Margaret (Hall) Garrett, of Mount Airey, at San Francisco, where he now resides.

Children of [233] *Samuel and* [257] *Ruth-Anna (Rutter) Potts.*

612. Mary-Ann, d. young.

612½. Samuel, b. 1847; d.

613. Mary-Ann, second so named (1064); m. Dr. James M. Egleton.

Children of [235] *Henry and Isabella (Hitner) Potts.*

614. Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1820; unm.

615. Joseph (1065), b. Dec. 7, 1822; m. Annie, dau. of Rev. J. C. Clay, at Gloria Dei Ch., March 3, 1846.

616. Mary-Hitner (1068), b. Jan. 24, 1825; m. at Pottstown, by Rev. Dr. Bull, Edward S. Davies, Dec. 3, 1846.

616½. Elizabeth W., d. an infant, April 7, 1827.

617. Henry (1071), b. Nov. 30, 1832; m. at St. Luke's Ch., Phil., Mrs. Rosa-Virginia Moore, April 22, 1868.

618. Isabella-Hitner (1072), b. Jan. 5, 1836; m. by Rev. Dr. May, to George Rice, June 10, 1863.

619. George H. (1074), b. March 8, 1838; m. by Rev. Edmund Leaf, to (441) Rose, dau. of Dr. Harlan Leaf, June 11, 1861.

Children of [236] *David and Rebecca S. (Speakman) Potts.*

620. Joseph D. (1078), b. at Springton Forge, Dec. 4, 1829; m. Mary, dau. of Dr. William and Margaret (Pollock) M'Cleery, at Milton, Northumberland Co., June 1, 1854, at which place she was b., Sept. 9, 1830. She was a descendant of the Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who settled that region of the State.

Joseph entered upon his profession of civil engineer, May, 1852, on the Sunbury and Erie R. R., and was afterwards engaged on various roads in Western Pa., and was made vice-president of the Steubenville and Indiana R. R., superintendent of the western division of the Pa. R. R., and president of the Western Transportation Co.

In May, 1861, Gov. Curtin appointed him on his active staff as lieut.-col. and chief of the transportation and telegraph department of the State, which post he held until Dec., 1861, at which date the State transferred this labor to the national government.

From 1862 to 1865 he was general manager of the Phil. and Erie R. R., for its lessee, the Pa. R. R. Co. In 1862, while serving with the militia, called out in consequence of Lee's Antietam campaign, he was detailed by Gen. Haupt as military superintendent of the Franklin R. R.

From 1865 to 1872 he was president of the Empire Transportation Co., and also of the Erie and Western Transportation Co., the latter being the owner of a large fleet of propellers on the chain of great lakes.

621. William-Speakman, b. at Isabella Furnace, May 5, 1838.

He practised the profession of civil engineer, from 1855, for some years, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville, Lackawanna and Lanesboro' and East Brandywine Railroads.

In 1861 he enlisted in the three months' service, and afterwards raised a company, of which he was chosen captain; resigned because of ill health, but re-entered the service. Since the war he has been engaged in business in the British Asiatic possessions.

Children of [237] *Joseph and* [262] *Mary C. (Rutter) Potts.*

622. John-Rutter, b. March 13, 1825; he was drowned in the Delaware River, Aug. 20, 1834.

623. Mary-Ann, b. Dec. 16, 1830, now living with her brother; unm.

624. Clement-Rutter, b. Feb. 23, 1833; m. Emma R., dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Connor) Broderick, of Wilkesbarre, Nov. 23, 1866; and resides at Mauch Chunk as cashier of the Lehigh Nav. Co.

Children of [259] *John P. and* [238] *Emily (Potts) Rutter.*

See p. 329.

Children of [239] *Edward and Sarah (Bechtel) Potts.*

625. Sarah, d.

626. Emma, d.

627. Eliza R., died at the age of 9.

628. Edward.

Children of [240] *John and Mary G. (Jamison) Potts.*

629. Samuel-Jamison, b. at Norristown, July 17, 1838; m. Mary-Jane Evans, March 26, 1863.

630. Helen, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 1, 1840; d. June 11, 1844.

631. Mary-Grace, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 21, 1841; m. Dr. Theodore Jacobs, Aug. 5, 1867; and resides at Coal Valley, Rock Island Co., Ill.

632. John, b. *l. c.*, July 31, 1844; d. Nov. 6, 1863.

633. William J., b. *l. c.*, April 11, 1846.

Children of [242] *Robert S. and Ann (Bull) Potts.*

634. Howard.

And of his second wife, Lydia Baldwin.

635. Maria.

636. Charles-Sumner, d. at Transfield, Ohio.

Children of [244] *Nathaniel-Potts and* [222] *Joanna H. (Potts) Hobart* are carried down in the line of their mother [575]; see p. 321.

Children of [246] *Robert E. and Henrietta* (*Smith*) *Hobart.*

637. William-Smith, b. April 1836.

638. Sarah-May (1119), b. March, 1838; m. at Pottstown, [703] William-Ives, son of [265] Charles and Mary-Ann (Ives) Rutter, April 29, 1863.

639. Eliza. **640.** Robert, d. unm.

641. John-Henry. **642.** Henrietta.

643. Anna, b. Dec. 13, 1850; d. Feb. 1, 1851.

Children of [253] *John H. and Mary-Ann* (*Mintzer*) *Hobart.*

644. William-Mintzer, d. in infancy. **645.** Robert-Enoch.

646. William-Mintzer (1123), the second so named; m. [704] Elizabeth W., dau. of [265] Charles and Mary-Anne (Ives) Rutter, Dec. 18, 1867.

647. John-Henry, d. in infancy. **648.** David-Potts.

649. John-Henry, the second so named, b. Dec. 1847.

Children of Dr. Samuel and [256] *Margaretta* (*Rutter*) *Heister.*

650. John-Rutter (1081), m. Mary-Ann Hittel.

651. Mary, m. Desault Beaver.

Children of [233] *Samuel and* [257] *Ruth-Anna* (*Rutter*) *Potts*

are on p. 325.

Children of [258] *Thomas and Catherine* (*Boyer*) *Rutter.*

652. David, d. young. **653.** Sarah, d. young.

Children of his second wife, Catherine (*Ovenshine*) *Rutter.*

654. Sarah, b. Dec. 23, 1828; m. Dr. John Rose and d. s. p., Nov. 1, 1849.

655. Mary-Ann, b. June 11, 1830; d. unm. Feb. 20, 1859.

656. Catherine, b. Aug. 30, 1832; m. Alexander Van Beck, Sept. 19, 1858.

657. Charles, b. April 15, 1835; d. in infancy.

658. Charles, second so named, b. Sept. 20, 1837; d. in infancy.

659. Charles, third so named, b. Oct. 14, 1839.

660. Henrietta, b. Oct. 19, 1841; d. in infancy.

661. Samuel O., b. March 14, 1847. **662.** Rebecca.

Children of [259] *John P. and* [238] *Emily (Potts) Rutter.*

663. William H.

664. Sarah-Potts (1086), m. John D., son of Levi Taylor, June 20, 1848.

665. Emily, b. July, 1828.

666. Henry-Potts (1091), b. Aug. 13, 1829; m. Mary-Jolly Maybury, Dec. 3, 1851; she d. Dec. 8, 1859; he m. for his second w. Anna F., dau. of Edward Davies and widow of Coleman J. Bull, April 16, 1863; they reside in Germantown, and he is treas. and sec. of the Midvale Steel Works in Phil.

667. Clement-Milton (1095½), b. March 13, 1832; m. Jan. 3, 1856, Caroline Quick.

668. Martha, b. June, 1835; d. Aug. 11, 1836.

669. John-Potts, b. March 4, 1839; m. Jennie, dau. of Henry Foulke, May 7, 1863.

Children of [260] *Clement S. and Letitia (Brown) Rutter.*

670. Mary-Anne (1096), b. at Phil., March 19, 1825; was m. to Mason, son of Samuel Thomson, of N. Y., by Rev. John Coleman, July 16, 1845.

671. David-Brown, b. June 9, 1827; d. May 17, 1829.

672. Robert-Lewis (1102), b. Aug. 31, 1829; m., at Phil., by Rev. John Coleman, Sept. 1, 1852, to Ellen E., dau. of Robert T. Potts.* He d. at sea on his passage home from Laguyra, March 22, 1858.

673. Levi-Taylor (1104), b. Dec. 11, 1832; m., by Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., to Sally R., dau. of Abraham R. Perkins, at Phil., Nov. 30, 1859. He d. Oct. 26, 1871.

674. Clement-Stocker (1109), b. Feb. 7, 1835; m., by Rev. John Coleman, Oct. 15, 1856, to Anna-Jackson, dau. of M. B. and J. V. Mahony.

Children of his second wife, Sarah (McCollum) Rutter.

675. Sarah-Josephine (1111), b. Jan. 1, 1840; m., by Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., April 3, 1861, to Edward H., son of Z. and M. Pyle, of West Chester.

676. A son, b. Feb. 11, 1841; d. aged 24 hours.

677 A daughter, b. Aug. 17, 1843; d. the same day.

* No relationship can be traced between this gentleman and the subjects of this memorial.

Children of [261] *Dr. David and Isabella* (*Crawford*) *Rutter.**

678. Alexander-Crawford, b. Feb. 27, 1825; d. April 15, 1827.

679. Isabella-Crawford, b. July 11, 1826; d. Sept. 4, 1826.

680. John-Rhea-Barton, b. Mar. 28, 1828. He received his degree of M. D. at Jeff. Coll., Phil., 1847, and settled at Grand de Tour, Ill., where he d. unm., Oct. 19, 1853.

681. Juliet, b. Nov. 10, 1830; d. Aug. 7, 1832.

682. Elizabeth-Stocker, b. July 2, 1833; d. Aug. 30, 1834.

Children of his second wife, Esther-Turner (*Ryerson*) *Rutter.*

683. Mary-Ryerson (1112[a]), b. Oct. 17, 1835; m. at Chicago, Oct. 5, 1853, by Bp. Whitehouse, to Parnassus-Taylor Turnley, U. S. A.

684. Joseph-Ormsby, b. Nov. 2, 1836. He is a banker in Chicago; unm.

684½. Annie, b. Jan. 9, 1841; d. May 21, 1841.

685. Charles-Lindley, b. Aug. 14, 1842; m. by Bp. Whitehouse, May 16, 1871, to Roxella-Duval Robeson. He is a physician.

686. Esther-Elizabeth (1112[c]), b. Nov. 28, 1844; m. by Rev. Dr. Rylance and Dr. De Koven, Feb. 10, 1870, to Clarence-Hopkins Dyer.

687. David, b. Oct. 13, 1846; m. at Newton, N. J., by Rev. T. S. Byington, to Mary-Elizabeth McMurtry. Resides in Chicago.

Children of [237] *Joseph and* [262] *Mary C.* (*Rutter*) *Potts*

are on p. 327.

Children of William and [263] *Martha* (*Rutter*) *Brooke.*

688. John-Rutter, m. Mary Roberts, 1867. He entered the army, and was an active officer at the battle of Gettysburg, and for gallantry on that field was brevetted Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers. Gen. Meade said to a Gettysburg gentleman (my informant) that Pennsylvanians did

* The following account of Dr. Rutter was received too late for insertion on page 299. He practised his profession in Montgomery Co. for nine years, when he removed to Phil., where he obtained an extensive practice. In 1849 he went to Chicago, Ill., and in 1859 took a prominent part in organizing the Med. Coll. in that city, where he became Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, the chair of which he held until his death.

not know what a debt of gratitude they owed to this youthful and gallant officer. In July, 1866, he was com. Lieut.-Col. 3d Regt. of Infantry, U. S. A.

689. Caroline. **690.** Anna-Maria.

Child of [264] *Lindley C. and Rebecca S. (Montgomery) Rutter.*

691. William-Montgomery, d. young.

Child of his second wife, Matilda P. (Anderson) Rutter.

692. William-Anderson, b. April, 1834; d. March, 1849.

Children of his third wife, [300] *Louisa M. (Potts) Rutter.*

693. Samuel-Potts, b. May, 1836; d. aged 3 years.

694. Henry-Tallman, b. July, 1837; d. aged 2 years.

695. Henrietta-Tallman (1113), b. July 4, 1839; m., Feb. 25, 1864, James C. Wood. He d. Oct., 1867.

696. Mary-Catherine (1114), b. 1840; m., Jan. 17, 1867, Jacob Person. He d. March 16, 1871.

697. Margaretta-Louisa (1116), b. 1842; m., June 13, 1866, [442] Lyman Beecher.

698. John-Clement, b. April 17, 1844; m., Nov. 11, 1872, Ella McMurtrie.

699. Lindley-Charles (1118), b. Feb. 15, 1848; m., Dec. 18, 1870, Rhettie Clark.

700. Anna E., b. March 10, 1850; d. May, 1857.

701. Laura W., b. 1852.

702. Clarissa-Brooke, b. May 15, 1854.

Children of [265] *Charles and Mary-Ann (Ives) Rutter.*

703. William-Ives (1119), b. at Pottstown, July 30, 1836; m. (638) Sarah-May, dau. of [246] Robert E. and Henrietta (Smith) Hobart, April 29, 1863.

704. Elizabeth-Wills (1123), b. *l. c.*, April 30, 1839; m., Dec. 18, 1867, [646] William-Mintzer, son of [253] John H. and Mary A. (Mintzer) Hobart.

705. Samuel-Hockley, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 24, 1842; m. Laura E. Hopkins, Nov. 23, 1869.

706. Mariella-Ryerson, b. *l. c.*, June 1, 1845.

707. Anna-Margaretta, b. *l. c.*, March 17, 1848; d. aged 3 years.
708. Charles-Francis, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 1, 1851; d. aged 9 mo.
709. John-Osborne, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 14, 1852.
710. Mary-Hockley, b. *l. c.*, July 12, 1856.

Children of [266] *Samuel-Potts and Jane K. (Baxter) Rutter.*

711. Letitia, b. *l. c.*, April 16, 1838.
712. Isaac-Baxter, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 28, 1840.
713. David, b. *l. c.*, April 23, 1848; d. June 16, 1848.
714. Thomas-Baxter, b. *l. c.*, April 27, 1852.
715. Hester-Kniffen, b. *l. c.*, July 12, 1854.
716. Anna-Potts, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 6, 1857; d. April 27, 1858.
717. Samuel-Lindley, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 9, 1861.

Children of Dr. Joseph E. and [267] *Martha (Potts) Sorber.*

718. Mary.
719. Margaret.
720. Rebecca.
721. Charles.

Children of [282] *John C. and Caroline (Tousard) Stocker.*

722. John-Clements (1125); m. Louisa Tessaire, 1831.
723. Louis-Tousard, b. Oct. 20, 1810; d. Sept. 29, 1828.
724. Mary-Katherine.
725. Louisa-Caroline (1126), m. John-Nicholson Elbert, 1838.
726. Anna-Maria.
727. Henry-Hollingsworth, b. May 2, 1817; d. unm. Jan. 14, 1852.
728. Anthony-Eugene (1133), m. Jane Randolph, 1845. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1840. The subject of his essay was "Osteology."
729. Laurette (1137), m. Alfred Coxe, 1846.
730. Dutilh, b. Sept. 1, 1823; d. July 6, 1824.
731. Martine-Dutilh (1139), m. Louis-Eugene French, 1848.
732. Emily.
733. Louis.

Children of Robert M. and [284] *Martha R. (Stocker) Lewis.*

734. Mary-Stocker, d. 1858.

735. Julia-Wharton (1141), m. [741] Laurence, son of Laurence and [286] Anna M. (Stocker) Lewis, April, 1850; d. 1851.

736. Margaretta-Stocker; living in Phil., unm.

737. Clement-Stocker, b. May, 1816; d. an infant, Aug. 26.

738. Robert-Wharton, b. June, 1817; d. July 12, aged three weeks.

Children of Laurence and [286] *Anna M. (Stocker) Lewis.*

739. Mary-Katherine. **740.** Stocker.

741. Laurence (1141), m. [735] Julia W., dau. of R. M. and [284] M. R. Lewis, 1846; m. second, Mary T. Wilcox, 1853.

742. William-Mortimer, b. Sept. 22, 1822; d. Dec. 9, 1824.

743. Robert-Morton (1143), m. Anna E., dau. of Capt. Richard Shippen, 1856.

744. Francis A. (1145), m. Anna, dau. of William B. Reed, 1856.

Children of [298] *James H. and Sarah (Jackson) Potts.*

745. Maria, b. April 25, 1822; d. Aug. 22, 1822.

746. Margaret, b. Aug. 3, 1823; m. at Reading, May 11, 1865, to Edwin, son of William Morris, of East Nantmeal, Chester Co.

747. Lydia-Jackson, b. April 6, 1825; m. at Phil., Jan. 29, 1852, to Joseph, son of George Peirce, of East Brandywine, Chester Co.

748. Louisa-Coin, b. July 1, 1827; d. unm. May 15, 1857.

749. Louis-Coin (1149), b. Feb. 8, 1830; m. at Phil., May 10, 1856, Pattie M., dau. of Samuel Torbert, of Chester Valley; she d. at Coatesville, May 10, 1857, aged 24 years. He m. for his second w. Emelie Locher from the Rhine, Bavaria.

750. Elizabeth (1151), b. April 7, 1832; m. at Coatesville, March 26, 1868, Samuel-Morris, son of Samuel and Lydia (Morris) Rea, of Robeson, Berks Co. Mr. Rea is the city engineer of Reading, where he now resides.

Children of [264] *Rev. Lindley C. and* [300] *Louisa M. (Potts) Rutter* are given on p. 331, following the descent of their father.

Children of Charles and [301] *Mary* (*Potts*) *Paxson.*

751. Harriet (1153), was b. at the residence of her grandmother Brooke, in Brooke Court, Phil., Feb. 18, 1819. On her 20th birthday, 1839, she m. William Wilkinson in Phil.

752. Henry, b. 1820; d. aged 16 days.

753. Edward, b. 1821; d. in infancy.

Children of [229] *Joseph McKean and* [302] *Rebecca F.* (*Brooke*) *Potts* are given on p. 322.

Children of [304] *Bowyer and Rebecca* (*Parvin*) *Brooke.*

754. Jacob-Parvin (1158), m. Mary Stephens, of Norristown, Sept. 20, 1866. He served through the war of the Rebellion, was made captain in the Third Div. 9th Corps, and was wounded at Cold Harbor, 1864. He resides in Louisburg, Pa.

755. Mary-Davis.

756. Sarah-Starr, unm.

757. Rebecca-Potts, unm.

758. Reese, d. unm.

759. Harriet, d. unm.

Child of [308] *Charles and Anna* (*McCollin*) *Potts.*

760. Franklin M., b. near Paoli, Chester Co., 12 of 4 mo., 1855.

Child of [310] *Edward and Julia* (*Paxson*) *Potts.*

761. Lucy, b. at Phil., Dec. 30, 1867.

Children of Waldron F. and [311] *Frances* (*Potts*) *Cheyney.*

762. George, b. at Phil., 1 of 9 mo., 1854.

763. Joseph, b. *l. c.*, 17 of 7 mo., 1856.

764. John, b. *l. c.*, 1 of 4 mo., 1858.

765. Edward, b. at Wallingford, Del. Co., 17 of 1 mo., 1861.

766. Edith, b. at Phil., 12 of 8 mo., 1863.

767. Samuel, b. *l. c.*, 15 of 7 mo., 1865.

768. Anna-Potts, b. *l. c.*, 9 of 5 mo., 1868.

Children of [312] *Joseph and Regina S. (Kimber) Potts.*

769. Frances-Shober, b. at Phil., 8 of 4 mo., 1863.

770. Reginald S., b. *l. c.*, 20 of 3 mo., 1867; d. 11 of 8 mo., 1868.

Children of [325] *Isaac W. and Hannah A. (Newlin) Potts.*

771. Augusta, b. at Phil., Dec. 9, 1839; d. Aug. 30, 1840.

772. William-Newlin, b. Aug. 23, 1841.

773. Austin, b. Oct. 17, 1844.

774. Virginia, b. April 3, 1847.

Children of Thomas C. and [330] *Sarah A. (Paul) Price.*

775. Joseph M. Paul (1161), b. at Phil., Nov. 8, 1829; m. Emily-Maxwell, dau. of William P. and Anna M. (Maxwell) Robeson, at Belvedere, N. J., Jan. 27, 1857.

776. Richard (1163), b. *l. c.*, Sept. 20, 1832; m. Anna Dunbar, April 27, 1858. He d. at Minneapolis, Minn., March 2, 1869.

777. Mary-Paul (1168), b. *l. c.*, Sept. 17, 1834; m. William Warder, Nov. 28, 1855.

Children of George-Vaux and Sarah A. (Paul) Price Bacon.

778. George-Warder, b. *l. c.*, April 30, 1843.

779. Frances-Eliza, b. *l. c.*, June 19, 1846; m. May 17, 1871, to Dr. Charles W., son of Dr. Alexander W. and Maria E. Dunlap, of Springfield, O.

Children of William C. and [334] *Ruth-Anna (Wayne) Betts.*

780. Sarah-Wayne (1173), b. 8 mo. 19, 1834; m. at Phil., April 27, 1854, Abram, son of James and Mary Marshall. He d. Feb. 23, 1861.

781. Rebecca-Potts (1175), b. 4 mo. 12, 1836; m. at Phil., 5 mo. 19, 1853, George, son of James and Elizabeth Sellers, of Delaware Co.

782. Ruth-Anna, b. 8 mo. 15, 1840.

783. Mary-Lacey, b. 10 mo. 15, 1842.

Children of Elwood and [335] *Rebecca P. (Wayne) Byerly.*

784. Rebecca, b. 11 mo. 18, 1847; d. aged fourteen hours.
785. William-Elwood, b. 2 mo. 13, 1849.
786. Martha-Gibson, b. 2 mo. 10, 1853.

Children of [338] *Isaac and Mary H. (Borton) Williams.*

787. Levi-Borton, b. at Whitemarsh, 10 mo. 10, 1842; d. 8 mo. 27, 1844.
788. Edward, b. *l. c.*, 7 mo. 6, 1845.
789. Henry-Borton, b. *l. c.*, 12 mo. 21, 1848.
790. Sallie-Borton, b. *l. c.*, 7 mo. 10, 1852.

Child of William and [360] *Nancy (Duffield) Riley.*

791. William.

Child of [361] *Charles and* ——— *(Joynes) Duffield.*

792. Mary.

Children of John R. and [363] *Anne (Duffield) Franklin.*

793. Anne, m. Mr. Dougherty, of Princess Anne Co., Md.
794. Emma.
795. Florence.
796. John.
797. Mary.

Child of his second wife, [808] *Catherine Martin.*

798. Henry, b. Oct. 7, 1869.

Children of [364] *John C. and Caroline B. (Krumbhaar) Martin.*

799. Lewis-Krumbhaar, b. at Phil., Dec. 27, 1836; d. Oct. 24, 1838.
800. Rebecca, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 22, 1838.
801. Mary-Krumbhaar, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 31, 1840.
802. Emma-Krumbhaar, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 5, 1842.
803. John-Selby, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 16, 1844.
804. Caroline, b. *l. c.*, July 3, 1848; d. Oct. 4, 1850.
805. Henry-George, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 24, 1851; d. Oct. 6, 1852.

Children of [366] *Henry N. and Lucy* (*Adams*) *Martin.*

806. Anna. **807.** Henry, m. Miss Hebron, of Miss.

Children of [369] *George and Margaret W.* (*Dixon*) *Martin.*

808. Catherine (1179), m. Hon. John R. Franklin, of Md., Dec. 9, 1868.
808½. A son, d. young. **809.** Georgianna (1180), m. Mr. Simrall, of Miss.

Child of F. K. and [370] *Sarah S.* (*Martin*) *Handy.*

810. James.

Children of [372] *Edward D. and Sarah* (*Richardson*) *Martin.*

811. Edward-Duffield, d. young. **812.** John-Selby.
813. Lucy (1182), m. T. P. Wharton, of Snow Hill, Md., Oct. 10, 1871.
814. William-Richardson. **815.** Edward-Duffield.

Children of William H. and [373] *Margaret N.* (*Martin*) *Parnell.*

816. Mary-Martin, d. aged 8. **817.** Margaret, d. in infancy.
818. Martin, d. young. **819.** Rebecca-Martin, d. young.
820. Martha-Potts, d. young. **821.** Lizzie-Harwood.
822. Caroline. **823.** William.
824. Edward-Duffield. **825.** Grace.

Child of Isaac D. and [375] *Mary K.* (*Martin*) *Jones.*

826. Henry, b. May 2, 1853; d. July 15, 1854.

Children of Lewis R. and [379] *Mary C. C.* (*Duffield*) *Justice.*

827. Edward-Duffield, d. in infancy. **828.** Benjamin-Duffield.
829. Lewis H. **830.** Joseph.
831. Francis H., d. in boyhood, Dec., 1864.
832. Mary.

Children of [381] *George W. and Amelia* (*Schroeder*) *Farquhar.*

833. Eliza-Yorke, d. June, 1846. **834.** Walter.

835. Francis, b. 1839.
836. Norman H., U. S. N.
837. Guy E.
838. Fergus.
839. Laura J., d. 1861.

Children of [383] *Edward Y. and Virginia (Sanderson) Farquhar.*

840. George W.
841. Sophia.
842. Matilda.
843. Edward-Yorke, b. at Pottsville, 1842 ; d. there May 29, 1867.
844. Virginia, d. young.
845. Edward, d. young.

Children of Thomas and [384] *Emma (Farquhar) Donelson.*

846. Andrew-Jackson, b. 1823 ; d. at Phil., Feb. 10, 1837, and is buried in Christ Churchyard.
847. Eliza-Farquhar.
848. Emma-Lucinda, b. May, 1837 ; d. Aug. 17, the same year at Phil., buried in Christ Churchyard, where stones are erected to her memory and that of her brother.
849. Isabella.
850. Fanny.
851. Sarah P.

Children of [386] *Edward and Sarah (Hanna) Yorke.*

852. Edward.
853. Ellen (1183), m. in Mexico, Jan. 6, 1865, Captain Blanchot, of the Imperial Guards of France.
854. Ogden, murdered by brigands between Mexico and Vera Cruz.
855. Mary, resides with her sister in Paris ; unm.
856. Sarah, m. Cornelius, son of A. May and Anna (Phillips) Stevenson, at Phil., June 30, 1870.

Children of Daniel S. and [389] *Sarah (Yorke) McCauley.*

857. Mary (1186), m. in Alexandria, Egypt, Mr. Moore. He d. in Ireland, where his w. still resides.
858. Louisa (1188), m. at Alexandria, Egypt, Mr. Longshaw, and they both d. in England.

859. Edward-Yorke (1189), entered the U. S. N. 1841; Com. Com. head of Dept. and Instructor in French at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1866, where he now resides. He m. Josephine, dau. of ——— and Ellen (McIlvaine) Berkeley.

Children of John and [394] *Hannah* (*Bartholomew*) *Hughes.*

860. Rachel (1192), m. Jacob Dewees. He received his degree of M. D. from the Univ. of Pa., 1818. Essay, "Effects of Labor and Exercise." She d. Aug. 24, 1862.

861. Isaac (1198). He received his degree of M. D. from Jefferson Coll., Phil., 1839, and settled in North Carolina; he still practises his profession in Newbern. He m. first, Eliza McLinn; second, Miss Smallwood.

862. Benjamin (1206), m. first, Mary Rambo; second, Mary Brooke; he d. Aug., 1856.

863. Slater (1214), m. Susan Jarrett.

864. Theodore (1216), m. Caroline Fouville.

865. Nicholas-Collin (1218), Epis. clergyman in N. C.; m. Adeline Williams.

866. Francis-Wade (1219), is a prominent lawyer at Pottsville; m. Elizabeth Silliman.

867. John-Curtis-Clay, m., March 13, 1851, Emma R., widow of Charles Heebner, and dau. of Benja. Coombe.

Child of [395] *Joseph and Hannah* (*Davis*) *Bartholomew.*

868. Daniel.

Children of [396] *John and Lydia* (*Cleaver*) *Bartholomew.*

869. Lydia-Ann.

870. Mary-Emily, m. Wallace Henderson.

871. George.

872. John C., d. 1857.

Children of Thomas and [397] *Rachel* (*Bartholomew*) *Davis.*

873. Ann.

874. Rachel.

875. Mary (1223), m. William Martin.

876. Ellen.

877. Margaret (1224), m. Michael Bright.

Children of [399] *Edward and Emily (Cleaver) Bartholomew.*

878. Edward.
879. Eugene.
880. Emily.

Children of [400] *Benjamin and Elizabeth (Pritner) Bartholomew*

881. Isaac W.
882. Lindley C.
883. Pritner.
884. Benjamin.
885. Rachel.
886. Martha E.
887. Augustus.

Children of [401] *Austin and Mary A. (Philips) Bartholomew.*

888. Edward P.
889. Mary-Ellen.
890. Anna.
891. Abraham P.

Children of Thomas and [402] *Ellen (Bartholomew) Maxwell.*

892. David.
893. Emily.
894. Thomas.
895. Edward.
896. Sarah.

Child of John and [406] *Sarah (Hodgkiss) Norwell.*

897. Isabella G., m. Major John H. Miller, U. S. A. She threw herself over Niagara Falls, in 1849, it was thought on account of mental derangement caused by losing two infants. Two children survived their parents, of whom I have no account. Major Miller d. Dec. 17, 1850, near Uniontown, Fayette Co., aged 41 years.

Child of [413] *Charles D. and Jane M. (Rowley) Dewees.*

898. Jeanie-Emma, b. at Meriden Springs, 1846; m. 1870.

Children of [418] *William McF. and Harriet (Holmes) Baird.*

899. A son, d. shortly after birth.
900. William, d. aged $10\frac{1}{2}$ mos.

901. Samuel, b. Jan., 1852; d. 1858.
902. Robert H., b. May, 1857. **903.** Mary L., b. Oct., 1859.

Child of [419] *Spencer F. and Mary H. (Churchill) Baird.*

904. Lucy-Hunter, b. at Carlisle, Feb. 8, 1848.

Children of Henry F. and [422] *Mary D. (Baird) Biddle.*

905. Jonathan-Williams, b. Aug. 1, 1855.
906. Lydia-McFunn, b. April 9, 1857.
907. Spencer-Fullerton-Baird, b. Jan. 12, 1859.
908. Christine-Williams, b. Aug. 20, 1860.
909. Henry-Jonathan, b. May 14, 1862.

Child of [423] *Thomas and Mary (Bill) Baird.*

910. William M., b. Oct. 28, 1872.

Children of Martin and [424] *Mary F. (Potts) Edmonds.*

911. Anna P. Castor, b. Dec. 23, 1856.
912. Helen.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Children of [451] *Edwin J. and Sarah H.* (*Eccleston*) *Stevens.*

913. Eliza-May, b. at Beechwood, near Cambridge, Md.

914. Sarah-Ennalls-Hooper, b. *l. c.*

915. Samuel-Eccleston, b. *l. c.*, March 13, 1850. He is a civil engineer.

916. Edwin-John, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 31, 1853.

Children of Caleb and [452] *Mary* (*May*) *Peirce.*

917. Thomas-May (1226), b. in Chester Co., Dec. 10, 1837; m. at Springfield, Montgomery Co., Dec. 25, 1861, Emma-Louisa Bisbing. She d. June 26, 1870. M. second, at Williston, Chester Co., Oct. 14, 1871, Ruth A. Strong.

918. Margaret, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 28, 1839; m. at Hammondton, N. J., Dr. Charles W. Howard.

919. Caleb-Franklin (1231), b. at Phil., April 4, 1845; m. Sallie E. Maxwell, of Moorstown, N. J.

920. George-William, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 29, 1847; unm.

921. Samuel-James, b. Sept. 19, 1855; d. at Phil., April 10, 1859.

Children of J. Trimble and [462] *Martha E.* (*May*) *Rothrock.*

922. Addison-May, b. at the residence of his grandparents, West Chester, May 12, 1870.

923. Henry-Abraham, b. at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Oct. 24, 1872.

Children of [465] *Samuel P. and Sarah (Lippincott) Richards.*

924. Jesse, b. in Phil., July 7, 1858. **925.** William, b. *l. c.*, April 15, 1860.

Children of George A. and [466] *Elizabeth H. (Richards) Bicknell.*

926. Martha-Potts-Haskins (1232), b. in N. Y., April 10, 1842; m. at New Albany, Ind., May 26, 1864, William Neille Mahan, of Carlisle, Pa.

927. Emma-Valeria-Pintard, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 18, 1843.

928. George-Augustus, b. at Batsto, N. J., May 15, 1846. He graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1866, and is now a lieutenant in the navy.

929. Jesse-Richards, b. at Lexington, Scott Co., Ind., Nov. 13, 1848. Graduated at the University of Bloomington, 1868; admitted to the practice of the law in 1870; now studying theology.

Children of Clifford and [484] *Ellen-May (Potts) Pomeroy.*

930. Bessie, b. at Reading, April 11, 1857.

931. Mary, b. *l. c.*, May 6, 1860. **932.** J. Randall, b. *l. c.*, May 29, 1866.

Children of [487] *Howard and Amanda (Wagner) Potts.*

933. Anna-Grace, b. at Reading, Dec. 6, 1867.

934. Florence, b. *l. c.*, May 29, 1869. **935.** Samuel-Jacobs, b. Jan. 19, 1871.

936. Eleanor, b. Dec. 14, 1872.

Children of [489] *Joseph-Hulme and Kate (Shanaman) Potts.*

937. Laura, b. at Reading, Oct. 4, 1863.

938. Clifford, b. *l. c.*, Sept. 15, 1865. **939.** Bessie, b. April 8, 1868.

940. Walter, b. June 21, 1872.

Child of [503] *Peter Crans.*

941. Edward, b. 1867.

Children of Richard and [498] *Mary E. (Potts) Bostwick.*

942. Caddie-Roxana, b. Oct. 7, 1869. **943.** Leslie-Hatton, b. Oct. 11, 1871

Children of [505] *Nathaniel and Susan* (*Smith*) *Potts.*

944. Mary-Francis, b. at Warwick, April, 1862.
945. Emma-Virginia, b. *l. c.*, Jan., 1866.
946. Debbie-Smith, b. *l. c.*, Oct., 1869.

Children of Ames and [472] *Caroline* (*Jacobs*) *Gleason.*

947. Joseph, m. Anna Peirce of West Chester.
948. Ann, d. unm.
949. John, m. first, Caroline Lewis; second, Amanda Baker.
950. Catherine, m. Morris Patterson. **951.** Mary, m. Leonard Rickart.

Children of Joseph and [473] *Elizabeth* (*Jacobs*) *Snyder.*

952. Caroline.
953. Hannah.
954. Wesley.
955. Isaac.
956. William.
957. Stephen.
958. Joseph.
959. Benjamin.
960. Mary.

Children of Samuel and [474] *Ann* (*Jacobs*) *Lapp.*

961. Christian, m. Ella Cornog.
962. Sarah, d. young.
963. Emma, d. young.
964. John, d. young.

Child of [507] *William M. and Mary E.* (*French*) *Potts.*

965. Frank-Assheton, b. at Medford, N. J., Jan. 1, 1865.

Children of [508] *Nathan-Haines and Anna* (*Gifford*) *Potts.*

966. Charles-Edward, b. at Phil., Aug. 1, 1867.
967. Orville-Alphonso, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 21, 1870.

Children of Jonathan and [511] *Marion F. (Potts) Lummis.*

968. Howard-Assheton, b. at Camden, N. J., Jan. 2, 1869.
969. Mary-Ella, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 28, 1871.

Child of F. Wesley and [525] *Anna R. (James) Thompson.*

970. Landreth, b. at the residence of his grandparents, Phil., Nov. 5, 1862.

Children of [528] *William H. and Sarah E. (Levake) James.*

971. William-Edwin, b. at Franklin, Venango Co., July 28, 1868. He was drowned there April 11, 1873.
972. Anna-Gertrude, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 9, 1871.

Child of F. Wilson and [530] *Henrietta M. (James) Moore.*

973. Laura-Amanda, b. in Phil., Jan. 21, 1873.

Child of William L. and [531] *Anna T. (Potts) Whitney.*

974. Martha.

Children of [532] *David and Kate (Lewis) Potts.*

975. Oscar.
976. Emma.
977. Ellwood.
978. Elizabeth.
979. Nathaniel.
980. Thomas.

Children of Francis M. and [538] *Martha E. (Potts) Nichols.*

981. Susan-Keim, b. Nov. 19, 1853.
982. Hanniette-Templin, b. 1857.
983. Francis B., d. aged ten years.
984. Anna-Maria, b. Dec., 1862.

Children of Oliver C. and [549] *Martha E. (Stem) Bosbyshell.*

985. Nathaniel-Stem, b. Oct. 25, 1864.
986. Whitney, b. July 14, 1866.
987. Oliver-May, b. March 1, 1868.

Children of William and [552] *Phœbe M. (Hawley) Weir.*

988. Martha-Henry. **989.** Mary.

Children of [556] *Peter W. R. and Isabella (Merritt) Hawley.*

990. Jane-Merritt. **991.** Wilhelmina-Douglass.
992. William. **993.** Alan-Ramsay.
994. Peter-Radcliffe.

Children of John F. and [558] *Anna S. S. (Hawley) Cabot.*

995. Joseph. **996.** Wilhelmina.
997. Douglass. **998.** Catherine.
999. Elizabeth-Hawley. **1000.** Sebastian.

Child of [559] *William H. and Cornelia (Dewey) Hawley.*

1001. Cornelius-Bradley.

Children of [560] *John and Louisa (Ross) Potts.*

1002. Mary-Ross.
1003. Rosa-Fontaine, m. at Paris, Sept. 30, 1872, at the Russian church, by the Arch-Priest B. Prilejaeff; and afterwards, at the Am. Embassy, by Rev. J. H. Rogers, to Dr. Michel de Messing, nobleman of Injnis Novgorod, Russia.
1004. John, d. young. **1005.** Louisa, d. young.
1006. Ramsay D., b. in Washington, D. C., 1850. Entered the U. S. N. 1867. Com. 1st. Lieut. 1869.

Children of [561] *Andrew R. and Boydanna (Gilbert) Potts.*

1007. Harriet-Ross, b. at Washington, D. C., March 6, 1867; d. the same year.
1008. Mary-Ross, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 23, 1868.
1009. Rebecca-Cooper, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 15, 1870.

Children of T. Scott and [562] *Mary E. (Potts) Fillebrown.*

1010. John-Potts. **1011.** Andrew-Ross.

Children of Samuel P. and [565] *Caroline (Potts) Carter.*

1012. Alfred, b. 1849; d. 1869. **1013.** Samuel P., b. 1864.

Child of [569] *Thomas and Eliza F. (Bernard) Semmes.*

1014. Thomas M. (1235), m. Louisa, dau. of Judge Brockenborough, of Lexington; and is now Professor of French in the Va. Military Institute, at Lexington.

Children of Philip and [570] *Anna S. (Semmes) Slaughter.*

1015. Mary-Elizabeth.

1016. Sophia-Mercer, m. her cousin, Thomas T. Slaughter.

Children of John M. and [571] *Mary E. (Semmes) Forbes.*

1017. Sarah-Innes (1238), m. Herman Bartels, of Hamburg, Germany.

1018. Sophia-Semmes, m. D. W. Kyle, of Bedford Co., Va. She d. June, 1865, aged 19, leaving a young infant who d. soon afterwards. She was lovely in person and character, and many tears were shed over her early grave.

1019. Murray. **1020.** Kate-Ramsay.

1021. Thomas-Semmes.

Children of William M. and [574] *Sarah-Wilhelmina (Semmes) Nelson.*

1022. Mildred-Walker, d. June, 1863, aged 12 years.

1023. Anna-Sophia. **1024.** Eliza-Kinlock.

Children of [575] *John-Potts and Annie A. (Smith) Hobart.*

1025. Eliza-Smith (1240), b. March, 1839; m. Dr. John-Warren Hunt, of Madison, Wisconsin, Ass. Sec. of State. He d. Dec. 14, 1859.

1026. Julia-Biddle, b. March, 1841.

1027. Joanna-Holland, b. 1843; m. at Pottsville, Sept. 11, 1873, E. F. Chambers Davis, of Maryland.

1028. Mary, b. 1845; d. at Pottstown, July 4, 1873.

1029. Nathaniel-Potts, b. 1847.
1030. John-Potts, b. 1851; d. Oct., 1852.
1031. William-Moore, d. in infancy.
1032. Cecil-Willig.
1033. David McKnight.
1033½. Annie-Smith, d. in infancy.

Children of [584] *John and Rebecca* (*Hain*) *Gartley.*

1034. Rebecca, m. George Love.
1035. George.
1036. Elizabeth, m. Mr. Smith.
1037. Catherine, m. Calvin Wright.
1038. Samuel.
1039. Elvira.
1040. Thomas.

Children of [585] *Thomas and Hannah* (*Lipton*) *Gartley.*

1041. Catherine.
1042. Robert L., m. Frances Virginia.
1043. Mary.

Child of [586] *Samuel and Elizabeth* (*Reynolds*) *Gartley.*

1044. Elizabeth, b. Sept., 1849.

Children of Abner and [590] *Anna M.* (*Potts*) *Evans.*

1045. George, b. at Pottstown, March 17, 1850.
1046. Thomas-Potts, b. *l. c.*, June 8, 1852; d. Nov. 9, 1855.
1047. Horace, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 19, 1854.
1048. Harriet, } b. *l. c.*, April 29, 1858.
1049. Joanna, }

Children of Thomas M. and [591] *Julianna* (*Potts*) *Casselberry.*

1050. Cara F., b. April 3, 1847.
1051. Julianna, b. May 21, 1849.
1052. Thomas-Potts.

Children of [593] *Thomas and Mary-Frances* (*Nye*) *Potts.*

1053. Ida-Nye, b. Dec. 3, 1860.
1054. Arthur, b. May 28, 1862.

Children of [606] *William A. and Clara M. (Bull) Smith.*

1055. Robert-Hobart, b. Feb. 22, 1848; m. at Christ Ch., Cheltenham, Eng., July 3, 1873, Dinah-Watson, dau. of Josiah Dunn, of Airfield Co., Dublin, Ireland.
1056. Levi-Bull, b. June 10, 1850; d. at Fordham, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1855.
1057. Clara-Hunter, b. at Fordham, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1852.
1058. Mary-Potts, b. March 27, 1855; d. at Germantown, April 12, 1856.

Child of his second wife, Margaret (Jones) Smith.

1058½. William-Alexander, b. at New York, July 20, 1873.

Child of [607] *Alfred and Louisa C. (Woodbridge) Smith.*

1059. Alfred-Woodbridge, b. July 3, 1870.

Children of [609] *Edmund and Arabella (Barnes) Smith.*

1060. Robert-Hobart, b. Oct. 29, 1852.
1061. Helen-Griffitts, b. Oct. 9, 1854; d. July 31, 1869.
1062. Alice-Weldon, b. Dec. 10, 1857. **1063.** Mary-Belle, b. April 15, 1866.

Child of James M. and [613] *Mary-Ann (Potts) Egleton.*

1064. Samuel-Potts, b. 1847.

Children of [615] *Joseph and Annie (Clay) Potts.*

1065. Henry W., b. Jan. 4, 1847. **1066.** Emily F., b. June 3, 1849.
1067. William S., d. Feb. 27, 1860.

Children of Edward S. and [616] *Mary-Hitner (Potts) Davies.*

1068. Henry-Potts, b. at Pottstown, Sept. 5, 1847; d. there, April 1, 1869.
1069. Edward, b. *l. c.*, July 21, 1849; d. Aug. 21, 1851.
1070. Isabella-Potts, b. *l. c.*, June 21, 1853.

Child of [617] *Henry and Rosa V. (Moore) Potts.*

1071. Rosa C., b. June 25, 1871.

Children of George and [618] *Isabella H.* (*Potts*) *Rice.*

1072. Helen, b. at Pottstown, Aug. 28, 1864.
1073. John, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 10, 1866.

Children of [619] *George H. and* [441] *Rose* (*Leaf*) *Potts.*

1074. George, b. at Pottstown, July 21, 1862; d. Aug. 15, 1863.
1075. Henry, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 24, 1864. **1076.** Leonard, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 21, 1867.
1077. Charles-Raymond, b. *l. c.*, April 23, 1871.

Children of [620] *Joseph D. and Mary* (*McCleery*) *Potts.*

1078. Arthur, d. in infancy.
1079. William M., b. at Pittsburg, May 15, 1856.
1080. Francis-Lawrei, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 22, 1860.

Children of [703] *William I. and* [638] *Sarah M.* (*Hobart*) *Rutter* are carried down on p. 352.

Children of [646] *William M. and* [704] *Elizabeth W.* (*Rutter*) *Hobart* are carried down on p. 352.

Children of [650] *John R. and Mary A.* (*Hittel*) *Heister.*

1081. Caroline, m. William C. Beecher, and has two children.
1082. Samuel P., m. Mary Donahue, and has one child.
1083. Mary-Ann. **1084.** Margaretta.
1085. William H.

Children of John D. and [664] *Sarah P.* (*Rutter*) *Taylor.*

1086. Emily-Rutter (1241), b. April 7, 1849; m. Nov. 15, 1870, J. Henry Loomis.
1087. Levi, b. Dec. 25, 1850. **1088.** Charles-Lewis, b. April 3, 1857.
1089. Mary-Alice, Jan. 17, 1849. **1090.** Helen-Stevens, b. Oct. 3, 1862.

Children of [666] *Henry P. and Mary J. (Maybury) Rutter.*

1091. Anne, b. in Phil., Oct., 1852.
1092. Sallie b. June, 1854; d. in Lexington, Ky., June, 1855.
1093. Leonard, b. *l. c.*, March, 1856; d. in Altoona, July, 1856.

Children of his second wife, Anne F. (Davies) Rutter.

1094. Henry-Potts, b. Dec. 25, 1865. **1095.** Edward-Miller, b. Sept., 1868.

Child of [667] *Clement M. and Caroline (Quick) Rutter.*

1095½. Gertrude-Newton, b. in Phil., Oct. 19, 1856.

Children of Mason and [670] *Mary-Anne (Rutter) Thomson.*

1096. Letitia, b. at New York, July 25, 1846; d. July 21, 1849.
1097. Clement-Rutter, b. *l. c.*, June 12, 1848.
1098. Mason, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 15, 1850.
1099. Josephine, b. *l. c.*, April 11, 1855; d. June 8, 1860.
1100. Mary-Taylor, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 20, 1856; d. Aug. 11, 1860.
1101. Edith, b. *l. c.*, June 16, 1860.

Children of [672] *Robert L. and Ellen E. (Potts) Rutter.*

1102. Elizabeth-Potts, b. Sept. 11, 1853; m. J. Havard, son of Richard Downing, of Chester Co., Sept. 4, 1872.
1103. Sarah-Erwin, b. Feb. 15, 1856.

Children of [673] *Levi T. and Sally R. (Perkins) Rutter.*

1104. Clement-Stocker, b. in Phil., Nov. 12, 1860.
1105. Margaret-Perkins, b. *l. c.*, July 25, 1862.
1106. Mary-Anna, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 3, 1864.
1107. Robert-Lewis, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 31, 1867.
1108. Helen-Graham, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 22, 1870.

Children of [674] *Clement S. and Anna J. (Mahoney) Rutter.*

1109. Charles-Alfred, b. Oct. 30, 1857.
1110. Anna-Mahoney, b. Dec. 13, 1858.

Children of Edward H. and [675] *Sarah-Josephine (Rutter) Pyle.*

1111. Lewis-Rutter, b. at Phil., May 30, 1862.
1112. Miriam, b. *l. c.*, Aug. 6, 1866.

Children of P. T. and [683] *Mary R. (Rutter) Turnley.*

1112[a]. Emma-Gertrude, b. April 21, 1855.
1112[b]. Mary-Rutter, b. Aug. 7, 1858.

Children of Clarence H. and [686] *Esther-Elizabeth (Rutter) Dyer.*

1112[c]. George-Turnley, b. Jan. 8, 1871.
1112[d]. Thomas, b. July 25, 1872.

Children of James C. and [695] *Henrietta T. (Rutter) Wood.*

1113. Two children, d. in infancy.

Children of Jacob and [696] *Mary C. (Rutter) Person.*

1114. Louisa, b. Jan. 25, 1868; d. Feb. 4, 1869.
1115. Henrietta, b. Sept. 12, 1869.

Children of [442] *Lyman and* [697] *M. L. (Rutter) Beecher.*

1116. Elizabeth-Leaf, b. at Pottstown, Nov. 10, 1867.
1117. Lindley-Rutter, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 2, 1872.

Child of [699] *Lindley C. and Rhettie (Clark) Rutter.*

1118. Louisa, b. March, 1872.

Children of [703] *William-Ives and* [638] *Sarah M. (Hobart) Rutter.*

1119. Robert-Hobart, b. at Pottstown, Jan. 1, 1864.
1120. Jessie-Ives, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 14, 1866.
1121. Charles-Clement, b. *l. c.* Nov. 13, 1867; d. aged five months.
1122. William-Ives, b. *l. c.*, Oct. 15, 1871.

Children of [646] *William M. and* [704] *Elizabeth W. (Rutter) Hobart.*

1123. Anna-Potts, b. at Pottstown, April 11, 1870.
1124. Mary-Ives, b. *l. c.*, May 7, 1872.

Child of [722] *John-Clements and Louisa* (*Tessaire*) *Stocker.*

1125. John-Clements (1242), m. Catherine Hale.

Children of John N. and [725] *Louisa C.* (*Stocker*) *Elbert.*

1126. Caroline-Stocker.
1127. John-Nicholson.
1128. Catherine-Mary.
1129. Laurette.
1130. Josephine.
1131. Julia-Wharton.
1132. Vincent-Louis.

Children of [728] *Anthony-Eugene and Jane* (*Randolph*) *Stocker.*

1133. Caroline (1245), m. Jones Wister.
1134. John-Clements.
1135. George.
1136. Henry.

Children of Alfred and [729] *Laurette* (*Stocker*) *Coxe.*

1137. Laurette (1247), m. Frederick Prime, of New York.
1138. Caroline.

Children of Louis E. and [731] *Martine D.* (*Stocker*) *French.*

1139. Eugene.
1140. Henry.

Child of [741] *Lawrence and* [735] *Julia W.* (*Lewis*) *Lewis.*

1141. Julia-Wharton, d. April, 1850.

Child of second wife, Mary T. (*Wilcox*) *Lewis.*

1142. Julia-Wharton, the second so named.

Children of [743] *Robert M. and Anna E.* (*Shippen*) *Lewis.*

1143. Lawrence.
1144. Anna-Shippen.

Children of [744] *Francis A. and Anna* (*Reed*) *Lewis.*

1145. Francis A.
1146. William-Reed.
1147. Anna-Maria-Stocker.
1148. Anna-Watmough.

Child of [749] *Louis-Coin and Pattie M.* (*Torbert*) *Potts.*

1149. Charles H.

Child of his second wife, Emelie (*Locher*) *Potts.*

1150. Maggie K.

Children of Samuel M. and [750] *Elizabeth* (*Potts*) *Rea.*

1151. Morris-Jackson, b. in Reading, Feb. 16, 1870 ; d. June 27, 1870.

1152. Lydia-Lee, b. *l. c.*, July 19, 1871.

Children of William and [751] *Harriet* (*Paxson*) *Wilkinson.*

1153. Mary-Emilie, b. in Phil., 1840.

1154. Charles-Edward (1248), b. *l. c.*, 1843 ; m. Dec. 23, 1868, Hannah J. Heidensaul, of Louisburg.

1155. William-Albert, b. *l. c.*, 1847. **1156.** George-Ryland, b. *l. c.*, 1851.

1157. Clara-Edith, b. *l. c.*, 1855.

Children of [754] *Jacob P. and Mary* (*Stephens*) *Brooke.*

1158. Clara L., b. at Louisburg, 1847.

1159. Sarah-Starr. **1160.** Rebecca-Potts.

Children of [775] *Joseph M. P. and Emily M.* (*Robeson*) *Price.*

1161. William-Robeson, b. at Phil., Oct. 29, 1857 ; d. there, Dec. 25, 1857.

1162. George-Maxwell-Robeson, b. *l. c.*, June 29, 1859.

Children of [776] *Richard and Anna* (*Dunbar*) *Price.*

1163. Dunbar, b. at Phil., March 13, 1859.

1164. Richard, b. *l. c.*, Feb. 12, 1861 ; d. Oct. 6, 1861.

1165. Elizabeth-Dunbar, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 9, 1862.
1166. Sallie-Paul, b. at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865 ; d. Feb. 24, 1866.
1167. Richard, the second so named, b. *l. c.*, Jan. 18, 1867; d. Aug. 7, 1867.

Children of William and [777] *Mary P. (Price) Warder.*

1168. Sallie-Paul, b. at Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1856.
1169. George-Aston, b. *l. c.*, Nov. 26, 1857.
1170. William, b. *l. c.*, Dec. 10, 1858.
1171. Emily P., b. *l. c.*, Jan. 15, 1862.
1172. Benjamin H., b. *l. c.*, April 25, 1865.

Children of Abram and [780] *Sarah W. (Betts) Marshal.*

1173. Henry-Cooper, b. 9 mo. 27, 1855.
1174. William-Betts, b. 9 mo. 9, 1857.

Children of George and [781] *Rebecca P. (Betts) Sellers.*

1175. Elwood-Byerly, b. 6 mo. 12, 1854.
1176. Jessie-Fremont, b. 9 mo. 24, 1856.
1177. Georgianna, b. 3 mo. 4, 1857; d. young.
1178. Rebecca-Jarret, b. 3 mo. 5, 1861.

Child of John R. and [808] *Catherine (Martin) Franklin.*

1179. Henry, b. Oct. 7, 1869.

Children of —— and [809] *Georgianna (Martin) Simrall.*

1180. Martin, b. Feb. 2, 1867.
1181. Graham-Howard, b. April, 1868.

Child of T. P. and [813] *Lucy (Martin) Wharton.*

1182. Mary-Pauline, b. July 8, 1872.

Children of Capt. and [853] *Ellen* (*Yorke*) *Blanchot.*

1183. Hermon. **1184.** Marguerite.
1185. Jeanne.

Children of —— and [857] *Mary* (*McCauley*) *Moore.*

1186. }
1187. } Two children who reside in Ireland.

Child of —— and [858] *Louisa* (*McCauley*) *Longshaw.*

1188. A son, who lives with his aunt Moore.

Children of [859] *Edward Yorke and Josephine* (*Berkeley*) *McCauley.*

1189. Berkeley. **1190.** Mary.
1191. Helen.

Children of Jacob and [860] *Rachel* (*Hughes*) *Dewees.*

1192. Catherine. **1193.** John.
1194. Francis, a lawyer. **1195.** Theodore.
1196. William-Henry. **1197.** James C.

Children of [861] *Isaac and Eliza* (*McLinn*) *Hughes.*

1198. John (1249). He was educated for the bar, and practised at Pottsville, but removed to Newbern, N. C., where he now resides; m., 1854, Jane, dau. of John Daves, of Newbern, N. C.
1199. Hannah, d. young. **1200.** Theodore.
1201. James (1253). He is a physician, practising in Newbern, N. C. Twice married.
1202. Colin. **1203.** Elizabeth, b. Feb., 1850.

Children of his second wife, Miss Smallwood.

1204. Frank. **1205.** Edward.

Children of [862] *Benjamin and Mary* (*Rambo*) *Hughes.*

1206. John. **1207.** Isaac, m. Alice Downell.

1208. Nathan.
1209. Mary-Ann.
1210. Colin.
1211. Henry.
1212. Hannah.
1213. Catherine.

Children of [863] *Slater and Susan (Jarrett) Hughes.*

1214. John.
1215. Jane.

Children of [864] *Theodore and Caroline (Fouville) Hughes.*

1216. John.
1217. Jane.

Child of [865] *Nicholas C. and Adeline (Williams) Hughes.*

1218. Hannah.

Children of [866] *Francis W. and Elizabeth (Silliman) Hughes.*

1219. Thomas-Silliman, d. in Phil., July, 1856.
1220. Frances.
1221. Annie.
1222. Lucy.

Child of William and [875] *Mary (Davis) Martin.*

1223. Edward.

Children of Michael and [877] *Margaret (Davis) Bright.*

1224. Sarah.
1225. Edward.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Children of [917] *Thomas M. and Emma L. (Bisbing) Peirce.*

1226. Mary-Bisbing, b. Nov. 23, 1862.
1227. Eda-May, b. Jan. 18, 1864.
1228. Phebe, b. April 8, 1865 ; d. May 2, 1865.
1229. Anna-Margaret, b. July 26, 1866 ; d. April 1, 1867.
1230. Blanche-Tellie, b. Dec. 3, 1868.

Child of [919] *Caleb F. and Sallie E. (Maxwell) Peirce.*

1231. May, d. in infancy.

Children of William N. and [926] *Martha P. H. (Bicknell) Mahan.*

1232. Elizabeth-Haskins-Richards-Neill, b. at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 6, 1867.
1233. Mary-Culbertson, b. *l. c.*, June 15, 1870.
1234. George-Augustus-Bicknell, b. *l. c.*, July 5, 1872 ; d. June 30, 1873.

Children of [1014] *Thomas M. and Louisa (Brockenborough) Semmes.*

1235.
1236. } Three children, names unknown to me.
1237.

Children of Herman and [1017] *Sarah I. (Forbes) Bartels.*

1238. Murray-Forbes. **1239.** Sally-Innes.

Child of John W. and [1025] *Eliza S. (Hobart) Hunt.*

1240. Myra-Warren.

Child of J. H. and [1086] *Emily R. (Taylor) Loomis.*

1241. John-Taylor, b. Aug. 7, 1871.

Children of [1125] *John Clements and Catherine (Hale) Stocker.*

1242. Almy. **1243.** Caroline.

1244. Eveline.

Children of Jones and [1133] *Caroline (Stocker) Wister.*

1245. Ella-Middleton. **1246.** Alice-Logan.

Child of Frederick and [1137] *Laurette (Coxe) Prime.*

1247. Laurette-Coxe.

Child of [1154] *Charles E. and Hannah F. (Heidensaul) Wilkinson.*

1248. William-John, b. Oct. 11, 1869.

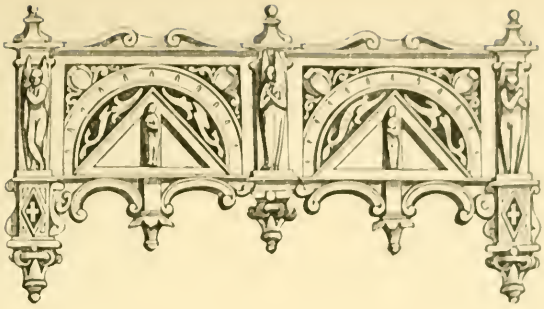
Children of [1198] *John and Jane (Daves) Hughes.*

1249. John. **1250.** Jane.

1251. Annie. **1252.** Isaac.

Children of [1201] *James and* —— *Hughes.*

1253. James.
1254. Laura.
1255. Carl.
1256. Anita.



INSCRIPTIONS.

Copy of the inscriptions on the monuments, tablets, and tombstones in the burial-ground of the Potts family, in the order in which they occur, commencing at the northwest angle of the cemetery, Pottstown, Penn.

In memory of
ANTHONY STOCKER POTTS *
who departed this life
on the 2nd of May 1785
Aged 6 years 2 months and 10 days
Not lost but gone before.

SALLY POTTS
Died 5th August 1770
Aged 9 months.

OWEN
JONES RUTTER.

SUSANNA
JONES RUTTER.

MARY STOCKER
departed this life
Oct. 22, 1793
Aged 4 months and 10 days.

GEORGE,
Son of
GEO. H. AND ROSE L. POTTS
Died Aug. 15 1853
Aged 1 year and 25 days
Though lost to sight to memory dear.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN RUTTER POTTS
Son of Joseph & Mary
Catharine Potts born
March 16th A. D. 1825
and departed this life
August 2 1834
Aged 9 years 5 months
and 4 days.
Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven.
Math : 19th chap. and 14 verse.

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* Child of James and Anna (Stocker) Potts.

ELIZABETH W. POTTS
Daughter of Henry
and Isabella M. Potts
was born April 17 A. D. 1827
and departed this life
September 4 A. D. 1829
Aged 2 years 4 months and 17 days

Sacred to the memory of
MARY CATHARINE
wife of Joseph Potts
and daughter of David & Mary Anna
RUTTER
Born November 20 A. D. 1802
Died May 22 A. D. 1858
Be ye therefore ready also,
for the Son of man cometh at an hour
when ye think not.

JOSEPH POTTS
Born Feb'y 17 1801
Died May 13 1866
So he giveth his beloved sleep.

In memory of
JOHN RUTTER
Son of
THOMAS & MARTHA RUTTER
who departed this life 5 Nov. 1794
Aged 35 years
And of THOMAS RUTTER father of
the above John Rutter, who departed
this life 7th May 1795 aged 64 years
And of MARTHA RUTTER wife of
the above Thomas Rutter who
departed this life the first day
of October 1804 in the
66th year of her Age
Blessed are those servants whom the
Lord when he cometh shall find watching.
St. Luke chapter 12th, verse 37th.

JONATHAN POTTS
Son of
JOHN AND RUTH POTTS
And Director General of the
Hospitals in the
Army of the Revolution
Born A. D. 1747
Died A. D. 1781.

Here lieth the body of
JOHN POTTS
who departed this life
the 6 Day of June 1768
Aged 58 years.

Beneath this stone are deposited
the remains
of SAMUEL POTTS
and JOANNA HOLLAND his wife
He died on the 3d day of July A. D.
1793 in the 58th year of his age
She died on the 16th day of March
A. D. 1818 in the 84th year of her age.

In memory of
HENRY POTTS
Born August 5 1797
Died August 31st 1861
In our beloved father's character
was exemplified the divine injunction
"To do justly, love mercy, and to walk
humbly with thy God."

NATHANIEL POTTS HOBART
Born October 3 1790
Died July 3 1860.

JOANNA HOLLAND
wife of Nathaniel Potts Hobart
Born September 22 1788
Died January 8 1867.

To the memory of
NATHANIEL POTTS
who departed this life
April 26 1784
Aged 25 years

In hallowed rest till time itself shall close,
A Son's a Husband's dear remains repose
Cold now the heart in which the spreading flame
Of love and virtue purified each aim:
And flown the heavenly spark whose plastic ray
Bade genius, sense, and taste their powers display
Farewell then best beloved, till heaven's decree
Unites in Death this unchanged soul to thee;
Till when while love thro' life thy worth shall tell
I bid thee thus, Oh best beloved farewell.

Also of NATHANIEL POTTS
son of Nathaniel & Rebecca Potts
who departed this life December 25 1788
Aged 4 years and 20 days.

Dear Babe how perfect for thy blest remove:
Thy heart was goodness and thy soul was love.
The melting tenderness that filled thy breast,
The warmth of filial love so deep impressed.
The searching thought and more than infant sense,
Graced the fair dawn of future excellence.
With thee soft comfort came to soothe each moan
With thee each hope of future peace is flown.
Till happy souls reanimate their clay
And meet with rapture in Eternal day.

In memory of
WILLIAM MOORE
Son of
John P. & Anna A. Hobart
Born June 2 1851
Died October 12 1852
aged 16 months & 10 days.

Sacred to the memory of
MARY JONES HOBART
wife of
JOHN HENRY HOBART
Born March 12 1815
Died April 2 1858.

ROBERT ENOCH HOBART *
Born January 20 1839
Died May 5 1860

Mild and amiable in disposition courteous in deportment, a dutiful son and an affectionate friend, he won the esteem of all who knew him.

Energetic intelligent and devoted to his profession he was arrested by the hand of Death at the commencement of a career which promised to be one of honor and usefulness.

Erected
By the officers of the maintainance
of the way department of the
Pennsylvania Railroad,
as a tribute of regard for an
esteemed associate.

In memory of
EDWIN Son of
Samuel and Elizabeth Gartley
Born September 29 1851
Died July 20 1854.

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* Son of John-Henry and Mary Hobart and grandson of Robert-Enoch and Sarah Hobart.

In memory of
LYDIA P. REX
Daughter of
Thomas & Rebecca Mayberry
Died July 21 1858.

In memory of
DEBORAH CLAYPOOLE SHALLCROSS *
who departed this life
January the 10th 1798
In the 27th year of her age.

In memory of
RUTH ANNA
wife of Samuel Potts
daughter of
David & Mary Ann Rutter
Born Aug 12 1792
Died Oct 9 1864
Christ in you the hope of glory.

SAMUEL POTTS
Born March 13 1794
Died Nov 1 1869.

Sacred to the memory of
DAVID RUTTER
Son of Thomas and Martha Rutter
who was born on the 10th day of
February 1766 and departed this life
on the 5th day of April 1817
in the 52nd year of his age
leaving a large family of children
And a numerous circle of Relations
And friends to lament his irreparable loss
Also MARY ANNA RUTTER
wife of the above mentioned David Rutter
who departed this life the 22nd day of September A. D. 1824 in the 56 year of her age
Gather my saints together unto me.

EMILY P.
wife of John P. Rutter
daughter of Joseph and Sarah Potts
Born June 30th 1804
Died March 30th 1867.

JOHN P. RUTTER
Born Jan 30 1797
Died April 13 1870.

Beneath this stone
are entombed the infant
children of David and Isabella Rutter
Alexander C. Rutter
was born the 27th day of
February A. D. 1825
and died the 15th day of
April A. D. 1827
Isabella C. Rutter
was born 11th day of
July A. D. 1826
and died the 4th day of
September A. D. 1826.

Sacred
to the memory of
MARGARETTA P. HEISTER
wife of Doct. Samuel Heister
who departed this life May the 2nd 1820
in the 30th year of her age
Leaving a beloved husband
and two children to lament her loss.
Therefore be ye also ready.
Math. 24 chap. 44 verse.

JOHN POTTS
Son of
SAMUEL AND JOANNA POTTS
Born 26th day October A. D. 1760
Died 17th day of October A. D. 1809.

---

* Daughter of Dr. Jonathan Potts.

Hannah Pratt Hobart
daughter of
Nathaniel P. and Joanna Hobart
Born 30 July A. D. 1822
Died 25 August A. D. 1825.

WILLIAM RAMSAY HOBART
Son of
Nathaniel P. and Joanna Hobart
Born 27 day of October A. D. 1828
Died 3^{d} day of December A. D. 1832.

This stone
A memorial of filial Gratitude and Affection
covers the mortal remains of
JOSEPH POTTS
Who was born June 2^{d} MDCCLXVI.
And died September 27 MDCCCXXIV
at Pottstown in the 59th year of his age
He was uniformly distinguished through life
for a correct moral deportment,
Strict Probity
and engaging kindness of manner.
He was an affectionate husband
and an indulgent father,
A sincere and faithful friend,
and an intelligent useful member of society.
He laboured assiduously
To instill into his numerous children
In the domestic school
Those principles of integrity and self
Command which he considered far more
valuable than wealth.
Dear relative farewell!
Thy account is rendered
May we who survive
Prepare to give up ours without Dismay
Through the merits and atonement of the
Saviour, who has taken from Death his
Sting and from the grave its victory.

DIED
February 11th A. D. 1851
SARAH POTTS
In the 77th year of her age
Her children have reared on this stone their grateful tribute of cherished love to the memory of a venerated Mother and thus hope that the light of her example, her Christian piety, and the many prayers offered for them in the Saviour's name may lead all to follow her in that strait and narrow way by which they may be reunited to her for ever in heaven.

Mary Anna Potts
daughter of
Samuel & Ruth Anna Potts
Born May 7th A. D. 1825
Departed this life
Oct 27 A. D. 1828
Aged 3 years 5 months & 20 days.

ELIZABETH POTTS HOBART
daughter of Robert E. and Sarah Hobart
born 11th day of August A. D. 1811
died 18th day of August A. D. 1824.

ELLEN GOODIN HOBART
daughter of Robert E. and Sarah Hobart
born 4th day of July A. D. 1817
died 20th day of August A. D. 1830.

ROBERT ENOCH HOBART
son of
Enoch and Hannah Hobart
Born 25th day of April A. D. 1768
Died 17th day of March A. D. 1826
SARAH his wife daughter of
Samuel and Joanna Potts
Born 18th day of January A. D. 1770
Died 2nd day of January A. D. 1826

In
Memory of
SARAH POTTS
daughter of Joseph
and Sarah Potts was
born March 19 A. D. 1816
and departed this life
February 17th A. D. 1830
aged 13 years
10 months and 28 days
Be ye also ready.

Sacred
To the Memory of
EDWARD POTTS
son of Joseph & Sarah Potts
born July 21st 1806 and
departed this life on the
29th day of December A. D.
1836 in 31st year of his age.
Also
ELIZA READ
daughter of Edward and
Sarah M. Potts, born
November 24th 1833
died September 12th 1845
in the 12th year of her age.

REBECCA HOBART
daughter of Robert Enoch and
Sarah May Hobart
born the 15th day of May A. D. 1803
died the 18th day of January A. D. 1837
MARY HER SISTER
born the 29th day of March A. D. 1805
died the 17th day of July A. D. 1845.

In memory of
ELIZABETH HUTTON GARTLEY
who departed this life 25th
day of November Anno Domini 1848.

Sacred to the memory of
HARRIET POTTS BROOKE
daughter of Reese & Harriet Brooke
born April 24th A. D. 1811
and departed this life April 24th A. D. 1841
Aged 30 years.
Parted friends again may meet,
From the toils of nature free ;
Crowned with mercy Oh ! how sweet
Will eternal friendship be.

In memory of
SAMUEL BAIRD
son of Thomas and
Mary Baird who died on
the 26th of June A. D. 1820
aged 62 years.
And of his wife
REBECCA BAIRD
daughter of Thomas and
Deborah Potts, who died on
the 16th of June A. D. 1830
Aged 77 years.

In memory of
DEBORAH BAIRD
daughter of Samuel and
Rebecca Baird who was born
on the 20th August A. D.
1791 and died on the
25th of March A. D. 1829
in the 38th year of her age.

In memory of
MARY ANNA BAIRD
daughter of Samuel and
Rebecca Baird who was born
on the 7th June A. D.
1789 and died on the
10th of November A. D. 1828
in the 40th year of her age.

In
Memory of
WILLIAM BAIRD
Son of Samuel and
Rebecca Baird who was born
on the 24th of June, A. D.
1784 and died on the
29th of April A. D. 1832
in the 48th year of his age.

In
Memory of
SAMUEL BAIRD
Counsellor at Law
and an Elder in the Presbyterian
church of Reading Penn[a]
He died July 27th A. D. 1833
in the 47th year of his age
exhibiting the excellence of
religion in his life,
Its triumphs in his death.
The object and Ground of his hope
may be read in his dying expressions,
"In Christ is my hope
Lord I believe help thou mine unbelief."
Blessed are the dead which die in the
Lord for they rest from their labors
and their works do follow them.

THOMAS BAIRD
Born April 22 1783
Died Oct 21 1854
Thomas Baird
was the son
of Samuel & Rebecca Baird.

REBECCA P. BAIRD
Daughter of
Samuel & Rebecca Baird
Died Nov. 9, 1857
In the 62nd year of her age.

HARRIET BAIRD
Daughter of
Samuel & Rebecca Baird
Died Jan 29 1864
In the 70th year of her age.

MARTHA R. BAIRD
Daughter of
Samuel & Rebecca Baird
Died Nov. 17 1864
In the 67th year of her age.

In memory of
SARAH HOCKLEY
Born April 15, 1760
Died Sept 13, 1822.

MARTHA HOCKLEY
Born March 11, 1766
Died Dec 6, 1856
Departed in the hope of a happy
re-union in the world of bliss.

SACRED
To the memory of
SAMUEL HOCKLEY
Born the 28th day of April A. D. 1770
Died the 13th day of March A. D. 1845.

SACRED
to the memory of
ELIZABETH BURD
departed this life January 1818
In the 49 year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of
Margaret Burd Hubley
Daughter of Jacob and Margaret Hubley
Born March 17th 1801
Died April 29th 1824
Aged 23 years.

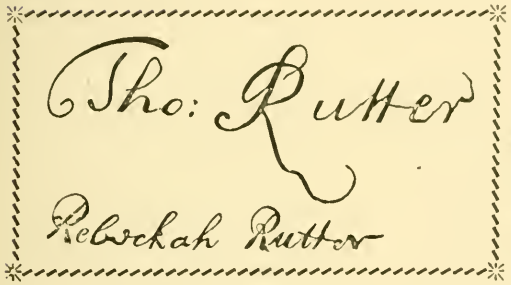
In memory of
HENRY COOMBE
son of The
Rev. Thos Coombe & Sar[h] Coombe
A beloved Infant
who died Oct. 3, 1776
Aged one year & 5 days
I shall go to him but he
shall not return. II Sam[l], 12, 25.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN SCHROETER
Died the 14th December 1805
Aged 49 years & 6 months
His infant daughter
WILHELMINA SCHROETER
The 12th January 1806
Aged 25 months.

ANNA MARGARETTA
and
CHARLES FRANCIS RUTTER.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN READ
who was born
in the state of Maryland
and departed this life
February 14 A. D. 1808
Aged 72 years
His memory will live while moral worth
is respected.

RUTTER.



The autographs of Thomas and Rebeckah (Staples) Rutter prove that they were both persons of good education, as the writing is superior for that date. It is believed that Mr. Rutter was a man of learning as well as intelligence, from the influence he exercised over the German mystics in his neighborhood, some of whom, like Heinrich Bernard Koster, were fresh from the celebrated universities of Europe, and skilled in all the wisdom of the day.

The Marriage Certificate of Thomas Rutter, copied from the Record of Falls Meeting.

Whereas Thomas Rutter of the County of Philadelphia and Rebeckah Staples of the County of Bucks * and Province of Pennsylvania, having intentions of taking each other in

* "The first and most considerable settlement in Pennsylvania proper is said to have been near the Falls of the Delaware, in Bucks County, where the Quakers had a regular and established meeting for religious worship before the country bore the name of Pennsylvania; some of the inhabitants there having been settled by virtue of patents from Sir Edmund Andross, governor of New York. Among the names of the inhabitants here at this time or soon after appear William Yardley, James Harrison, and William Biles, an eminent preacher." — PROUD'S *History of Pennsylvania.*

"In the year 1683, Thomas Janney, a noted preacher among the Quakers, settled near the Falls (Bucks County) with his family and others who at that time arrived from Cheshire

marriage did publish their said intentions according to the law of the said Province, as also did declare their said intentions before several publique meetings of the people of God called Quakers, according to the good order used amongst them ; whose proceeding therein after deliberate consideration thereof, and consent of parties concerned, being approved by the said meeting.

These are therefore to certify whom it may concern that for the full determination of their said intentions the 11th day of the 10th month 1685, they the said Thomas Rutter and Rebeckah Staples appeared in a publique assembly of the aforesaid People met together at Pennsbury * for that end and purpose, according to the example of the holy men of God recorded in the scriptures of truth, where they the said Thomas Rutter and Rebeckah Staples took one another as Husband and Wife, promising so to live faithfully together until death did separate them. And the said Thomas Rutter and Rebeckah Staples as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their hands.

THOMAS RUTTER
REBECKAH RUTTER.

And we whose names are hereunto subscribed were present to the said solemnization and subscription.

THOMAS HOLMES
JAMES HARRISON †
ARTHUR COOK
FRUGAL HOLMES
SAMUEL BENNET
WILLIAM BILES
JAMES CRAFT
WILLIAM WOOD
JOHN BALDWIN
JOHN COOK
EDWARD STANTON
JACOB TURNER
JOHN SMITH
JOB BUNTING
JOSEPH HOWARD
PHINEHAS PEMBERTON †
ANN HARRISON
PHEBE PEMBERTON
ABIGAL PEMBERTON
MARY HAYWOOD
RUTH BUCKMAN
ALICE DICKENSON.

The following record, written by Thomas Rutter, is copied from a large black-letter Concordance, with metal clasps, now in the possession of his descendants in the seventh generation: —

The Children of Thomas and Rebeccah Rutter.

Anna Rutter was born 25th of the 8th mo., 1686; d. Aug., 1760.
Rebeckah Rutter was born the 9th of the 9th mo., 1687.
Thomas Rutter was born the 25th of the 8th mo., 1690.

in England. After twelve years' residence here, he returned to England, and died there, — a man of good reputation, character, and example." — DAV'S *Historical Collections.*

Thomas Janney was a member of the Council from Bucks County in 1684.

* Pennsbury, or Penn's Manor, which contained the country-seat of William Penn, was located on the banks of the Delaware, five miles above the present town of Bristol.

† Phinehas Pemberton and his father-in-law, James Harrison, settled at the Falls of the Delaware, in November, 1682. The latter had charge of Penn's estate there for many years.

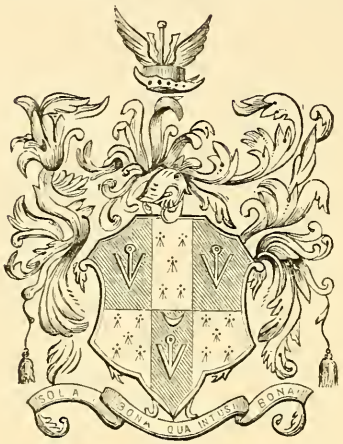
Ruth Rutter was born the 11th of the 7th mo., 1694.
Mary Rutter was born the 22d of the 2d mo., 1696.
Martha Rutter was born the 29th of the 11th mo., 1698.
John Rutter was born the 15th of July, 1700.
Joseph Rutter was born the 4th of the 4th mo., 1702.
Esther Rutter was born the 13th of the 4th mo., 1703–4.
Joseph Rutter was born the 21st of the 11th mo., 1705.

Ruth Rutter departed this life 28th of 5th mo., 1711.

I am able to add the following to the above record : —

1. Anna m. Samuel Savage ; second, Samuel Nutt ; and d. Aug. 1760. Her children are given on p. 29.
2. Rebeckah m. Joseph Hall ; their children are given on page 399. She was the grandmother of Dr. Benjamin Rush.
3. Thomas m. Mary Katherine ———, and d. in 1734. Had issue, Rebecca, Sarah, and Thomas.
4. Ruth d. unm.
5. Mary m. Edward Rees.
6. Martha m. Mr. Doughty.
7. John m. Mary ——— ; d. 1735. Had issue, Thomas and Rebecca.
8. Joseph d. young.
9. Esther m. Henry Hockley.
10. Joseph m. Mary ——— ; d. 1731. Had issue, Thomas, who resided at Coventry and was buried in the family graveyard at that place, — a stone, with initials T. R. 1808, marks the spot His children were Sarah, Grace, Joseph, Edward, John, Rebecca, and Mary. Sarah and Grace d. unm. Rebecca was the first wife of Col. Caleb North, and Mary m. Mr. Griffith.

SAMUEL NUTT.



The arms of Nutt are, Per fesse azure and ermine ; a pale countercharged, three pheons argent. Crest on a chapeau gules turned up ermine. A pheon or, between two wings expanded.

The above woodcut was made many years ago from a large coat of arms in colors of azure and argent, which was brought over from England by Samuel Nutt. The engraver should have made the lines horizontal to represent blue. He added the crest ; but the coat of arms, border, and motto are copied from the original.

WILL OF SAMUEL NUTT.

In the name of God Amen. I Samuel Nutt of Coventry in the County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania being in a disposing Mind and Memory Praised be God, therefor, and calling to Mind the uncertainty of this Mortal Life and it is Appointed for all men once to die, Do make and ordaine this my Last Will and Testament, Revoaking and Disanuling all former Wills by me made.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my Dear & Loving Wife Anna Nutt after all my Debts and Furnerall Charges paid, One halfe of all my Right to the Furnace and Forgge togeather with all Buildings thereunto belonging, Secondly the halfe of all my Right to the Lands whereon they Stand or are Appropriate thereunto. Viz^{t}: The halfe my

Shear of a Hundred Acres whereon the fforgge standeth and the halfe of the Land or Tract whereon the Furnace standeth and to her Heirs for Ever.

Item. I likewise Give unto her all my Land that Leyeth on the Northern Side of a Line Run West and by North from the South West Corner of Henry Hockley's Field on the North Side of the Mine Road to another Line drawn from the Line Run on the East side of Thomas Savage's Field and where it Crosses a Runn on the same Side a little above his house, and from thence to the South East corner of the Mine Tract, and to her Heirs ffor Ever.

Item. I likewise give unto her One hundred & twenty acres of Land on the North side of the South Branch of the French Creek in Such a place as she shall think proper to Build a Furnace on, Provided it be not above one hundred and thirty Perches in Length upon the said Creek and to her Heirs, with Liberty to Cut as much Timber of the adjacent Land as Build the same.

Item. I likewise Give unto her and her Heirs ffor Ever that house that Samuel Nutt Jun: bought at Lancastor with the Lott where on it is Built, and a ffive Acre Lott also some distance from the said House.

Item. I likewise Give unto her one halfe of all my Bonds Bills and Book Debts &c[a].

Item. I likewise Give unto her halfe my Stock of Pigg Iron, Barr Iron, Coals and hardewood &c[a].

Item. I likewise Give unto her halfe my Parssonall Estate of what Sort kind or Quallity soever.

Item. I likewise Give unto her halfe my Emproved or Clear'd Land.

Item. I likewise Give and Bequeath unto her One hundred and Fifty Acres of Land that lyeth next to Phillip Roger, in the form of an Oblong and to her Heirs ffor Ever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son in Law Samuel Savage all my Wearing Apparrell of any kind whatever.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my well beloved Friend John Blaufoy of Eversham in Worcester Sheer in Great Brittain One hundred and fifty Pounds Current Money of Pensilvania, to be paid one halfe in one Year after my Deceased and the other halfe in two years in full of all Acc'ts betwixt us.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto the Heirs of Thomas Crook of Hay Park in York Shire Great Brittaine Fifty Pounds Current Money of Pensilvania to be paid in two payments as above to be Left in the Care of William Hudson * of Philadelphia.

Item. All the rest of my Estate both Real and Parsonall I Give and Bequeath unto my Son in Law Samuel Nutt and Rebeca his Wife and to their Heirs ffor Ever.

And I do hereby Constitute and Appoint my trusty and well beloved Friends Jonathan Robeson Esq[r] and † to assist my Exec[rs] to perform this my Last Will and Testament,

* Mayor of Philadelphia.

† Although this will of Samuel Nutt is taken from a copy certified by Henry Hale Graham in 1759, which I found among the family papers, the place for the other "beloved friend" is left blank.

and desire that Each of them would accept of halfe a Tonn Barr Iron, which I hearby Give them. Lastly I do hereby Constitute and Appoint my well beloved Wife Anna Nutt and my Son in Law Samuel Nutt to be my Executors to this my Last Will and Testament. Signed Seal'd and Declear'd and Published to be my last Will and Testament the Twenty fifth day of September in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven.

SAM^{LL} NUTT. [SEAL.]

In the Presence of us
NB the Erazement in the twenty first Line being made before the Signing and Sealing hereof.

JO. PHIPPS
NATHAN. PHIPPS
JOHN PHIPPS.

The will of Anna Nutt, widow and relict of Samuel Nutt, late of Coventry, in the county of Chester, iron-master, deceased, was proved August 15, 1760. She directs a certain legacy to be paid to her daughter, Rebecca Grace, at the expiration of five years; "but in case she die before that time, then the same is to be paid to Anna Nutt, daughter of said Rebeccah Grace, when she shall arrive at the age of eighteen years; but if she shall die before that period, without issue, then the same is to be paid to the children of my sons Samuel and Joseph Savage, deceased. . . . . My son-in-law, John Potts, to be sole executor, and to have my part of Warwick Furnace, my part of the forge and iron mine, and all my real estate whatsoever, and wheresoever the same may be situate."

ROBERT GRACE.

The arms of Grace are, Gules, a lion rampant, per fesse argent. Crest a demi-lion, ramp. ar. Mottoes, En Grace Affie, and Concordant Nomine Facta. The four balls in the engraving show that the family was baronial; the title, which was forfeited in the time of James II., was Baron of Courtstown. The above coat of arms was copied from the seal on the will of Robert Grace's grandmother, made 1725, and written by Robert Grace himself, then not quite seventeen years old. In the Memoirs of the Grace family their war-song, or slogan, is printed in the original Erse, and translated into Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, and English. In the following stanza their arms are thus mentioned:—

> "O, Courtstown ne'er mayst thou demand foreign aid,
> When aloft thy *red* standard is proudly displayed,
> And its *rampant white lion* threats slaughter and woe,
> As thy sons raise the slogan of *Grasagh aboe*." *

Robert Grace left no children to carry his name down to posterity; but the descendants of his step-daughter, Anna Nutt (to whom he gave a father's care), should not suffer it to pass into oblivion. It is therefore not inappropriate, in a volume devoted to a family with which he was closely allied by

* Pronounced Grāsah, meaning "the cause of the Graces."

friendship and marriage, to give a few pages to his memory, particularly his early connection with Franklin, as the founder of the Philadelphia Library and the Junto.

Robert Grace belonged to the family of the Baron of Courtstown and Lords of Grace's country, one of the earliest Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. Raymond FitzWalter, surnamed Le Gros,* accompanied the Earl of Pembroke † in his invasion of the island. In 1176 he became its viceroy, and, marrying the Earl's sister, acquired extensive lands in Kilkenny County, where the family flourished for more than five centuries, but, adhering to the cause of the Stuarts, lost their estates in the great Rebellion.

Some of the Graces followed the exiled king to the French court; some became soldiers of fortune on the Continent; the father of our Robert went to the West Indies and from thence to Philadelphia, and we find him as early as 1707 petitioning the governor that the sentence of his slave, convicted of burglary, may be remitted. ‡

Robert, his son, was born April 25, 1709, and at an early age was deprived

* Changed to Grace. † Burke's Peerage.

‡ *From the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, Vol. II. p. 403.

"At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 25th of Feb. 1707, a petition from William Righton and Robert Grace, directed to the Gov'r alone, being presented to him, the Gov'r thought fit to lay it before the Council, & desire their advice therein.

"The matter of which petition was, that Tony a Negroe Slave of the said Righton, and Quashy, a like Slave of the said Grace's, were lately at a special Court held for that purpose in this Town, condemned to Death for Burglary proved against them; But for as much as it will be of very great Damage to the Petitioners, should their said slaves' lives be taken, since there is no provision in this Government, as is usual in other places, for a Competent restitution to the Owners who lose their Slaves by the hand of Public Justices.

"Therefore, they humbly pray, that in Mercy to the said Owners the lives of their Slaves may be spared, & that they may be suffered to transport them, & instead of Death, that they may have the Liberty to inflict on y^{m} such Corporal Punishment as may be requisite, for a Terror of others of their Color, which the said Owners will take care to have duly executed upon y^{m}. All which being taken into Consideration, the Board thought fitt to give it as their Opinion, that the Death of these Slaves would be greater Loss to their Owners than they could well bear, & therefore seeing there is no Provision made for restitution for the Loss, by the Publick, it may be as convenient to make the Slaves Examples of Terror to others of their Complexion, by a most severe Coporal Punishment, & that the Petitioners may have Liberty to transport them as requested.

of both his parents; he was brought up by his grandmother Constance, who had contracted a second marriage with Hugh Lowden,* a merchant of Philadelphia, in whose house his early life was passed.

This building, afterwards celebrated as the cradle of the Philadelphia Library and the Junto, was situated on the north side of High Street, one hundred feet below Second; it was at that date in the most eligible part of the city. The Town House, or Guild Hall, stood in the centre of the street, nearly opposite; here the royal and colonial proclamations were read to the assembled people; here the Governor and Council, the Proprietaries and their agents, and the Assembly held their three-sided contests. Penn's house, in Letitia Court, was in the same square, on the other side of High Street.

On the death of Hugh Lowden, in 1723, this estate was left in trust to

"And it is hereupon Resolved, that the Owners may have Liberty to punish their Slaves, notwithstanding the Sentence of Death passed upon them which in case they will perform in the following manner; the said Sentence shall be taken off, & their Owners shall transport them to their own benefit & advantage.

"That the punishment shall be as follows: they shall be led from the Market Place,[1] up y^e^ Second, & down through the front street to y^e^ Bridge,[2] with their arms extended & tied to a pole across their necks, a Cart going before them, & that they shall be severely whipt, all the way as they pass, upon the bare back & shoulders: this punishment shall be repeated 3 market days successively: in the mean time they shall lie in Irons, in the Prison, at the Owners charge, untill they have such an Opportunity as shall best please them for transportation; All which being duly perform'd the sentence of Death shall be intirely remitted."

* Hugh Lowden, merchant, of Philadelphia, bought of Samuel Richardson and Herbert Corrie, March 25, 1710, a lot, 17 feet wide on High Street, extending back to Jones's Alley, 102 feet.

Nov. 23, 1709, another lot, 20 feet wide on Jones's Alley, and 60 deep, which Herbert Corrie had bought of Griffith Jones and David Lloyd. The house was on the first-named lot.

"1716, Charles Gookin, Esq., Gov., accused Richard Hill, Speaker of the House of Ass., & James Logan, Esq., Sec., of being friendly to the Pretender, & that they were inimicable to the Government of Great Britain.

"Sept. Hugh Lowden armed with pistols attacked the Speaker of the House, & bloodshed being fortunately prevented was committed to prison & a bill of indictment found, but the Governor ordered a Noli Prosequi to be entered to the great dissatisfaction of the Assembly." — *Minutes of Assembly.*

[1] The market was just below the crossing of Second and High Streets

[2] This was probably at Front and Walnut.

"his trusty friends, Hugh Graham,* practitioner of Physick in Phil., & Charles Read,† merc't of Phil., afr^sd^, & Charles Brockden,‡ to hold for the use of his dear & loving wife Constance & her Grandson Robert Grace," namely, "all that messuage or tenement, with lot, stores, buildings, & appurtenances, situate in High st., Phil., in which I now dwell," & after the death of Constance Lowden the trustees were to settle and convey the same that it may be held and enjoyed by Robert Grace and by such wife as said Robert should happen to marry. If he had lawful issue, then the estate was to be conveyed in fee simple; but if not, after the death of Robert and "such wife as he should happen to marry," it was to go to Thomas Gamble, the son of the testator's sister, Helen. Two years after, Robert Grace's grandmother died, leaving him her sole heir and executor at the age of seventeen. Her will is written in his fine penmanship and sealed with his family seal, bearing the Grace coat of arms, a lion rampant; it is of red wax, and after the lapse of one hundred and forty-three years is in good condition, the finely cut stone of a seal ring apparently having made a highly raised impression. From this seal the woodcut of the Grace coat of arms in this volume is copied.

Robert Grace, under the care of his trustees and guardians, continued to live in the house in High Street, and Franklin, a poor printer's boy from Boston, whom fate had driven to seek his fortune in a strange city, here made his acquaintance. This descendant of earls and barons § could "smile at

* Hugh Graham bequeathed the sum of £100 towards carrying on the building of Christ Church. See Historical Account of Christ Church, p. 66.

† Charles Read was a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, a member of the Assembly, 1722, of the first City Council, 1735, and Mayor in 1737.

‡ Charles Brockden is mentioned in Franklin's Memoirs (p. 50) as "one of the principal attorneys of the town," and "our great scrivener, Brockden." Grace's fine penmanship was probably owing to the instruction of this guardian.

§ Memoir of the Family of Grace, by Sheffield Grace. London, 1823. Fifty copies privately printed. A copy of this rare book in two quarto volumes, profusely illustrated with original drawings, can be found in the Boston Public Library. It is evidently the interleaved copy belonging to the author. As Sheffield Grace's widow, a daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn, is still living near London, there is reason to suppose that these elegant volumes were brought to this country without leave of the owner. They were purchased by the library of Mr. Burnham, of the antiquarian bookstore, who does not remember from whom they were obtained. In these volumes the same coat of arms is given in many different engravings and in endless variety of shields and quarterings.

the claims of long descent," and Grace seems early to have recognized the philosopher under the tattered garments of the runaway apprentice, and a friendship was formed that even death had not power to terminate; as Franklin, who survived his patron nearly a quarter of a century, speaks of him in his will * in most loving words of gratitude and affection.

It was through Grace's position and influence that Franklin so soon became known as a rising young man. Grace, though so young, was master of his own house, which was always open to receive the ardent youths of the Province, already tinctured with the democracy which developed itself soon after against the Proprietaries. Even then the Penns thought and complained that the Junto † was aiding the administration of Sir William Keith against them. The description of Robert Grace at the age of twenty-one, given by Franklin in his Autobiography, characterizes him as "a young man of some fortune, generous, lively, and witty, a lover of punning and of his friends"; or as the first English edition, which was translated from the French, expresses it: "Robert Grace, a young man of fortune, generous, lively, and witty, fond of epigrams, but more fond of his friends." Family

* In Franklin's Autobiography he gives the following account of his financial troubles, and how he was helped out of them. Franklin and Meredith, his partner, had been sued for £100. "In this distress two friends, whose kindness I have never forgotten nor ever shall forget while I can remember anything, came to me separately, unknown to each other, and, without any application from me, offered each of them to advance me all the money that should be necessary to enable me to take the whole business upon myself, if that should be practicable; but they did not like my continuing the partnership with Meredith, who, as they said, was often seen drunk in the street, playing at low games in alehouses, much to our discredit. These two friends were William Coleman and *Robert Grace*." Franklin finally made arrangements with Meredith to separate, and adds: —

"As soon as he was gone, I recurred to my two friends; and because I would not give an unkind preference to either, I took half of what each had offered (and I wanted) of one and half of the other, paid off the company's debts, and went on with the business in my own name, advertising that the partnership was dissolved. I think this was in or about the year 1729." (Page 47.) Franklin mentions in the codicil to his will his reason for leaving £2,000 sterling to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia for the purpose of setting up young married artificers in business was, because "I was afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune and of all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me." (Page 194.)

† Watson's Annals.

tradition corroborates all this, and adds that his personal appearance was remarkably fine. The writer has no means of knowing what property he inherited from his father, who, it is believed, died in Barbadoes, where he had an estate; but from the trustees of Hugh Lowden's will he received nearly two thousand pounds in money and bonds, besides the buildings on High Street and the furniture.

The style of living in colonial times in Philadelphia, as shown by the following inventory made by Joseph Antrobus, John Cadwalader, Edward Roberts, and Joshua Maddox, will be interesting to antiquarians, especially as in the well-appointed rooms of this house the Junto was held and the first public library in America organized and maintained for ten years. It is pleasant to catch a glimpse of the surroundings of the embryo philosophers, and to know that, while their minds were engrossed in intellectual pursuits, their bodies were comfortably cared for.

In the front Garret. Two small feather beds & furniture.

In the back upper Chamber. Two feather beds & furniture. Chest of drawers, Table, looking glass, & 2 stands. One pr. Andirons, 2 Fenders, 3 pr. tongs, 2 shovels, 7 Chairs, Skreen, Old iron bound chest, 5 baskets, A parcel of earthen & glass ware.

In the Front up'r Chamber. One feather bed & furniture, Chest of drawers, tea table, & looking glass, 6 chairs & a parcel of pictures.

In the lower Front Room. One feather bed & furniture, one chest of drawers, Two tables, and one look'g glass, One Easie Chair & Cushion, One dousin Chairs, A brass hearth & furniture, A large Telescope, Tea-table & furniture, Earthen & glassware & pictures. A parcel of Household linnen.

In the Lower Back room. One feather bed & furniture, One Chest drawers, table & looking glass, Six chairs, & two close stools, One pr. Iron dogs, fire shovel, tongs & warm'g pan, Glass & earthen ware.

In the Parlour. One Eight day clock.

Two black wallnut tables, Carpet* & look'g glass.

One writing desk & Spice box.

Twenty leather Chairs, couch † & Squabb.

One Skreen, one great bible & Stand.

2 pr. dogs, fire shovel, Tongs, Poker, bellows & fender.

1 Jappand montiff, a lamp,‡ glass & Earth'n ware.

* Watson says, in "Annals of Philadelphia," "Carpets were almost unknown before the Revolution. Matlack said the first he ever saw was in 1750."

† Ibid. "Formerly they had couches only in very affluent families."

‡ Ibid. "Before the Revolution there were no Argand or other lamps in parlors; the first that came to this country was a present from Jefferson to Thomson, Sec. of Congress."

In the Kitchen. Twelve pewter dishes, 2 Cheese plates, & 11 basons, five dos: plates, 12 pewter measures & a barber's Cistern, Porringers, Spoons & bed-pan, 4 brass kettles, 1 pot, 2 Saucepans & 2 Copp'r pots, 18 brass Candlesticks, 3 Copper coffee pots, candle-box, pepper box, Snuffers & Chaffing dish. Four iron pots, 3 pr. pothooks & hangers, 1 pr. andirons, fire shovel, 2 pr. Tongs, 3 spits, Two gridirons, 2 Chaffing dishes, 3 trivets, 1 lazy-back, 1 plate warmer. Two frying pans, pepper mill, box Iron, 3 smoothing Irons, & a parcel of tin, wooden, & earthen ware. 1 brass mortar, rat Trap, X cut Saw, 1 pr. of bellows & Lumber.

In the Room & Garret ov'r the Kitchen. A parcel of glass, Stone & earthen ware, one pewter Still, 4 Chests & Lumber.

In the Compting house. Three volumes* Foxes acts & monuments.

A parcel of books Sundry sorts.

One pr: doggs fire shovel Tongs & poker.

Table, desk, looking glass, & a parcel Earth'n & glass ware.

One hundred & thirty-three ounces of wrought plate.
One Negro woman & Mulatto girle £35.
One Indian boy £27. 10
One Negro boy £27. 10
In the back Cellar Wine, Brandy, Black cherry wine, Oil, &c. Casks of Jamacia rum.

The list of merchandise is given in the following places: "In the Bolting House; In the Inner Store above; In the Store over the Compt. House; In the Ship warehouse; In the lower Bolting house; In the Shop in the Front House; In the upper Store; In the lower Front room; In the Store on the Wharf.

"At the lot in Wallnut Street was kept the Chaise and Harness, a Dray and Geers, and two horses."

We have seen how an opulent merchant lived in Philadelphia, *anno* 1723; it may be as curious to note the expense of his burial.

The Funeral Charges of Hugh Lowden.

Barnard Eaglesfield a coffin £4. 10
Sarah Redman a Q^r^ cask of wine £5. 10
Robert Boulton for spice, &c. £2. 10

* These folio volumes, of elephant size, printed by the Company of Stationers, London, 1684, filled with engravings, were presented by Robert Grace to the Philadelphia Library, where they now are.

For Biskett & provisions	£3.
For Beer	£2.
Mary Bristol for burning wine & attendance	£1. 10
For Horse hire, inviting, Gloves to the Servants, &c.	£6.
Peter Baird Physician	£11. 6. 1
Francis Notf a Doctor in the Jerseys to whom Peter Wishart went for medicine	£2.
Mary Stout for Do.	£3.
Mary Archer Nurse	£4. 4.
John Duncan for the trouble of his house before & after the funeral	£5.

As Robert Grace's house was identified with the inception of the Junto and the Philadelphia Library, and afterwards leased * and occupied by Franklin as a residence and printing-office, it was an interesting search for the writer to ascertain the spot where it once stood and trace its successive owners. At the time of Grace's marriage with Mrs. Nutt, about 1741, that part of High Street had become too unfashionable to be the residence of a rich and youthful bride; and as he had rented it in 1733, when he went to England, it is probable that he never again occupied it, but resided in Front Street when living in town. His wife survived him thirty-four years, and retained her life interest in this estate; but at her death, in 1800, it was inherited by Thomas Gamble's daughter, Ann King, who sold it to Benjamin Horner, who occupied it many years. His grandson, Benjamin Coates, who was born there, remembers often being told that his play-room was once Franklin's printing-office.† Joseph Potts Horner, the son of Benjamin, sold the premises to Messrs. R. and W. C. Biddle, who in the summer of 1850 pulled down the old house and erected a large and elegant store for their own business, numbers 131 Market Street and 120 and 122 Jones's Alley,‡

* A deed of March 1, 1765, made by Robert Grace and Rebecca, his wife, conveys to Thomas Potts their interest in Coventry and "elsewhere in North America excepting his estate in Philadelphia leased to Benjamin Franklin and his accounts against the said Benjamin Franklin," etc., etc.

† In the "Am. Record," April, 1873, edited by B. J. Lossing, is a copy of the lease granted by Robert Grace to Benjamin Franklin, in 1745, for a term of fourteen years at a rent of £55 per annum, which was renewed for seven years longer at £60.

‡ So called, from a family of the name who first owned the land; in Gabriel Thomas's account of Philadelphia, 1696, it is mentioned as running from Front to Second Street.

now bearing the name of Church Street; but in colonial times often called Pewter Platter Alley, from a great pewter platter hung out as the sign of a fashionable tavern at the corner of Front Street. In digging the new cellar in what was once the garden, the workmen found at the depth of six feet a stone chest five or six feet square; the five sides were so strongly cemented together with mortar that it was broken up with difficulty; it had evidently once been closed with a door, but it was empty. The house was a substantial brick one, three stories high, and was probably one of the oldest brick houses in the city, as by the deeds to Lowden, who bought the three lots in 1710, a brick house or houses was standing upon them; an arched carriage-way opened upon Pewter Platter Alley, and through this the stockholders of the library entered for their books, so as not to disturb the inmates of the house. No doubt the room thus used was the one over the kitchen, which in the inventory appears to have been a lumber-room.

Here the idea of a public library was conceived and carried out, and here it remained for ten years, until removed to the "upper room of the western-most office of the State House." The account given in Franklin's Autobiography is as follows: —

"About this time (1729) our Club meeting, not at a tavern but in a little room of Mr. Grace's set apart for that purpose, a proposition was made by me, that since our books were often referred to in our disquisitions upon the queries, it might be convenient to us to have them all together where we met, that upon occasion they might be consulted; and by thus clubbing our books to a common library we should, while we liked to keep them together, have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if we owned the whole. It was liked and agreed to, and we filled one end of the room with such books as we could best spare. The number was not so great as we expected; and though they had been of great use, yet some inconvenience occurring for want of due care of them, the collection, after about a year, was separated and each took his books home again.

"And now I set on foot my first project of a public nature, — that for a subscription library. I drew up the proposals, got them put into form by our great scrivener, Brockden, and by the help of my friends in the Junto procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with, and ten shil-

lings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue. We afterwards obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred."

Without the aid of Robert Grace, Franklin's plan would not probably have been carried out; his influential name as the first signer of these articles of association, and that of his friend, Thomas Hopkinson, father of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, insured success, and a room in his house which he gave for the use of the library was immediately occupied.

Throughout the early minutes of the society, Robert Grace's name is of frequent occurrence, and proves him to have been for years one of its most active members. Through him Peter Collinson * was drawn to aid the infant library, and acted for a long time as its agent in London.

"In March, 1732," according to the minute-book, "it was concluded to import some books immediately. With the advice of Mr. Logan, the list was made out, and Robert Grace, to expedite the affair, agreed to draw on Peter Collinson, in Gracious Street, London, for £45 sterling, at sixty-five per cent advance the current rate, in favor of and to be remitted to Thomas Hopkinson, then about sailing for Europe."

In October, 1732, the first importation of books was received; Hopkinson informing the directors that "Peter Collinson, who had given great assistance, had moreover made the company a present of two valuable books." † March, 1732, Robert Grace paid the subscription moneys of "Josiah Rolf who is gone to Barbadoes, and of Thomas Potts," ‡ and received certificates for them.

August 14, 1732, "Robert Grace read part of two letters from Thomas Hopkinson, dated Dover and London, informing the directors that Mr. Grace's bill of exchange on Peter Collinson was accepted." When the books arrived, they "were taken to Mr. Grace's chamber at his house in Jones's Alley and placed on the shelves." "November, 1732, Lewis Timothie, who rented the said house of Robert Grace, was contracted with to be librarian."

* Peter Collinson, F. R. S., was highly distinguished among naturalists. He was a friend and correspondent of Linnæus, and interested in the scientific researches of the day. He was a Quaker, and resided many years in Grace Church Street, London, as a wholesale woollen draper, where he acquired an ample fortune.

† According to the original letter of Collinson in the writer's possession they were Miller's Gardener's Dictionary," and Sir Isaac Newton's "Philosophy."

‡ Of Colebrookdale, father of John, who was Robert Grace's future brother-in-law.

March 3, 1733, it was proposed to send the money in hand to England by the next vessel to buy more books, but it was resolved to defer it till May, "in which month Robert Grace would be going to London," and would take the money with him and lay it out in books as the directors should order.

May, 1733, the society presented an address to the proprietor, Thomas Penn, for his countenance and protection, and five members were appointed to present it. Robert Grace is the first named on the committee. It may be well to add that the proprietor received it with great civility and kindness.

June 2, 1733, "I drew an order on the treasurer to pay Mr. Grace for his bill which at the last meeting of the directors he condescended to draw on Peter Collinson to purchase books in London," etc.

PHIL., June 1, 1733.

SIR, — I have agreed with the Library Co. of Phil. to draw on you for £ 22 : 10 Sterl. & the Directors now write to you to purchase books for the library. Please to lay out that sum according to their order, & place the same to acct. of

Sir your h'ble Servt.

ROBERT GRACE.

To PETER COLLINSON, Merch't in London.

November 12, 1733, Robert Grace "acquainted the directors that he had made use of the trunk in which our first parcel of books came, and that he (as he was going to sea in a few days) would now pay for it. The price he proposed was accepted, being 10 *s.* He also paid 6 *s.* 6 *d.* for not returning a book in time.

"At a meeting of all the directors (except Robert Grace, who lately sailed for Barbadoes), it was thought fit some proper person of the subscribers should be chosen director in the room of Mr. Grace."

May 26, 1737, Robert Grace arrived from London in the ship "Diamond"; he brought a present from Peter Collinson to the library, namely, the Appendix to Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary; he also brought the usual pamphlets. October, 1737. At this meeting "the directors signed an order to the librarian for him to deliver out to Robert Grace a large Bible of his, which happening to be in the library a pretty while, through mistake was understood to be of the number of books which Mr. Grace gave to the company." February 18, 1738, he was chosen in a director, thus filling the first vacancy after his return from England. From the above extracts it may be seen how much the Philadelphia Library was indebted to Robert

Grace for his personal aid of money, books, and influence. His education and natural abilities were of a superior kind. He spent three years in travelling in Europe perfecting his education. Collinson in a letter to Bartram * mentions that his friend Robert Grace had been studying metallurgy.

Robert Grace's intimacy with the Potts family before he went abroad had probably directed his attention to the development of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, and he returned ready to exercise here the knowledge learned in extensive travel.

Probably in one of his first visits to Colebrookdale after his return he found that the sister-in-law of his friend John Potts, Mrs. Rebecca Nutt, was a young and lovely widow. Her beauty and attractions soon won his heart, and her rich dower of the forges and furnaces of Coventry and Warwick he immediately undertook to improve. Mrs. Grace is still the theme of tradition in the neighborhood of Coventry, where she lived with her first and second husband, and is called Lady Grace. Her first marriage, at the age of fifteen, was arranged by her step-father after the manner of the times, when, issue failing to himself, he brought over from England his nephew and namesake to marry his wife's daughter, and thus keep the property in the family ; but the youthful bridegroom appears to have at once fallen under the influence of Rebecca Savage's charms, as it is related that, soon after his arrival in this country, he met one of his fellow-passengers and told him he would introduce him to his betrothed, who was the most lovely Savage in America.

Robert Grace had always been accustomed to the best society in the Province, and during his stay in England, on account of his family connections, had enjoyed advantages of social intercourse seldom attained by the colonial youths ; yet his heart was subdued by the young widow, and about the age of twenty-one she was again married. Mrs. Grace seems to have possessed remarkable fascinations, for Franklin, petted by the French ladies of beauty and intellect, paid the homage of his philosophic heart to her mature graces after he returned to this country a widower, just before the American Revolution ; but she, then passing into the sober twilight of age, had become a follower of Whitfield and Wesley, and although honoring her late husband's friend for his many estimable qualities, she was unwilling to marry

* Memorial of Bartram and Marshall, p. 97.

one whose religious opinions were so different from her own ; but their calm friendship seems never to have been broken by this episode, as Franklin sent for her on his death-bed, and she was one of the last persons outside of his own family admitted to his presence. She travelled from Coventry to Philadelphia, forty miles, over the bad roads of March, to bid him farewell. A kinsman who accompanied her in the carriage related that he waited in another room during her interview with the dying philosopher, and he gathered from her remarks, in the course of the ride home, that the last hours of this truly great man were sustained by religious faith and hope.

It is one of the family traditions that Mrs. Grace saved Whitfield's life. I can give no other authority for it, but the story current is not an improbable one. Whitfield in his travels in Pennsylvania had given notice that on a certain day he would preach at Coventry or Warwick, and the rough miners and furnace-men swore that if he came there they would kill him. Mrs. Grace, hearing of this threat, though a gay young woman having no special interest in the great revivalist, said that no man should venture to harm him on her estate, and at the time fixed she rode on horseback to the place appointed, and stationed herself near Whitfield to protect him, keeping her eye upon the threatening faces of the men. But as he proceeded in his sermon the furnace-men, who had been overawed by their mistress's presence into listening to his fervid and impassioned oratory, were melted by it; and from that time forth Mrs. Grace herself, who went to protect instead of to listen, became a convert to Methodism. Benjamin Abbot, one of the followers of Whitfield, and an imitator of his style, does give in his diary a similar story of himself, but it was at a date long after Whitfield's death, and when Mrs. Grace had been for years a Methodist. He says, under date of 1780, "My next appointment was at Warwick or Potts's Furnace. This place, for wickedness, was next door to hell ; here they swore they would shoot me. Mrs. Grace (the owner of the furnace), being unable to attend this meeting on account of indisposition, sent a person to moderate the furnace-men and colliers. I went into the house and preached with great liberty. Several of the colliers' faces were all streaks where the tears ran down their cheeks. . . . . After meeting we went to Mrs. Grace's, who lived at Coventry. The old lady took me by the hand, and said, 'I was never so glad to see a man in the world, for I was afraid some of the furnace-men had killed you!'"

The witticisms and epigrams of Robert Grace have passed away unrecorded; the only one handed down among his wife's descendants is connected with her religion. She had given a building on her estate to be used as a chapel by the disciples of Whitfield and Wesley, and one day, returning from Philadelphia, he saw his wife's saddle-horse tied to a tree near it, and she with a few neighbors engaged there in religious services. He immediately dismounted and wrote upon the door the following distich: —

"Your walls are thick and your people are thin,
The Devil's without, and Grace is within."

Henry Brooke * wrote "A Discourse on Jests, addressed to Mr. Robert Grace," wherein he rallies him on the subject of "his darling bosome sin a jest."

In a previous chapter I have given an account of the manufacture of the first Franklin stoves by Grace, and of the sale of Coventry, in 1765, to his step-son-in-law, Colonel Potts. He was then in feeble health, and he died in the summer of 1766 at his house in Philadelphia.

WILL OF ROBERT GRACE.

Be it remembered that I Robert Grace of Coventry in the township of Coventry in Chester County & Province of Pennsylvania, Gentleman, being sick & weak in body but of sound & perfect mind & memory blessed be the Lord for the same & all other His mercies & favors, Do make & ordain my last will & testament in manner following: That is to say, First I commit my soul to Almighty God my heavenly Father, & commit my body to the earth to be decently buried; & my will is that all my just debts & funeral expenses be duly paid & satisfied; and I do hereby nominate my dear & loving wife Rebeccah to be sole Executrix of this my last will & testament.

I give & bequeath to my said dear & loving wife, all my estate real & personal wherever the same can or may be found requesting her to pay the following legacies, to

* He was a younger son of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Norton Cheshire, who settled in Lewes, Sussex Co., Del. He was for several years Speaker of the Assembly in the lower counties, as Del. was then called, and in 1720 was appointed by Gov. Keith Master in Chancery. Brooke is often mentioned in the Penn and Logan correspondence. A contemporary thus eulogizes him: —

"In Brooke's capacious breast the Muses sit,
Enrobed with sense polite and pregnant wit."

He died in 1735, and a tribute to his memory in the Am. General Mag. of 1741 describes him as an accomplished linguist and an adept in almost every science.

wit: To Benjamin Franklin esquire agent for this Province, his heirs Executors, Administrators or Assigns as a token of my sincere love & regard for him the sum of Five Pounds.

To Samuel & Rebecca Patrick *in trust for their daughter Anna Grace Patrick to be paid in two years after my decease, the sum of twenty pounds.

To Mary Rees widow, to be paid in one year after my decease Ten Pounds, but in case she should die before she should receive it then to be paid to her daughter Mary Rees.

To Hester Hockley widow of Henry Hockley Six Pounds one year after my decease.

To molatto Betty † my former servant Five pounds per annum during her life.

To negro Cæsar † late my servant to be paid into the hands of Thomas Potts & by him to be paid to the said Cæsar at his discretion Five Pounds.

And I do request & appoint Thomas Potts (son of John Potts esquire of Potts Grove) to be an assistant in a kind & affectionate manner to my said dear & loving wife in the settlement of my temporal affairs & lastly I revoke all other wills & devises by me heretofore made & declare this only to be my last will & testament in witness whereof I the said Robert Grace have hereunto set my hand & seal, dated the 2d day of April 17 & 66.

Sealed published & declared by the above named Robert Grace as his last will & testament in the presence of us,

T. Hockley, ROBERT GRACE.
Wm. Hope. 1766.

Proved Aug. 6, 1766.

James Hockley & Thomas Potts appeared before Ben. Chew., Reg. Gen.

Recorded in Book O p. 10 Philadelphia.

Robert Grace's personal estate at his house in Philadelphia was appraised by Simon Meredith, but the inventory attached to the will appears to have been very loosely made, and, as his widow was his only heir, it was probably merely done as a matter of form. From it, however, I make a few extracts: —

A negro woman & sucking child a mulatto boy & negro girl £ 100.
An old sword silver mounted.
Silver pint can, tea pot spoons 1 pr. of salt cellars & other plate.
A mare & colt saddle & bridle.
A horse & woman's saddle.
A library of books.

* Marriages between the families of Grace and Patrick are mentioned in the Grace Memorial, but they were sometimes at deadly feud, as the following verse proves: —

"O Courtstown, what trophies of conquest you boast
In the spoils of a noble and valorous host,
O'More and Fitz-Patrick felt the shame of o'erthrow
As they fled the dire contest with *Grasagh aboe*."

† These two were among the slaves that had passed into the possession of Thomas Potts with the Coventry estate.

Manumission No. 5.

I Rebecca Grace of the township of Coventry in the Co. of Chester in Pa. do hereby set free from bondage my Molatoe woman named Rose, & do for myself my executors & administrators release unto the said Molatoe woman all my right & all claim whatsoever as to her person or to any estate she may acquire, hereby declaring the said Mulatoe woman named Rose absolutely free without any interruption from me, or any other person claiming under me. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty-three.

REBECCA GRACE.

Sealed & delivered in the presence of
SIMON MEREDITH
BEN. JACOBS.

WILL OF REBECCA GRACE.

I Rebecca Grace of Coventry Township in Chester County in the state of Pennsylvania widow being favored with a pretty good state of health at the present time but Considering the uncertainty of this life do this sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety nine make & publish this my last will & Testament as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased the Lord to bless me with in the following manner & form.

Imprimis. I give & devise to my Grandson-in-law Thomas Haskins and my Kinsman Caleb North, both of the City of Philadelphia a lot of Ground part of my plantation whereon I now Live Beginning at a Stone Corner of my Land by a road called Douglass Road, thence South Eighty-three Degrees East ten perches thence North thirteen Degrees West ten perches thence North Eighty three Degrees West ten perches to the said Road thence along the same South thirteen Degrees East ten perches to the place of Beginning — Containing Ninety three perches And also the Burying Ground Called & Known by the name of the family Burying Ground with one perch wide round the wall thereof for the purpose of Repairing the same when and as often as it shall be Necessary. To Hold to them the said Thomas Haskins & Caleb North & to the survivor of them & to their Heirs & Assigns forever & to the Heirs & Assigns forever of the survivor of them in perpetual succession. In trust nevertheless for the following purposes (that is to say) that the Lot of ninety three perches shall be & remain for the use of the religious society called Methodists inhabiting in the township of Coventry & parts Adjacent to erect a meeting house thereon & such other Buildings as the said Society May judge to be necessary for the accomodation of a meeting place. And the said Burying ground to be & remain for a Burying ground for the family as heretofore & such Others as the abovenamed Trustees or either of them or their successors in the said trust may permit & allow to be interred therein. And that the same as also the Lot first above mentioned & described shall not be applied to any other uses or purposes whatsoever than as aforesaid; And I do also grant & Allow the privelidge of passing through My inclosed grounds from either of the publick roads adjacent to the said Burying ground, when the same shall be necessary for the purposes of interring the dead who may be allowed to be interred therein.

Item. It is my will & I do hereby order & direct my Executors herein After named to sell & convey the residue & remaining part of my plantation at public-vendue the sale thereof after all my just debts & funeral & other expenses are paid as also the Legacies herein After bequeathed (if my personal estate shall fall short of answering the same) I give & dispose thereof as follows; that is to say one fifth part thereof to my worthy friend Thomas Bull. In trust that he will lay it out on Real Estate or Bank stock at his discretion & apply the yearly Issues & profits thereof towards the maintenance & bringing up the Child or Children of my grandson Samuel Potts until the eldest Child shall arrive at the age of twenty one years, then the real estate or Bank stock to be sold & the price or cash Amount therof to be divided amongst the Children of my said grandson Samuel Potts by even & equal portions, part & share alike & one fifth more thereof I give to my grandson Thomas Potts one half part of the then three remaining fifth parts therof I give to my grand Daughter Henrietta Potts the remaining part therof I give to my two grand Daughters Elizabeth Jacobs & Ruth May to be equally divided Between them.

Item. I give to my well beloved Kinswoman Rebecca Patrick my bed which stands in the front room in my dwelling house being the same that I usually sleep in with the Bedstead bed cloaths and curtains belonging to it.

Item. I give unto Julianna Potts daughter of Thomas Potts of Pottstown my silver half pint can as a small token of gratitude for her being so named in respectful remembrance of my beloved Grand Daughter Julianna Potts deceased.

Item. It is my will and I do order it that my Executors shall put the sum of one Hundred Dollars out of my Estate at Interest for the use of my great Grand Daughters namely Elizabeth May, Sarah Haskins and Anna May, and that the same with the Interest that shall accrue thereon shall be equally divided Between them and paid unto them respectively as they attain the age of eighteen years that so each one of them may therewith purchase some piece of plate for themselves if they shall so think proper.

Lastly. I do hereby nominate constitute & appoint my two grand sons in law Robert May & Benjamin Jacobs Executors of this my last Will and I do hereby revoke and make void all and every other & former will or wills at any time or times heretofore by me made ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will & Testament in witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal the day & year first above written.

Signed

REBECCA GRACE. [SEAL.]

Signed sealed in presence of

JONATHAN HUDSON

PHŒBE GRIFFITH

SIMON MEREDITH.

Names of the persons to whom T. H. & C. N. are to convey the lot devised to the Methodist Society in Trust all of Chester county viz — Jonah Stevens, Elijah Bull, John Martin, Griffith Griffith, James Gilham, Sarah Rutter, and Grace Rutter.

JAMES.

This autograph of David James is copied from a paper in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Thomas P. James. It was signed in Welshpoole, county of Montgomery, Wales, June, 1682.

On a previous page I have mentioned his persecution and imprisonment, and probably it was on account of the latter that in the following certificate from his Quaker friends stress is laid upon the fact that he did not transport himself for any wrongful act or deed.

Radnorshire att our Men's Meeting the 20th day of the 5th month anno Domini 1683.

Whereas we understand y^t^ our dear friend David James, and his wife Margaret, with his daughter Mary who have for several years past inhabited amongst us both in the parish of Llandegley and Glascum both in the county of Radnor, having now arrived in the 8th mon. 1682 into the Province of Pennsylvania, seeing he doth require a certificate from us his friends & former acquaintance we doe therefore certifie unto all whom it may concern that he hath been a man walking harmless and of good behaviour, loving to friends & having good report amongst his neighbours & soe left a good savour behind with us — And his dear wife Margaret hath owned the same truth these several years & hath walked orderly and in love among friends, & we do further certifie that our friend D. James did not transport himself & family into y^e^ place aforesaid for any debt or debts to any person or persons, neither for any wrongful act or deed by him his wife or child done or committed against any person or persons whatsoever & to this testimony we put our names as followeth : —

Owen Humphrey	John Lloyd	Rees ap Rees
John Jarmin	Edward Moore	Roger Hughes
Daniel Lewis	Richard Cook	John Roberts
Nathan Woodliff	David Griffith	John Watson.
David Meredith	Edward Jarman	

A true copy from the Records Haverford Monthly of Friends, Vol. I. page 308.

John M. George, *Recorder.*

Marriage Certificate.

These are to certify to all persons to whom it may concern that Evan James, of Radnor, yeoman, and Margaret Jones, spinster, of Tredyffrin, both in the County of Chester and province of Pennsylvania, after the publication of their intentions, or bands of marriage, on three Lord's days successively, immediately after the ending of public worship at the meeting house belonging to the congregation baptised upon confession of faith, meeting at the Great Valley, in the said county of Chester, as aforesaid, and no cause or impediment appearing against them: Now this eighth day of June, Anno Domini, 1739, being the day appointed by the said parties, they, the said Evan James and Margaret Jones, by and with consent of parents and other relations, and with the consent of the congregation whereof the said parties are members, and at the meeting house, belonging to the above said congregation, have in the presence of God and the congregation then there assembled entered into a solemn matrimonial covenant with one another in manner and form following, or to that effect: —

Before the Lord and this congregation I, Evan James, do take thee, Margaret Jones, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, through all conditions whatsoever, in health or sickness, rich or poor, and I do promise through God's assistance, to be unto thee a faithful husband; to love and cherish thee, and to perform all manner of duties towards thee as becometh a husband towards his wife, according to the rule of God's word; and to keep myself only unto thee and to live with thee until God shall separate us by death.

Before the Lord and this congregation I, Margaret Jones, do give myself unto thee, Evan James, to be thy wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward through all conditions whatsoever, in health or sickness, rich and poor, and I do promise, through God's assistance, to be unto thee a faithful and obedient wife; to love and cherish thee, and to perform all manner of duty towards thee as becomes a wife towards her husband, according to the rule of God's word; and to keep myself only unto thee and to live with thee untill God shall separate us by death.

In testimony that the said Evan James and Margaret Jones did enter into the above covenant with each other, and were accordingly declared husband and wife, according to God's holy ordinance, therefore the said Margaret Jones, by virtue of the above covenant shall hereafter be called after her husband's name, viz., Margaret James; and these presents were signed by said parties, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

JOHN DAVIS, *Minister.*

EVAN JAMES
MARGARET JAMES.

David James	Richard Evans	Rachell John
Griffith John	Evan David	Mary David
Thomas James	David Evan	Sarah Jones
William John	Thomas Evan	Mary David
Samuel John	Jenkin Thomas	Mary Evans
John Miles	Katherine John	Elizabeth Edward
John Jones	Mary James	Deborah David
Thomas John	Rebecca Miles	Mary Hugh.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A, page 17.

THIS volume having already exceeded the number of pages at first intended, the "Protest of the Germans against Slavery" is omitted; the curious reader will find it printed in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in "The Friend," and in "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia."

NOTE B, page 21.

From the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th days of the Seventh Month, Anno 1692.

To Our Friends and Brethren in the Truth, both in *Pennsylvania, East* and *West-Jarsey*, and elſe-where, as there may be occaſion, to be Read in their Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, as they in the Wisdom of God ſhall ſee meet

WHEREAS there hath been an Unhappy Difference of late between our Friends *George Keith*, and the reſt concerned with him, and our Friends *Thomas Lloyd, John Simcock, Samuell Jenings*, and others joyned with them, which hath tended to the great Reproach of Truth and Friends, and Diſhonor of our holy Profeſſion. And whereas there hath been a Paper ſigned by *Thomas Lloyd, Samuell Jenings, John Simcock*, and others joyned with them, being in Number Twenty Eight of thoſe who have oppoſed *George Keith*, and the Friends joyned with him, whereby he is condemned as *A Perſon Unfit and Unqualified to be a Miniſter of Chriſt, and as a Perſon without the fear of God before his Eyes, &c.* And whereas the ſaid Paper of Condemnation hath been the occaſion of ſetting up many Separate Meetings,

as well as of other confufion and Difturbance (both privately and publickly) in thefe Parts. And whereas the faid *George Keith*, and others joyned with him, being Offended with the faid Judgment, have appealed to the Spirit of Truth and true Judgment of all faithful Friends of this Yearly Meeting, and have requefted by a fecond Paper the faid *Thomas Lloyd*, and the reft concerned with him that they might have a fair Hearing and Tryal before Impartial Friends (who have not taken part to the ſigning Papers ſent to ———, on either ſide) the ſecond Day of the ſaid Meeting, an hour after the breaking up of the Meeting for publick worſhip; and we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed being Grieved and Troubled, under a ſenſe of the Reproaches Truth has met withall, by reaſon of the ſaid Unhappy Difference, yet having not concerned our ſelves actually in the ſaid Difference on either ſide, being met at the ſaid Meeting-Houſe, in true Deſires to the Lord, that he would make us Inſtrumental to put an end to the ſaid Difference, and truly make up ſaid Breach, before it grow wider, according to the Requeſt of the ſaid *George Keith*, and the reſt of the Friends joyned with him in their ſaid Appeal; And the ſaid *Thomas Lloyd* and the reſt concerned (though again deſired by two Meſſengers from the Meeting, to appear, and they) refuſing, the Meeting Adjourned till an hour after the Publick Meeting the next day; and then being Aſſembled, and the ſaid *Thomas Lloyd*, and the reſt concerned ſtill refuſing to come, although the ſaid *Thomas Lloyd* had lately before adviſed the ſaid *George Keith* to make Application to the Yearly Meeting in this caſe (as divers of us can witneſs) and the ſaid *George Keith*, and the reſt concerned laying their Complaint before us, and the ſaid *Thomas Lloyd*, and the reſt concerned not appearing (though again deſired ſeveral Times) our Expectations and Deſires, (with reſpect to that Effectual and Abſolute Healing the ſaid Breach) is in ſome meaſure fruſtrated. Notwithſtanding whereof, having heard the Papers on both ſides read, and having weightily and deliberately conſidered them, do give it as our Sence and Judgment, that the ſaid *George Keith*, and his Friends concerned in the ſaid Paper of Condemnation, are not guilty of the Charges and Cenſures therein contained; And that therefore for the Honour, Proſperity and Welfare of Truth, and Peace and Quietneſs of the Churches of Chriſt in theſe Parts, and elſe-where, the ſaid *Thomas Lloyd*, and the reſt of the ſaid Twenty Eight Perſons forth-with Re-call their ſaid Paper of Condemnation, and that they

condemn the ſame by a Writing under their Hands, directed to all the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings whereunto the ſaid Paper was directed; and that they forbear offering to ſpeak, by way of publick Teſtimony in Meetings, till they have ſo done. And we do alſo give it as our Judgment, That thoſe Publick Friends who are charged with Miſdemeanours, and Ill Behaviour in their Lives and Converſations, do forbear ſpeaking in Publick Meetings by way of Teſtimony, till they clear themſelves and make ſatisfaction to their Brethren; And that all Publick Friends on both ſides, forbear all Railing and Reviling one another, either publickly or privately, which hath only this tendency, to Diſhonour Truth, and lay ſtumbling Blocks in the Way of the Weak; but in ſuch Case they obſerve the primitive Churches Order, eſtabliſhed by Chriſt and his Apoſtles, and practiſed among Friends.

Signed by Us, in Behalf of our Selves, and many more Friends, who are one with us herein,

ROBERT TURNER,
ELIAS BURLING,
JOHN REID,
CHARLES READE,
THOMAS COBORNE,
HARMON UPDENGRAVES,
THOMAS POWELL,
NATHANIEL FITZRANDAL,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
EDMUND WELLS,
THOMAS KIMBER,
JOHN NEALL,
ANTHONY WOODWARD,
ANDREW SMITH,
WILLIAM HIXON,
JOHN PANCOAST,
HENRY BURCHAM,
THOMAS HEARSE.
JOHN JONES,
JOSEPH WILLCOX,
THOMAS GODFREY,
JOHN BUDD,
ROGER PARKE,
CALEB WHEATLY,
EDWARD WHITE,
THOMAS GLADWIN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
EDWARD SMITH,
BENJAMIN MORGAN,
JOSEPH SHARP,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
JOHN BAINBRIDGE,
JOHN SNOWDEN,
WILLIAM BLACK,
WILLIAM SNOWDEN,
ABRAHAM BROWN,
JOHN HAMPTON,
DANIEL BACON,
JOSEPH ADAMS,
EDWARD GUY,
BARNARD DEVONISH,
SAMUEL ELLIS,
THOMAS CROSS,
JAMES MOORE,
THOMAS JENNER,
JOHN HARPER,
ROBERT WHEELER,
NATHANIEL WALTON,
ROBERT ROE,
PETER BOSS,
THOMAS BOWLES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
JAMES SILVER,
SAMUELL TAYLOR,
GRIFFITH JONES,
WILLIAM RIGHTON,
THOMAS KENDALL,
SAMUELL HOUGHTON,
EMANUEL SMITH,
PETER DAITE,
RICHARD SERY,
GEORGE WILLCOX,
WILLIAM WELLS,
ISAAC JACOBS VAN BIBER,
CORNELIUS SCIVERS,
WILLIAM SNEAD,
DAVID SHERKIS,
JOHN CARTER,
HENRY PAXON,
THOMAS TINDAL.

See 1 Cor. i. 10; xi. 17, 18.

NOTE C, page 23.

Germantown lost its charter in 1709, not, as has sometimes been erroneously stated, because persons could not be found willing to act as officers, but from the interference of George Lowther, the Queen's attorney, who claimed that legal acts were performed by its officers beyond their jurisdiction. Was this person the son of William Penn's sister Peggy, who married Anthony Lowther, and of whose wedding Pepys in his "Diary" gives such a ludicrous account?

NOTE D, page 26.

Watson states that the first furnace in Pennsylvania was erected at Colebrookdale in 1720 by James Lewis and Anthony Morris. From papers in my possession this seems to be incorrect, for in 1728, previous to the death of the elder Rutter, "James Lewis of Germantown" is put down as owner of "$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{16}$ of Colebrook Furnace" and "$\frac{1}{24}$ of Poole Forge." From the same manuscript Anthony Morris's share appears even less; but in 1729 the last-named built a forge at Spring Mill, which was called Spring Forge.

In 1728 James Logan wrote, "There are four furnaces in blast in the Colony"; these must have been Colebrookdale, French Creek, Durham, and perhaps Mt. Pleasant. Thomas Potts appears to have been in partnership with Robert Durham in the management of Durham Furnace in 1728.

NOTE E, page 142.

The inn of Jacob Witz, at the corner of High and Yorke Streets, was taken down May, 1865. It was kept as a public house over ninety years, and called the Rising Sun. Washington was twice a guest within its walls, once after the battle of Brandywine and again during the Whiskey Insurrection, when the troops were marched through Pottstown to suppress the insurgents in Western Pennsylvania. It was afterwards kept by John Boyer.

In the "Pa. Journal and Weekly Advertiser" for 1785 there is some account of the drawing of the lottery for making the Schuylkill navigable. The schedules of the various classes are printed, and the names of persons authorized to sell tickets are given, and other information published in different issues of the above-named year.

NOTE F, page 154.

Margaret Potts was the dau. of Stephen Carmick, merchant of Phil., and his first w. Mary, instead of his second, Anna, as stated in the text. She was b. Jan. 10, 1748, and bap. at Ch. Church, Phil., June 12, 1750. She is mentioned in her father's will, proved 1776, and he devises to her the house and land in Salem, N. J., "whereon my late father of blessed memory lived in his lifetime," and, besides other real estate, £ 800.

NOTE G, page 162.

The thousand acres of land granted to John Potts in Nova Scotia appear by a deed of sale to Isaac Wilkins to have run into Weymouth, a town near Clementsport. He also received a grant of 300 acres finely located on the east side of the harbor in the town of Shelburne, adjoining the land of Gov. Parr. On this spot he erected a house, but sold it, with all his interest in the other grant, July 30, 1785. A visit of several weeks in Shelburne this summer (1873) has enabled me to determine the location of the lands of John Potts with more accuracy than in the text. The present village contains less than a thousand inhabitants, but soon after the settlement of the Loyalists in 1783 the British government issued rations for 15,000, and there is little doubt that at one time the population exceeded that number.

NOTE H, page 165.

In the events which preceded the Revolution, David Potts took an important part. He was active in the non-importation resolutions in 1765, and Aug., 1775, he was chosen on the committee for the city and districts of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Potts was a stately and dignified lady, and her dau. Harriet has described to her descendants the dresses they both wore at one of Washington's birthnight balls. The elder lady wore the open gown and elegant quilted petticoat and high cap of the period, while the younger was dressed in blue satin with a deep lace berthe. David Potts's pew in Christ Church was near that of Washington, and the families were well acquainted; one of the great-grandchildren having told me a few years since that she had seen Mrs. Washington's card among the relics of her grandmother. I

wrote to her inquiring for it, and received the following reply: "Mrs. Washington's visiting-card has disappeared; my grandmother showed it to me when I was a girl, and told me Mrs. W. called in her coach at Front St. and Brooke Court and left it after they had attended the birthnight ball. I looked in the little old satin-covered case to-day where she kept it, in the hope it might be hidden there still, but no, it is gone." The same lady states that Mrs. Washington always returned a call the third day after receiving it.

NOTE I, page 171.

Benjamin Rush, M. D., the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-grandson of the first Thomas Rutter. His mother was Susannah Hall, who m. first, Mr. Harvey; secondly, John Rush. Benjamin was their fourth child. She was a dau. of Joseph and Rebeckah (Rutter) Hall, both of whom are mentioned in Thomas Rutter's will, 1728. According to the family record, Rebeckah was b. 9 of 9 mo., 1687. She had issue John, Joseph, Jacob, Rebecca, and Susannah Hall.

NOTE J, page 175.

The text should read, "A great-granddaughter of Thomas Fitzwater." This eminent public Friend left directions in his will, proved 1699, "that his negro Jack be sold to the highest bidder."

It is not inappropriate in this connection to direct the attention of the reader to the marks of kindness shown by the Potts family towards their slaves, as appears in the wills of three generations in forbidding their sale and oftentimes freeing them. In private letters of the last century I find that, when these freed slaves were unable to work, they were tenderly cared for by the children of their former masters. May not this be the outgrowth of the early German feeling against slavery?

NOTE K, page 230.

In the obituary of James Potts it is stated that he was "interred in the Friends' burial-ground." This is an error, as his burial is recorded in the Register of Christ Ch., Phil. The close proximity of these two graveyards no doubt led to the mistake.

NOTE L, page 248.

Joseph Haskins was born in Maryland, as his father Thomas, whose wife was Mary Lockerman, of the Eastern Shore, emigrated to this country early in the last century, and was m. there 1720.

NOTE M, page 308.

The following was received too late for insertion in the text:—

404. Sarah m. John R. Hagaman, and d. s. p. 1836.

405. Newton m. Anna, dau of Col. Ira Stout, of N. J., and d. 1831, aged 28, leaving two children, Joseph, who m. Caroline-Isabella Wade, of N. Y., and d. s. p. Sept., 1862; and Sarah-Frances, m. John B. Voorhees of Hopewell, N. J., Feb. 1847, and d. June, 1852, leaving three children, 1. Charles-Milton, resides in Illinois, unm.; 2. Anna-Cornelia, m. Wesley Van Dyke, son of Dea. J. S. Van Dyke, of Hopewell, N. J., and have issue, Sarah; 3. Peter J., d. in infancy.

406a. William-Dewees, b. 1799; d. unm. 1869. He was blind from his birth, but he became a fine Latin and Greek scholar, and an accomplished teacher of those languages.

NOTE N, page 331.

705. Samuel H. Rutter entered the army on his 19th birthday, 1861, and served through the entire war as sergeant-major and adjutant of 53d Regt. Pa. Vol. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg.

INDEX No. I.

Christian Name of those bearing the Surname of Potts.

The figures placed before the name denote the consecutive number of the individual in the text.

486. Albert-Preston, 315.
568. Alice-Ramsay, 321.
116. Andrew, 272, 322.
561. Andrew-Ross, 320. [269.
24. Anna, 66, 69, 122, 211, 238, 252,
85. Anna, 268.
104. Anna, 270.
309. Anna, 303.
186. Anna-Grace, 284.
933. Anna-Grace, 343.
488. Anna-May, 315.
504. Anna-May, 316.
514. Anna-May, 317.
590. Anna-May, 322.
174. Anna-Nutt, 281.
531. Anna-Templin, 318.
111. Anthony-Benezet, 271.
113. Anthony-Stocker, 271, 361.
299. Aris, 302.
1054. Arthur, 348.
1078. Arthur, 350.
771. Augusta, 335.
773. Austin, 335.

77. Benezet, 265.
92. Benjamin-Rush, 268
939. Bessie, 343.

497. Catherine-Ann, 316.
595. Catherine-Gartley, 322.
225. Catherine-Miles, 291.
485. Caroline, 315.
565. Caroline, 320.
76. Charles, 265.
308. Charles, 303.
966. Charles-Edward, 344.
189. Charles-Frederick, 284.
1149. Charles H., 354
567. Charles-Ramsay, 321.
1077. Charles-Raymond, 350.
636. Charles-Sumner, 327.
478. Chreswell-Harris, 315.
93. Clement, 268.
428. Clement-Downing, 310.
624. Clement-Rutter, 327.
115. Clement-Stocker, 272.
938. Clifford, 343.

9. David, 120.
21. David, 165, 241, 243, 260.
32. David, 211, 242, 252, 269.
60. David, 252, 254, 261, 269.
206. David, 288.
236. David, 294.
296. David, 301.
532. David, 318.
542. David, 318.
602. David 323.
516. David-Gardiner, 317.
112. Deborah, 271.
1554. Deborah, 277.
95. Deborah-Claypoole, 268, 364.
946. Deborah-Smith, 344.

98. Edward, 269.
239. Edward, 295.
273. Edward, 300.
275. Edward, 300.
310. Edward, 303.
628. Edward, 327.
105. Edward Burroughs, 270.
426. Edward-Hobart, 310.
207. Edmund-Key, 289
936. Eleanor, 343.
627. Eliza R., 327.
192. Eliza-Stevens, 284.
2. Elizabeth, 89–93.
54. Elizabeth, 249.
314. Elizabeth, 303.
750. Elizabeth, 333.
978. Elizabeth, 345.
589. Elizabeth-Brooke, 322.
477. Elizabeth Graham, 315.
616½. Elizabeth W., 325, 362.
484. Ellen-May, 315.
977. Ellwood, 345.
216. Emily, 290.
238. Emily, 295, 297, 364
1066. Emily F., 349.
596. Emily-Rutter, 323.
626. Emma, 327.
976. Emma, 345.
533. Emma G., 318.
945. Emma-Virginia, 344.

934. Florence, 343.
88. Frances, 268.
195. Frances, 285.
311. Frances, 303.
769. Frances-Shober, 335.
211. Francis, 289.
480. Francis-Henry, 315.
1080. Francis-Lawrei, 350.
96. Francis-Richardson, 269.
231. Francis-Richardson, 291.
506. Francis-Thomas, 316.
543. Francis-Thomas, 319.
965. Frank-Assheton, 344
760. Franklin M., 334

1074. George, 350.
601. George-Engle, 323
619. George H., 326, 361.
191. George-Washington, 284
94. Grace, 268.
318. Grace, 304.

34. Hannah, 241.
326. Hannah-Fletcher, 304.
79. Harriet, 241, 266.
279. Harriet, 300.
594. Harriet-Brooke, 322
1007. Harriet-Ross, 346.
630. Helen, 327.
429. Helen-Jane, 310.
59. Henrietta, 251.
234. Henry, 293.
235. Henry, 293, 362.
617. Henry, 325.
1075. Henry, 350.
1065. Henry W., 349.
89. Hepzibah, 268
535. Holman, 318
97. Horatio-Gates, 269.
487. Howard, 315.
634. Howard, 327.
427. Howard-Downing, 310.

1053. Ida-Nye, 348.
25. Isaac, 213, 226, 241, 270.
325. Isaac Williams, 304.
513 Isabella-Haines, 317.
618. Isabella-Hitner, 325, 362.

26. James, 227, 231, 241, 361.
75. James, 265.
298. James-Hartley, 301.
499. James-Franklin, 316.
600. James-Linnard, 323.
500. Jane-Frances, 316.
28. Jesse, 234.
107. Joanna, 270.
223. Joanna, 291.
599. Joanna, 323.
205. Joanna-Holland, 288.
222. Joanna-Holland, 291, 362
4. John, 89, 91–116, 362.
19. John, 122, 153–163.
62. John, 257–259, 364.
240. John, 295.
271. John, 299.

278. John, 300.
560. John, 319.
632. John, 327.
1004. John, 346.
185. John-Graff, 284.
479. John-Harris, 315.
80. John-Morris, 267.
622. John-Rutter, 327, 361.
534. John-Templin, 318.
23. Jonathan, 170–211.
22. Joseph, 167–170, 233, 239, 267.
64. Joseph, 259, 260, 265, 364.
82. Joseph, 267.
84. Joseph, 268.
237. Joseph, 295, 362.
312. Joseph, 303.
615. Joseph, 325.
620. Joseph D., 326.
476. Joseph-Hunt, 315.
489. Joseph-Hulme, 315.
87. Joseph-Kirkbride, 268.
229. Joseph-McKean, 291.
598. Joseph-McKean, 322.
103. Joseph-Paul, 270.
57. Juliana, 249.
228. Juliana, 291.
509. Juliana, 316.
518. Juliana, 317.
591. Juliana, 322.
193. Juliana-Humphreys, 285.

937. Laura, 343.
1076. Leonard, 350.
277. Lindley, 300.
749. Louis-Coin, 333.
1005. Louisa, 346.
748. Louisa-Coin, 333.
300. Louisa M., 299, 302.
761. Lucy, 334.
747. Lydia-Jackson, 333.

36. Magdelena, 119, 171, 242.
268. Margaret, 299.
746. Margaret, 333.
1150. Margaret K., 354
114. Maria, 271.
635. Maria, 327.
745. Maria, 333.
540. Maria-Theresa, 318.
511. Marion-Fennimore, 316.
5. Martha, 89.
6. Martha, 89.
7. Martha, 89, 93, 117.
20. Martha, 122, 163.
53. Martha, 248.
99. Martha, 252, 269, 281.
108. Martha, 271.
122. Martha, 273.
267. Martha, 299.
327. Martha, 304.
215. Martha-Ellen, 290.
538. Martha E., 318.
3. Mary, 89.
36½. Mary, 242.
90. Mary, 268.
101. Mary, 270.
232. Mary, 291.
307. Mary, 303.
544. Mary, 319.
66. Mary-Ann, 261, 362.
190. Mary-Ann, 284.
270. Mary-Ann, 299.
512 Mary-Ann, 317.
612. Mary-Ann, 325.
613. Mary-Ann, 325.
623. Mary-Ann, 327.
262. Mary-Catherine, 299.
562. Mary-Eliza, 320.
482. Mary-Elizabeth, 315.
498. Mary-Elizabeth, 316.
91. Mary-Frances, 242.
424. Mary-Frances, 310.
944. Mary-Frances, 344.
631. Mary-Grace, 327.
616. Mary-Hitner, 325.
597. Mary-Paxson, 323.
81. Mary-Powell, 267.
539. Mary R., 318.
1002. Mary-Ross, 346.
1008. Mary-Ross, 346.

508. Nathan-Haines, 316.
61. Nathaniel, 129, 134, 137, 255, 363.
209. Nathaniel, 289.
217. Nathaniel, 290, 363.
505. Nathaniel, 316.
536. Nathaniel, 318.
979. Nathaniel, 345.

280. Oliver J., 300.
267. Orville-Alphonso, 344.
975. Oscar, 345.

86. Phineas, 268.

221. Ramsay-Douglass, 291.
1006. Ramsay D., 346.
37. Rebecca, 242.
102. Rebecca, 270.
110. Rebecca, 271.
214. Rebecca, 220.
224. Rebecca, 291.
272. Rebecca, 299.
276. Rebecca, 300.
541. Rebecca, 318.
1009. Rebecca-Cooper, 345.
27. Rebecca-Grace, 232.
51. Rebecca-Grace, 247.
532½. Rebecca-May, 318.
210. Rebecca-Smith, 289.
519. Rebecca-Smith, 317.
770. Reginald S., 335.
563. Richard, 320.
213. Robert-Hobart, 285, 290.
242. Robert-Smith, 296.
566. Roberta, 321.
1071. Rosa C., 349.
1003. Rosa-Fontaine, 346.
441. Rose, 326, 361.
29. Ruth, 234.
50. Ruth, 247.
55. Ruth, 249.
100. Ruth-Anna, 270.
109. Ruth-Anna, 271.
257. Ruth-Anna, 297, 364.
274. Ruth-Anna, 300.
774. Sally, 361.
545. Sally, 319.
18. Samuel, 66–68, 124, 149–153, 362.
68. Samuel, 262, 265.
106. Samuel, 270.
219. Samuel, 290.
233. Samuel, 292, 297, 364.
564. Samuel, 320.
612½. Samuel, 325.
187. Samuel-Jacobs, 284.
935. Samuel-Jacobs, 343.
629. Samuel-Jamison, 327.
475. Samuel-Kennedy, 315.
226. Samuel-Miles, 291.
592. Samuel-Miles, 322.
56. Samuel-Nutt, 249.
33. Sarah, 83, 238.
78. Sarah, 265, 266, 364.
83. Sarah, 268.
123. Sarah, 273.
241 Sarah, 295.
243. Sarah, 296.
269. Sarah, 299.
297. Sarah, 301.
545. Sarah, 319.
614. Sarah, 325.
625. Sarah, 327.
188. Sarah-Haskins, 284.
517. Sarah-Jane, 317.
65. Sarah-May, 260.
212. Sarah-May, 289.
230. Sarah-Miles, 291.
483. Sarah-Sayre, 315.
220. Sophia-Wilson, 290.
67. Stephen, 261.

1. Thomas, 7, 73, 76–88.
8. Thomas, 43, 66, 89, 118–120.
17. Thomas, 122–149.
35. Thomas, 237, 241.
58. Thomas, 250.
63. Thomas, 259.
153½. Thomas, 277.
227. Thomas, 291.
537. Thomas, 318.
593. Thomas, 322.
930. Thomas, 345.
191. Thomas-Assheton, 285.
515. Thomas-Humphreys, 317.
510. Thomas-Lacey, 316.
208. Thomas-May, 289.
184. Thomas-Welsh, 284.
481. Thomas-Welsh, 315.

774. Virginia, 335.

940. Walter, 343.
218. Wilhelmina-Douglass, 290.
38. William, 242, 268.
313. William, 303.
154½. William-Baird, 277.
496. William-Hollis, 316.
633. William-Jamison, 327.
507. William-Morgan, 316.
1079. William McCleery, 350.
772. William-Newlin, 335.
425. William-Ramsay, 310.
621. William-Speakman, 326.
1067. William S., 349.

INDEX No. II.

Descendants of Thomas Potts bearing other Names.

Bacon.

779. Frances-Eliza, 335.
778. George-Warder, 335.

Baird.

149. Deborah, 277.
150. Harriet, 277.
146. John, 276.
904. Lucy-Hunter, 341.
421. Lydia-Spencer, 310.
148. Mary-Anne, 277.
422. Mary-Deborah, 210.
903. Mary L., 341.
152. Martha-Rutter, 277.
151. Rebecca, 277.
420. Rebecca-Potts, 311.
902. Robert H., 341.
147. Samuel, 276.
418½. Samuel, 309.
901. Samuel, 341.
419. Spencer-Fullerton, 309.
144. Thomas, 276.
423. Thomas, 310.
145. William, 276.
900. William, 340.
910. William M., 340.
418. William-McFunn, 309.

Bartels.

1238. Murray-Forbes, 359.
1239. Sally-Innes, 359.

Bartholomew.

891. Abraham P., 340.
890. Anna, 340.
887. Augustus, 340.
401. Austen, 308.
400. Benjamin, 308.
884. Benjamin, 340.
868. Daniel, 339.
892. David, 340.
399. Edward, 308.
878. Edward, 340.
888. Edward P., 340.
402. Ellen, 308.
880. Emily, 340.
879. Eugene, 340.
871. George, 339.
394. Hannah, 308.
881. Isaac W., 340.
396. John, 308.
872. John C., 339.
395. Joseph, 308.
882. Lindley C., 340.
869. Lydia-Ann, 339.
886. Martha E., 340.
398. Mary-Anne, 308.
889. Mary-Ellen, 340.
870. Mary-Emily, 340.
883. Pritner, 340.
397. Rachel, 308.
885. Rachel, 340.
403. Sarah, 308.

Beecher.

1116. Elizabeth-Leaf, 352.
1117. Lindley-Rutter, 352.
442. Lyman, 311, 331.

Betts.

783. Mary-Lacey, 335.
781. Rebecca-Potts, 335.
782. Ruth-Anna, 335.
780. Sarah-Wayne, 335.

Bicknell.

927. Emma-Valeria-Pintard, 343.
928. George-Augustus, 343.
929. Jesse-Richards, 343.
926. Martha-Potts-Haskins, 343.

Biddle.

908. Christine-Williams, 341.
909. Henry-Jonathan, 341.
905. Jonathan-Williams, 341.
906. Lydia-McFunn, 341.
907. Spencer-Fullerton-Baird, 341.

Blanchot.

1183. Hermon, 356.
1185. Jeanne, 356.
1181. Marguerite, 356.

Boggs.

405. Newton, 308.
404. Sarah, 308.

Bosbyshell.

985. Nathan-Stem, 345.
987. Oliver-May, 345.
986. Whitney, 345.

Bostwick.

942. Caddie-Roxana, 343.
943. Leslie-Hatton, 343.

Boyd.

439. Anna-Leonard, 311.
440. Alfred-Varnall, 311.
436. Copeland, 311.
437. George-Leaf, 311.
438. Thomas, 311.

Bright.

1225. Edward, 357.
1224. Sarah, 357.

Brooke.

690. Anna-Maria, 331.
304. Bowyer, 302.
689. Caroline, 331.
1158. Clara L., 354.
754. Jacob-Parvin, 334.
688. John-Rutter, 330.
301. Mary, 302.
755. Mary-Davis, 334.
303. Hannah, 302.
305. Harriet, 302.
759. Harriet, 334.
302. Rebecca J., 302.
757. Rebecca-Potts, 334.
1160. Rebecca-Potts, 354.
758. Reese, 334.
306. Sarah, 302.
756. Sarah-Starr, 334.
1159. Sarah-Starr, 354.

Byerly.

786. Martha-Gibson, 336.
784. Rebecca, 336.
785. William-Elwood, 336.

Cabot.

998. Catherine, 346.
997. Douglass, 346
999. Elizabeth-Hawley, 346.
995. Joseph, 346.
1000. Sebastian, 346.
996. Wilhelmina, 346.

Carter.

1012. Alfred, 347.
1013. Samuel P., 347.

Casselberry.

1050. Cara F , 348.
1051. Juliana, 348.
1052. Thomas-Potts, 348.

Cheyney.

768. Anna-Potts, 334.
763. Edith, 334.
765. Edward, 334.
762. George, 334.
764. John, 334.
763. Joseph, 334.
767. Samuel, 334.

Cleaver.

15. Isaac, 121.
16. John, 120.
13. Jonathan, 121.
14. Peter, 121.

Coxe.

1138. Caroline, 353.
1137. Laurette, 353.

Crans.

502. Anna-Grace, 316.
941. Edward, 343.
501. Julia, 316.
503. Peter, 316.

Davies.

1069. Edward, 349.
1068. Henry-Potts, 349.
1070. Isabella-Potts, 349.

Davis.

873. Ann, 339.
876. Ellen, 339.
877. Margaret, 339.
875. Mary, 339.
874. Rachel, 339.

Dewees.

414. Adelaide, 309.
1192. Catherine, 356.
413. Charles-Dayton, 309.
417. Emma-Lorrain, 309.
1194. Francis, 356.
416. Lorrain, 309.
133. Hannah, 274.
139. Hannah, 276.
412. Hardman, 309.
1197. James C., 356.
893. Jeanie-Emma, 340.
135. Jesse, 274.
136. John, 274.
1193. John, 356.
415. Mary, 309.
411. Oscar, 309.
132. Rachel, 274.
134. Rebeccah, 271.
137. Sarah, 274.
409. Theodore, 309.
1195. Theodore, 356.
138. William-Potts, 274.
410. William, 309.
1196. William-Henry, 356.

Donelson.

846. Andrew-Jackson, 338.
847. Eliza-Farquhar, 338.
848. Emma-Lucinda, 338.
850. Fanny, 338.
849. Isabella, 338.
851. Sarah P., 338.

Duffield.

333. Anne, 306.
376. Benjamin, 307.
121. Catherine, 272.
331. Charles, 306.
120 Edward, 272.
332. Edward, 307.
377. Edward, 307.
333. John, 306.
118. John-Potts, 272.
378. John-Potts, 307.
792. Mary, 336.
379. Mary-Catherine, 307.
117. Martha-Rutter, 272.
119. Rebecca-Grace, 272.
359. Saunders, 306.

Dyers.

1112*c*. George-Turnley, 352.
1112*d*. Thomas, 352.

Eagleton.

1064. Samuel-Potts, 349.

Edmonds.

911. Anna P. Castor, 341.
912. Helen, 341.

Elbert.

1126. Caroline-Stocker, 353.
1128. Catherine-Mary, 353.
1127. John-Nicholson, 353.
1130. Josephine, 353.
1131. Julia-Wharton, 353.
1129. Laurette, 353.
1132. Vincent-Louis, 353.

Ellis.

142 Anna, 276.
143. Martha, 276.
141. Sarah, 276.
140. Thomas, 276.

Evans.

1015. George, 348.
1018. Harriet, 348.
1017. Horace, 348.
1019. Joanna, 348.
1016 Thomas-Potts, 348.

Farquhar.

845. Edward, 338.
383. Edward-Yorke, 307.
843. Edward-Yorke, 338.
833. Eliza-Yorke, 337.
384. Emma, 307.
838. Fergus, 338.
835. Francis, 338.
381. George W., 307.
840. George W., 338.
380. Georgina, 307.
837. Guy E., 338.
332. Isabella, 307.
839. Laura J., 338.
842. Matilda, 338.
836. Norman H., 338.
841. Sophia, 338.
844. Virginia, 338.
834. Water, 337.

Fillebrown.

1011. Andrew-Ross, 346.
1010. John-Potts, 346

Fletcher.

328. Mary-Paul, 304.
329. John-Shoemaker, 304.

Forbes.

1020. Kate-Ramsey, 347.
1019. Murray, 347.
1017. Sarah-Innes, 347.
1018. Sophia-Semmes, 347.
1021. Thomas-Semmes, 347.

Foulke.

408. William-Hughes, 308.

Franklin.

793. Anne, 336.
794. Emma, 336.
795. Florence, 336.
798. Henry, 336.
1179. Henry, 355.
796. John, 336.
797. Mary, 336.

French.

1139. Eugene, 353.
1140. Henry, 353.

Gartley.

1037. Catherine, 348.
1041. Catherine, 348.
1044½. Edwin, 363.
1036. Elizabeth, 348.
1044. Elizabeth, 348.
587. Elizabeth H., 322.
1039. Elvira, 348.
1035. George, 348.
584. John, 322.
1043. Mary, 348.
1034. Rebecca, 348.
1042. Robert L., 348.
586. Samuel, 322, 363.
1038. Samuel, 348.
585. Thomas, 322.
1040. Thomas, 348.
588. William H., 322

Gleason.

948. Ann, 344.
950. Catherine, 344
949. John, 344.
947. Joseph, 344.
951. Mary, 344.

Handy.
810. James, 337.

Haskins.
181. Joseph-Ennalls, 283.
180. Sarah-Ennalls, 283.
179. Thomas-Potts, 283.

Hawley.
993. Alan-Ramsay, 346.
558. Anna-Sophia, 319.
555. Catherine-Ramsay, 319.
1001. Cornelius-Bradley, 346.
551. Elizabeth-Potts, 319.
557. Fanny-Lear, 319.
990. Jane-Merritt, 346.
994. Peter-Radcliffe, 346.
556. Peter W. R., 319
552. Phebe-Mary, 319.
553. Thomas-Semmes, 319.
554. Wilhelmina, 319.
991. Wilhelmina-Douglass, 346.
559. William H., 319.
992. William, 346.

Heister.
1081. Caroline, 350.
650. John-Rutter, 328.
1084. Margaretta, 350.
651. Mary, 328.
1083. Mary-Ann, 350.
1082. Samuel-Potts, 350.
1085. William H., 350.

Hobart.
643. Anna, 328.
1123. Anna-Potts, 352.
578. Anna-Sophia, 321.
1033½. Annie-Smith, 348.
1132. Cecil-Willig, 348.
1033. David-McKnight, 348.
648. David-Potts, 328.
639. Eliza, 328
1025. Eliza-Smith, 347.
251. Elizabeth, 296.
254. Elizabeth-Potts, 297.
577. Elizabeth-Ramsay, 323.
255. Ellen-Goodin, 297.
583. Ellen-Goodin, 322.
579. Hannah-Pratt, 321, 365.
642. Henrietta, 328.
1027. Joanna-Holland, 347.
245. Joanna-Potts, 296.
253. John-Henry, 297, 363.
641. John-Henry, 328.
647. John-Henry, 331.
649. John-Henry, 331.
575. John-Potts, 321.
1030. John-Potts, 348.
1026. Julia-Biddle, 347.
250. Mary, 296.
1028. Mary, 347.
1124. Mary-Ives, 352.
244. Nathaniel-Potts, 296, 362.
581. Nathaniel-Potts, 322.
1029. Nathaniel-Potts, 348.
248. Rebecca, 296.
249. Rebecca, 296.
640. Robert, 328.
246. Robert-Enoch, 296, 363.
645. Robert Enoch, 328, 363.
580. Robert-Henry, 321.
65. Sarah May, 260.
638. Sarah May, 331.
247. Sarah-Potts, 296.
576. Sally-Potts, 321.
252. Samuel-Potts, 296.
644. William-Mintzer, 328.
646. William-Mintzer, 328.
1031. William-Moore, 346, 363.
582. William-Ramsay-Potts, 322, 365.
637. William-Smith, 348.

Hodgkiss.
407. Martha, 308.
406. Sarah, 308.

Hughes.
1256. Anita, 360.
1221. Annie, 357.
1251. Annie, 359.
862. Benjamin, 339.
1255. Carl, 360.
1213. Catherine, 357.
1202 Colin, 356.
1210. Colin, 357.
1205. Edward, 356.
1203. Elizabeth, 356.
1220. Frances, 357.
866. Francis-Wade, 339.
1204. Frank, 356.
1199. Hannah, 356.
1212. Hannah, 357.
1218. Hannah, 357.
1211. Henry, 357.
861. Isaac, 339.
1207. Isaac, 356.
1252. Isaac, 359.
1201. James, 356.
1253. James, 360.
1215. Jane, 357.
1217. Jane, 357.
1250. Jane, 359.
1198. John, 356.
1206. John, 356.
1214. John, 357.
1216. John, 357.
1249. John, 359.
867. John-Curtis-Clay, 339.
1254. Laura, 360.
1222. Lucy, 357.
1209. Mary-Ann, 357.
1208. Nathan, 357.
865. Nicholas-Colin, 339.
860. Rachel, 339.
863. Slater, 339.
864. Theodore, 339.
1200. Theodore, 356.
1219. Thomas-Silliman, 357.

Hunt.
1240. Myra-Warren, 359.

Jacobs.
474. Ann, 315.
472. Caroline, 314.
473. Elizabeth, 315.
471. George, 314.
183. John, 283.
470 Mary, 314
182. Samuel, 283

James.
972. Anna Gertrude, 345.
199. Anna Potts, 287.
525 Anna Rebecca, 317.
526. Bushrod-Washington, 317
523. Clarence Gray, 315.
198 David, 287.
524. Frances-Batchelder, 317
203. Henrietta, 288.
520. Henrietta, 317.
530. Henrietta Maria, 317.
201. Isaac Griffith, 287
196. John-Fletcher, 285.
529. John-Edwin, 318.
200. Mary-Ann, 287.
527. Mary Ellen, 318.
521. Mary-Isabella, 317.
204 Martha-Haskins, 288.
530½. Melinda, 318.
522. Montgomery, 317.
202. Samuel-Nutt, 287.
197. Thomas-Potts, 285.
528. William-Henry, 318.
971. William-Edwin, 345.

Johnson.
492. Anna, 315.
490. Edward R., 315.
491. Russel, 315.

Jones.
826. Henry, 337.

Justice.
828. Benjamin-Duffield, 337.
827. Edward-Duffield, 337.
831. Francis H., 337.
830. Joseph, 337.
829. Lewis H., 337.
832. Mary, 337.

Key.
319. Anna, 304.
322. Jane, 304.
320. Martha, 304.
321. Thomas, 304.

Lapp.
961. Christian, 344.
963. Emma, 344.
964. John, 344.
962. Sarah, 344.

Leaf.
165. Anna-Leonard, 279.
167. Edmund, 279.
169. Elizabeth, 279.
160. Frederic-Smith, 278.
162. George D., 278.
164. Harland, 279.
168. Julia, 279.
163. Mary, 279.
441. Rose, 311, 326.
161. Thomas-Leonard, 278.
166. William, 279.

Leonard.

159½. Anna, 278.
48. Anne, 247.
46. Elizabeth, 246.
49. George H., 247.
159. George-Thomas, 278.
47. Nancy, 247.
45. Thomas, 246.

Lewis.

1147. Anna-Maria-Stocker, 353.
1144. Anna-Shippen, 353.
1148. Anna-Watmaugh, 353.
737. Clement-Stocker, 333.
744. Francis A., 333.
1145. Francis A., 353.
735. Julia-Wharton, 333.
1141. Julia-Wharton, 353.
1142. Julia-Wharton, 353.
741. Laurence, 333.
1143. Laurence, 353.
736. Margaretta-Stocker, 333.
739. Mary-Catherine, 333.
734. Mary-Stocker, 333.
743. Robert-Morton, 333.
738. Robert-Wharton, 333.
740. Stocker, 333.
742. William-Mortimer, 333.
1146. William-Reed, 353.

Lindley.

295. Edward, 301.
293. Thomas-Rutter, 301.
294. William, 301.

Loomis.

1241. John-Taylor, 359.

Lummis.

968. Howard-Assheton, 345.
969. Mary-Ella, 345.

Mahan.

1232. Eliz.-Haskins R. N., 358.
1234. George-An.-Bicknell, 358.
1233. Mary-Culbertson, 358.

Marshall.

1173. Henry-Cooper, 355.
1174. William-Betts, 355.

Martin.

806. Anna, 337.
808. Catherine, 337.
804. Caroline, 336.
1223. Edward, 357.
372. Edward-Duffield, 307.
811. Edward-Duffield, 337.
815. Edward-Duffield, 337.
802. Emma-Krumbhaar, 336.
369. George, 307.
809. Georgiana, 337.
807. Henry, 337.
805. Henry-George, 336.
366. Henry-Neill, 306.
364. John-Church, 306.
803. John-Selby, 336.
812. John-Selby, 337.
799. Lewis-Krumbhaar, 336.
813. Lucy, 337.
373. Margaret-Neill, 307.
371. Martha-Duffield, 307
375. Mary-King, 307.
801. Mary-Krumbhaar, 336.
800. Rebecca, 336.
367. Rebecca-Potts, 307.
365. Rosena-Catherine, 306.
368. Rosena-Catherine, 307.
370. Sarah-Selby, 307.
374. Thomas-Edgar, 307.
814. William-Richardson, 337.

Maxwell.

892. David, 340.
895. Edward, 340.
893. Emily, 340.
896. Sarah, 340.
894. Thomas, 340.

May.

178. Addison, 282.
457. Addison-Newton, 313.
459. Anna-Elizabeth, 313.
174. Anna-Nutt, 313.
455. Anna-Nutt, 313.
170. Eliza, 279.
175. James, 281.
176. James, 281, 288.
461. James-Bowman, 313.
458. James-Potts, 313.
452. Martha-Ellen, 313.
460. Martha-James, 313.
452. Mary, 312.
177. Newton, 282.
171. Rebecca-Grace, 280.
173. Robert, 281.
456. Robert E., 313.
453. Ruth-Anna, 312.
454. Sarah-Thomas, 280.
172. Thomas-Potts, 280.

McCauley.

1189. Berkeley, 356.
859. Edward-Yorke, 339.
1191. Helen, 356.
858. Louisa, 338.
857. Mary, 338.
1190. Mary, 356.

Moore.

973. Laura-Amanda, 345.

Neill.

350. Anna, 306.
348. Benjamin, 305.
353. Edward-Duffield, 306.
349. Elizabeth, 306.
350½. Emily, 306.
351. Henry, 306.
354. James P. Wilson, 306.
352. John, 305.
355. Thomas-Hewson, 306.

Nelson.

1023. Anna-Sophia, 347.
1024. Eliza-Kinlock, 347.
1022. Mildred Walker, 347.

Nichols.

984. Anna-Maria, 345.
983. Francis B., 345.
982. Hannaette-Templin, 345.
981. Susan-Keim, 343.

Norwell.

897. Isabella G., 340.

Parnell.

822. Caroline, 337.
824. Edward-Duffield, 337.
825. Grace, 337.
821. Lizzie-Harwood, 337.
817. Margaret, 337.
820. Martha-Potts, 337.
818. Martin, 337.
816. Mary-Martin, 337.
819. Rebecca-Martin, 337.
823. William, 337.

Paul.

323. Isaac, 304.
332. John, 305.
331. Martha, 305.
324. Mary, 304.
330. Sarah-Ann, 305.

Paxon.

753. Edward, 334.
751. Harriet, 334.
752. Henry, 334.

Peirce.

1229. Anna-Margaret, 358.
1230. Blanche-Tellie, 358.
919. Caleb-Franklin, 343.
1227. Eda-May, 358.
920. George-William, 342.
918. Margaret, 342.
1226. Mary-Bisbing, 358.
1231. May, 358.
1228. Phebe, 338.
921. Samuel-James, 342.
917. Thomas-May, 342.

Person.

1115. Henrietta, 352.
1114. Louisa, 352.

Poe.

343. Anna, 305.
344. Catherine, 305.
342. George, 305.
345. James, 305.
347. Maria, 305.
346. Richard, 305.

Pomeroy.

930. Bessie, 343.
932. J. Randall, 343.
931. Mary, 343.

Price.

1163. Dunbar, 354
1165. Elizabeth-Dunbar, 355.
1162. George-Maxwell R., 354.
775. Joseph M. P., 335.
777. Mary-Paul, 335.
776. Richard, 335.
1164. Richard, 354.
1167. Richard, 355.
1166. Sallie Paul, 355.
1161. William-Robeson, 355.

Prime.

1247. Laurette-Coxe, 359.

Pyle.

1111. Lewis-Rutter, 352
1112. Miriam, 352.

Rea.

1152. Lydia-Lee, 354.
1151. Morris-Jackson, 354.

Rice.

1072. Helen, 350.
1073. John, 350.

Richards.

467. Anna-Maria, 314.
466. Elizabeth-Haskins, 314.
924. Jesse, 343.
469. Jesse-Wurtz, 314.
180. Sarah-Ennalls, 283.
468. Sarah-Ennalls-Haskins, 314.
465. Samuel-Patrick, 314.
464. Thomas-Haskins, 313.
463. William, 313.
925. William, 343.

Riley.

791. William, 336.

Rothrock.

922. Addison-May, 342.
923. Henry-Abraham, 342.

Rutter.

678. Alexander-Crawford, 330, 364.
700. Anna E., 331.
1110. Anna-Mahoney, 351.
707. Anna-Margaretta, 332.
716. Anna-Potts, 332.
1091. Anne, 351.
684½. Annie, 330.
656. Catherine, 328.
265. Charles, 299.
657. Charles, 328.
658. Charles, 328.
659. Charles, 328.
1109. Charles-Alfred, 351.
1121. Charles-Clement, 352.
708. Charles-Francis, 332.
685. Charles-Lindley, 330.
702. Clarissa-Brooke, 331.
74. Clement, 264.
667. Clement-Milton, 329.
260. Clement-Stocker, 298.
674. Clement-Stocker, 329.
1101. Clement Stocker, 351.
72. David, 69, 261, 264, 362.
261. David, 299, 364
647. David, 330.
652. David, 328.
713. David, 332.
671. David-Brown, 329.
1102. Elizabeth-Potts, 351.
682. Elizabeth-Stocker, 330.
704. Elizabeth-Wills, 331.
238. Emily, 295.
665. Emily, 329.
1095 Edward Miller, 351.
686. Esther-Elizabeth, 330.
1095½ Gertrude-Newton, 351.
1108. Helen-Graham, 351.
660. Henrietta, 328.
695. Henrietta-Tallman, 330.
666 Henry-Potts, 329.
1094. Henry-Potts, 351.
694. Henry-Tallman, 330.
715. Hester-Kniffen, 332.
679. Isabella-Crawford, 330.
712. Isaac Baxter, 332
1120 Jesse-Ives, 352.
69. John, 163, 262, 362.
698. John-Clement, 331.
709. John-Osborne, 332.
259. John-Potts, 297, 364.
669. John-Potts, 329.
680. John-Rhea B., 330.
684. Joseph-Ormsby, 330.
681. Juliet, 330.
701. Laura W., 330.
711. Letitia, 332.
673. Levi-Taylor, 329.
1093. Leonard, 351.
264. Lindley C., 299
699. Lindley-Charles, 331.
1118. Louisa, 352.
1105. Margaret-Perkins, 351.
256. Margaretta, 297, 364.
697. Margaretta-Louisa, 331.
706 Marietta-Ryerson, 331.
263. Martha, 299.
299. Martha, 301.
668. Martha, 329.
66. Mary-Ann, 261.
655. Mary-Ann, 328.
1103. Mary-Anna, 357.
670. Mary-Anne, 329.
70. Mary-Catherine, 262.
262. Mary-Catherine, 299.
696. Mary-Catherine, 331.
710. Mary-Hockley, 332.
683 Mary-Ryerson, 330.
288. Owen-Jones, 301, 361.
289. Rebecca, 301.
662. Rebecca, 328.
1119. Robert-Hobart, 352.
672. Robert-Lewis, 329.
1107. Robert-Lewis, 351.
73. Ruth-Anna, 264.
257. Ruth-Anna, 297, 364.
653. Sarah, 328.
654. Sarah, 328.
1103. Sarah-Erwin, 351.
675. Sarah-Josephine, 329.
664. Sarah-Potts, 329.
1092. Sallie, 351.
71 Samuel, 263
705. Samuel-Hockley, 331
717. Samuel-Lindley, 332
661. Samuel O., 328
266 Samuel Potts, 299.
693. Samuel Potts, 331
287. Susannah Jones, 301, 361.
258. Thomas, 297.
291. Thomas, 300.
714. Thomas-Baxter, 332.
692. William-Anderson, 331.
663. William H., 329.
703. William-Ives, 703.
1122. William-Ives, 152
691. William Montgomery, 331

Sellers.

1175. Elwood-Byerly, 355.
1177. Georgianna, 355.
1176. Jessie-Fremont, 355.
1178. Rebecca-Jarret, 355.

Semmes.

570. Anna-Sophia, 321.
572. Douglass-Ramsey, 321.
571. Mary-Elizabeth, 321.
574. Sophia-Wilhelmina, 321.
569. Thomas, 321.
1014. Thomas M., 347.
573. William-Hawley, 321.

Shallcross.

317. John, 304.
316. Sarah, 304.
315. Thomas, 304.

Simrall.

1181. Graham-Howard, 355.
1180. Martin, 355.

Slaughter.

1015. Mary-Elizabeth, 347.
1016. Sophia-Mercer, 347.

Smith.

607. Alfred, 324.
1059. Alfred-Woodbridge, 349.
1062. Alice-Weldon, 349.
1057. Clara-Hunter, 349.
611. Corrin-Frank, 324.
610. Edmund, 324.
694. George, 316.
1061. Helen-Griffiths, 349.
609. Hobart, 324.
605. Joseph-Potts, 324.
1056. Levi-Bull, 349.
1063. Mary-Belle, 349.
1058. Mary-Potts, 349.
603. Rebecca, 323.
604. Robert, 323.
1055. Robert-Hobart, 349.
1060. Robert-Hobart, 349.
493. Rufus, 316.
608. Sarah-Potts, 324.
495. Thomas F. 316.
606. William-Alexander, 323.
1058½. William-Alexander, 349.

Snyder.

959. Benjamin, 344.
952. Caroline, 344.
953. Hannah, 344.
955. Isaac, 344.
958. Joseph, 344.
960. Mary, 344.
957. Stephen, 344.
954. Wesley, 344.
956. William, 344.

Sorber.

721. Charles, 332.
719. Margaret, 332.
718. Mary, 332.
720. Rebecca, 332.

Stem.

547. Emma-Virginia, 319.
546. Francis-Potts, 319.
549. Martha-Ellen, 319.
550. Sarah-Potts, 319.
548. William-White, 319.

Stevens.

446. Anna-Maria, 312.
451. Edwin-John, 312.
916. Edwin-John, 342.
913. Eliza-May, 342.
450. Henrietta-Louisa, 312.
445. John, 312.
447. Julian-Potts, 312.
443. Rebecca-May, 312.
448. Robert-May, 312.
449. Sarah-Elizabeth, 312.
444. William-Augustus, 312.
915. Samuel-Eccleston, 342.
914. Sarah-Ennalls-Hooper, 342.

Stocker.

1242. Almy, 359.
281. Anthony, 300.
728. Anthony-Eugene, 332.
286. Anna-Maria, 300.
726. Anna-Maria, 332.
1133. Caroline, 353.
1243. Caroline, 359.
730. Dutilh, 332.
732. Emily, 332.
1244. Eveline, 359.
1135. George, 353.
1136. Henry, 353.
727. Henry-Hollingsworth, 332.
282. John-Clements, 300.
722. John-Clements, 332.
1125. John-Clements, 353.
1134. John-Clements, 353.
729. Laurette, 332.
733. Louis, 332.
723. Louis-Tousard, 337.
725. Louisa-Caroline, 332.
284. Martha-Rutter, 300.
731. Martine-Dutilh, 332.
285. Mary-Catherine, 300.
724. Mary-Catherine, 332.
283. Thomas-Daniels, 306.
723. Tousard, 332.

Taylor.

1088. Charles-Lewis, 351.
1086. Emily-Rutter, 351.
1090. Helen-Stevens, 351.
1087. Levi, 351.
1089. Mary-Alice, 351.

Thomson.

1097. Clement-Rutter, 351.
1101. Edith, 351.
1099. Josephine, 351.
1096. Letitia, 351
1098. Mason, 351.
1100. Mary-Taylor, 351.

Thompson.

970. Landreth, 345.

Turnley.

1112 *a*. Emma-Gertrude, 352.
1112 *b*. Mary-Rutter, 352.

Walker.

11. Anna, 121.
42. Anna, 246.
43. Anna, 246.
39. Catherine, 246.
433. Clarence, 311.
44. Elizabeth, 246.
431. Emma, 311.
114. Joseph, 121.
10. Lewis, 120.
41. Lewis, 246.
430. Lewis-Burd, 311.
155. Lewis-Leonard, 278.
153. Margaret-Hubley, 278.
42. Rebecca, 246.
432. Sally C., 311.
40. Sarah-Hockley, 246.
11. Thomas, 121.
154. Thomas-Hubley, 278.

Warder.

1172. Benjamin H., 355.
1171. Emily P., 355.
1169. George-Aston, 355.
1168. Sallie-Paul, 355.
1170. William, 355.

Wayne.

333. Isaac, 305.
335. Rebecca-Potts, 305.
334. Ruth-Anna, 305.

Weir.

988. Martha-Henry, 346.
989. Mary, 346.

Wetherill.

385. Samuel, 307.

Wharton.

1182. Mary-Pauline, 355.

Whitney.

974. Martha, 345.

Wilkinson.

1154. Charles-Edward, 354.
1157. Clara-Edith, 354.
1156. George-Ryland, 354.
1153. Mary-Emily, 354.
1155. William-Albert, 355.
1248. William-John, 359.

Williams.

336. Ann, 305.
341. Deborah-Potts, 370.
788. Edward, 336.
339. Elizabeth-Paul, 369.
789. Henry-Borton, 336.
338. Isaac, 368.
340. Joseph-Paul, 370.
787. Levi-Borton, 336.
337. Martha, 367.
790. Sally-Borton, 336.

Wister.

1246. Alice-Logan, 359.
1245. Ella-Middleton, 359.

Yocum.

156. Elizabeth-Rebecca, 278.
434. John, 311.
157. Mary-Anne, 278.
158. Samuel-Hockley, 278.

Yorke.

31. Edward, 83, 237.
386. Edward, 308.
852. Edward, 338.
125. Eliza, 273.
853. Ellen, 338.
129. Gustavus, 273.
393. Joseph, 308.
392. Joshua, 308.
390. Mary, 308.
855. Mary, 338.
7. Martha, 89.
128. Martha, 273.
854. Ogden, 338.
130. Peter, 273.
388. Peter-Lippincott, 308.
131. Samuel, 273.
391. Samuel, 308.
389. Sarah, 308.
856. Sarah, 338.
30. Stephen, 83, 235.
126. Stephen, 273.
127. Stillé, 273.
124. Thomas, 273.
387. William, 308.

INDEX No. III.

Names of those who have married Descendants of Thomas Potts.

Adams, Lucy, 306.
Anderson, Matilda P., 299.
Anthony, Lucretia S., 303.
Aris, Mary, 122, 165.

Bacon, George-Vaux, 305.
Baird, Samuel, 134, 141, 143, 242, 324.
Baker, Amanda, 344.
Barnes, Arabella, 324.
Bartels, Herman, 347.
Bartholomew, Benjamin, 274.
Batchelder, Isabella, 286.
Baxter, Jane K., 299.
Beach, Hannah, 276.
Beaver, Desault, 328.
Bechtel, Sarah, 295.
Beecher, Daniel, 279.
Beecher, William C., 350.
Berkeley, Josephine, 338.
Bernard, Eliza F., 321.
Betts, William-Carey, 305.
Biddle, Christine, 309.
Biddle, Henry J., 309.
Biddle, Lydia M., 276.
Biddle, William-McFunn, 276.
Bill, Mary, 309.
Bisbing, Emma L., 343.
Bishop, Miss, 272.
Blanchot, Capt., 338.
Boggs, Rev. Mr., 274.
Bolton, Martha, 122, 213.
Bonsall, Sidney, 268.
Borton, Mary H., 305.
Bosbyshell, Oliver C., 319.
Bostwick, Richard, 316.
Bowman, Ellen, 281, 282.
Boyd, Thomas, 277.
Boyer, Catherine, 297.
Boyer, Elizabeth, 121.
Bright, Michael, 339.
Brockenborough, Louisa, 347.
Broderick, Emma R., 327.
Brooke, Harriet, 291.
Brooke, Mary, 339.
Brooke, Reese, 241, 266.
Brooke, William, 299.
Brown, Letitia, 298.
Bryan, Mary, 309
Bull, Ann H., 295.
Bull, Clara M., 323.
Burnett, Roxana W., 284.
Butler, Mary A., 324.
Byerly, Elwood, 305.

Cabot, John F., 319.
Campbell, Susan M., 322.
Carmick, Margaret, 122, 153.
Carr, James H., 322.
Carter, Capt S. P., 321.
Casselberry, Thomas M., 322.
Cheney, Waldron J., 303.
Church, Ann M., 289
Church, Dr. John, 272.
Churchill, Mary H., 309.
Clark, Elizabeth H., 300.
Clarke, Rhettie, 331.
Clay, Annie, 325.
Clay, Harriet, 279.
Cleaver, Derrick, 46, 89, 90, 120.
Cleaver. Emily, 308.
Cleaver, Lydia, 308.
Cole. Dr., 273.
Cole, Mr., 301.
Cornog, Ella, 308.
Coxe, Alfred, 332.
Crans, Peter, 284.
Crawford, Isabella, 299.

Daves, Jane, 356.
Davies, Anna F., 329.
Davies, Edward S., 325.
Davis, E. F. Chambers, 347.
Davis, Hannah, 308.
Davis, Thomas, 308.
Dennis, Eunice, 261.
Denny, Dr. William H., 305.
Dewees, Ann, 262, 265.
Dewees, Col. William, 238, 239–241.
Dewees, Jacob, 339.
Dewees, Thomas, 241.
Dewey, Cornelia, 319.
Dixon, Margaret W., 307.
Denahue, Mary, 350.
Donelson, Thomas, 307.
Dougherty. Mr, 336.
Downell, Alice, 356.
Downing, Jane H., 277.
Downing, J. Havard, 351.
Duffield, Dr. Benjamin, 122, 232.
Dunbar, Anna, 335.
Dunlap, Dr. Charles W., 335.
Dunn, Dinah W., 349.
Dyer, Clarence H., 330.

Eagleton, Dr. James M., 325.
Eccleston, Sarah H., 312.
Edmonds, Martin, 310.
Elbert, John N., 332.
Ellis, John, 220, 242.
Evans, Abner, 322.
Evans, Mary-Jane, 327.
Evans, Sarah, 222, 224.
Eveland, Maria L., 318.
Ewing, James S., 318.
Ewing, Robert, 305.

Farquhar, George, 273.
Fillebrown, Capt. T. Scott, 320.
Fletcher, Daniel, 270.
Fletcher, Sarah, 270.
Flynn, Virginia, 321.
Forbes, John-Murray, 321.
Foulke, Caleb, 274.
Foulke, Jenny, 329.
Fouville, Caroline, 339.
Franklin, John R., 306, 337.
French, Louis-Eugene, 332.
French, Mary E., 316.

Garrett, Mary E., 325.
Gartley, Dr. Samuel, 291.
Gifford, Anna, 316.
Gilbert, Boydanna, 320.
Gleason, Ames, 314.

Hain, Rebecca, 322.
Haines, Mary-Ann, 285.
Hale, Catherine, 353.
Handy, Rev. J. K., 307.
Handy, Sally, 272.
Hanna, Sarah, 307.
Harris, Mary, 273.
Haskins, Thomas, 248, 249.
Hawley, Rev. William, 290.
Hebner, Emma R., 339
Hebron, Miss, 337.
Heidensaul, Hannah J., 354.
Heister, Dr. Samuel, 297.
Henderson, Wallace, 339.
Hitner, Isabella, 293.
Hittel, Mary-Ann, 328.
Hobart, Rebecca, 255, 257.
Hobart, Robert-Enoch, 260, 261.
Hockley, Ann, 121.
Hockley, Sarah, 246.
Hockley, Thomas, 113, 115, 216.
Hodgkiss, Mr., 274.
Holland, Joanna, 122, 149, 265.
Hollingsworth, Miss, 305.
Holmes, Harriet, 309.
Hopkins, Howell, 301.
Hopkins, Laura E., 331.
Horn, Eliza, 268.
Howard, Dr. Charles W., 342.
Howland, Mary, 272.
Hughes, John, 308.
Hughes, Mary, 262.
Hulme, Elizabeth, 284.

Humphreys, Ann M., 250.
Hunt, Dr. John W., 347.
Hunt, Elizabeth G., 284.
Hutchinson, Miss, 306.

Ives, Mary-Ann, 299.

Jackson, Sarah, 301.
Jacobs, Benjamin, 249.
Jacobs, D. Theodore, 327.
Jacobs, Rev. Cyrus H., 312.
James, Dr. Isaac, 251.
Jamison, Mary G., 295.
Jarrett, Susan, 339.
Johnson, John R., 284.
Jones, Edith, 302.
Jones, Hon. Isaac D., 307.
Jones, Jonathan P., 267.
Jones, Margaret, 323.
Jones, Rowland, 271.
Jones, Sarah, 263.
Joynes, Miss, 306.
Justice, Lewis R., 307.

Kennedy, Mary, 284.
Keurlis, Martha, 8, 76.
Key, Edmund, 270.
Kimber, Regina S., 303.
Kirkbride, Mary, 122, 169.
Kline, Dr. Augustus, 299.
Krumbharr, Caroline-Becker, 306.
Kyle, D. W., 347.

Lapp, Samuel, 315.
Laver, Elizabeth, 281.
Lawson, Alfred, 317.
Leaf, George, 246.
Leonard, George, 121, 246.
Leonard, Thomas, 278.
Levake, Sarah E., 318.
Lewis, Caroline, 344.
Lewis, Kate, 318
Lewis, Lawrence, 300.
Lewis, Robert-Morton, 300.
Lewis, Sarah, 122, 234.
Liggett, Kate, 318.
Lindley, Jacob, 264.
Lippincott, Mary, 273.
Lippincott, Sarah, 314.
Lipton, Hannah, 322.
Little, Mary, 323.
Locher, Emelie, 333.
Lohra, Peter, 122, 234.
Long, Col., 308.
Longshaw, Mr., 338.
Loomis, J. Henry, 350.
Lorrain, Mary, 275.
Love, George, 348.
Lummis, Jonathan, 316.

Mahan, Catherine-Bertha, 307.
Mahan, William-Neille, 343.
Mahony, Anna J., 329.
Marble, Mary C., 318.
Marshall, Abram, 335.
Martin, Dr. John S., 272.
Martin, William, 339.
Mattson, Mr., 278.
Maxwell, Sallie E., 342.
Maxwell, Thomas, 308.
May, Robert, 247, 249, 254.
Maybury, Lydia, 269.
Maybury, Mary J., 329.
McCauley, Daniel S., 307.
McCleery, Mary, 326.
McClintock, Sarah, 280.
McCollam, Sarah, 298.
McCollin, Anna, 303.
McCoy, Mr., 305.
McGregor, Mr, 304.
McIntosh, Lachlan, 314.
McLinn, Eliza, 339.
McMurtrie, Ella, 330.
McMurtrie, Mary E., 331.
Merritt, Isabella, 319.
Messing, Chevelier Michel de, 346.
Metcalf, Mr., 274.
Miles, Abigail, 259.
Miles, Mary, 291.
Miller, Major John H., 340.
Miller, Mary, 283.
Mintzer, Mary-Ann, 297.
Mitchel, Ann, 122, 169.
Mitchell, Elizabeth, 295.
Montgomery, Rebecca S., 299.
Moore, J. Wilson. 318.
Moore, Mary-Ann, 291.
Moore, Mr., 338.
Moore, Rosa-Virginia, 325.
Morris, Edwin, 333.
Morris, Mary, 122, 167.
Murphy, Mary, 307.

Neill, Dr. Henry, 272.
Nelson, Rev. William-Meade, 321.
Newlin, Hannah A., 304.
Nichols, Francis M., 318.
Norwell, Hon. John, 308.
Nowland, Mary, 272.
Nutt, Anna, 122, 123.
Nye, Mary-Frances, 322.

Ogden, Mr., 309.
Ovenshine, Catherine, 297.

Parnell, William H., 307.
Parvin, Rebecca, 302.
Patterson, Morris, 344.
Paul, Dr. J. Rodman, 305.
Paul, John, 270.
Paul, Joseph M., 271.
Paxson, Charles, 302.
Paxson, Julia, 303.
Peirce, Anna, 344.
Peirce, Caleb, 312.
Peirce, Joseph, 333.
Perkins, Sally R., 329.
Person, Jacob, 331.
Phillips, Mary-Ann, 308.
Poe, George, 271.
Pomeroy, Clifford, 315.
Potts, Ellen E., 329.
Powell, Sarah, 122, 168.
Price, Thomas Callender, 305
Prime, Frederick, 353.
Pritner, Elizabeth, 308.
Pumphrey, Aquila, 246.
Pyewell, Deborah, 262, 268.
Pyle, Edward H., 329.

Quick, Caroline, 329.

Rambo, Mary, 339.
Ramsay, Eliza, 258.
Randolph, Jane, 332.
Rea, Samuel-Morris, 333.
Reed, Anna, 333.
Renshaw, Alice, 300.
Reynolds, Elizabeth, 322.
Rex, Dr., 269.
Rice, George, 325.
Richards, Jesse, 283.
Richardson, Grace, 122, 170.
Richardson, Sarah, 307.
Rickart, Leonard, 344.
Riley, Dr. William, 306.
Rittenhouse, Hannah, 284.
Roberts, Louisa, 330.
Robeson, Emily M., 335.
Robeson, Magdelen, 78, 89.
Robeson, Rosella, 330.
Robinson, Dr. R. E., 309.
Robinson, Mr., 305.
Rogers, Martha, 275.
Rose, Dr. John, 328.
Rose, Louisa, 319.
Rosendale, Mr., 299.
Ross, Mary-Ann, 290.
Rothrock, Dr. Joseph-Trimble, 313.
Rowley, Jennie-Maria, 309.
Rutter, Rebecca, 89.
Rutter, Thomas, 122, 163.
Ryerson, Esther, 299.

Sanderson, Virginia, 307.
Savage, Ruth, 89, 91.
Saylor, Harriet, 322.
Schreoder, Amelia, 307.
Sellers, George, 335.
Semmes, Dr. Thomas, 290.
Shafer, Elizabeth, 283.
Shallcross, Thomas, 269.
Shanaman, Kate, 315.
Sheetz, Catherine, 283.
Shippen, Anna E., 333.
Shollenberger, Susan, 278.
Shumway, Elizabeth, 284.
Silliman, Elizabeth, 339.
Simrall, Miss, 339.
Slaughter, Rev. Philip, 321.
Slaughter. Thomas T., 347.
Smallwood, Miss, 339.
Smith, Anne A., 321.
Smith, Charles, 278.
Smith, George, 284.
Smith, Henrietta, 296.
Smith, Rebecca, 255.
Smith, Robert-Hobart, 292.
Smith, Susan, 316
Snyder, Joseph, 315
Sorber, Dr. Joseph E., 299
Speakman, Rebecca S., 295
Stem, Rev. Nathan, 289.
Stephens, Mary, 334.
Stevens, Gov. Samuel, 279, 280.
Stevenson, Cornelius, 338.
Stillé, Sarah, 237.
Stocker, Anna, 122, 227.
Stocker, John-Clements, 262
Strong, Ruth A., 343.

Tallman, Margaret, 265.
Taylor, John D., 329.

Templin, Hannaette, 289.
Tessaire, Louisa, 332.
Thomas, Daniel, 276.
Thomson, Dr. John W., 317.
Thomson, Mason, 329.
Thomson, Samuel, 329.
Torbert, Patty M., 333.
Tousard, Caroline, 300.
Turnley, Capt. Parmeses T., 330.

Van Beck, Alexander, 328.

Wagner, Amanda, 315.
Walker, Catherine, 121.
Walker, Joseph, 89, 90, 121.
Warder, William, 335.
Wayne, William, 271.
Webber, Mary F., 315.
Weir, William, 319.
Welsh, Mary-Camac, 249.
Welsham, Amelia, 322.
Wetherill, Mordecai, 273.
Weymas, Miss, 307.
Whanger, Elizabeth, 121.
Wharton, T. P., 337.
Whitney, William L., 318.
Wilcox, Mary T., 333.
Wilkinson, William, 334
Williams, Adeline, 339.
Williams, Isaac, 271.
Williams, Sarah, 270.
Wister, Jones, 353.
Wood, James C., 331.
Woodbridge, Louisa C., 324.
Worthington, Amanda, 287.
Wright, Calvin, 348

Yocum, John, 246.
Yorke, Jane, 307.
Yorke, Thomas, 84, 89, 103, 111, 117 118, 123, 179, 235
Young, Dr. William, 319.

INDEX No. IV.

Miscellaneous.

Abercrombie, Lieut.-Col , 157.
Abercrombie, Rev. James, 234.
Ackland, Lady, 203.
Acrelius, 78.
Affleck, Thomas, 243.
Alcock, Edward, 3.
Alison, Rev Dr., 181.
Allen, Col. Ethan, 204.
Allen, Nicho., 131.
Allen, William, 109.
Allumanapees, 26, 36.
Altham, Lord, 52.
André, Capt., 282.
Anne, Queen, 37.
Appele, Jacob, 116.
Arets, Leonard, 14, 15, 16.
Armstrong, John, 109.
Armstrong, Rev. John, 254.
Arnold, Gen., 189.
Asbury, Bishop, 248, 252, 283.
Ashton, George, 94.
Assheton, Ralph, 250.
Assheton, Susannah, 250.
Attwood, William, 44, 46, 47.

Baker, John, 116.
Baltimore, Lord, 279.
Bankson, John, 149
Bankson, Mary, 149.
Barclay, David, 177.
Barclay, Robert, 174, 177.
Barnard, Isaac, 84.
Barnard, Jacob, 84
Barnes, Sur.-Gen., 320.
Bartlett, Dr., 190, 191.
Bartram, John, 54.
Basler, Henry, 134, 141.
Basler, Simon, 134, 141.
Basler, Thomas, 134, 141.
Basset, Gov. Richard, 248.
Baynton, John, 178.
Behry, Christian, 108.
Beissel, Conrad, 23.
Beitenman, Capt., 254.
Belknap, Wm. W., 320.
Bensill, Dr., 224.
Besse, Joseph, 2, 3.
Biddle, Charles, 138.
Biddle, Edward, 116, 277.
Biddle, James, 311.
Biddle, John, 139, 189.
Biddle, William, 276.
Bird, Mark, 185.
Bird, William, 44.
Bishop, Capt., 120.
Bland, Richard, 259.
Bland, Theodoric, 259.
Bleikers, Johannes, 14.
Boud, Abraham, 219.
Bond, Dr., 198
Bond, Dr. Phinehas, 243.
Bond, Dr. Th., 181.
Bond, Samuel, 219.
Boone, George, 35, 44, 47.
Boone, James, 88.
Bostich, William, 88.
Bowditch, Nathaniel, 285.
Bowman, Rt. Rev. Sam., 282.
Bowne, Samuel, 75.
Brinton, Edward, 94.
Brinton, Joseph, 92.
Brinton, Mary, 94.
Broadhead, Daniel, 185.
Brooke, Mary, 266.
Brooke, Robert, 266.
Brooke, Roger, 266.
Bull, Henry, 79 [323, 325.
Bull, Rev. Levi, D. D., 246, 283, 295,
Bull, Thomas, 153, 283.
Bunn, Peter, 116.
Burd, Col. James, 246.
Burd, Mrs. Sarah, 246.
Burgess, Jeffrey, 3.
Burgoyne, Gen., 201, 202.
Butler, William, 108.
Byron, Com., 156.

Cabot, Sebastian, 319.
Cadwalader, Gen., 229.
Carlisle, A., 156, 259.
Carlisle, Earl of, 244.
Carlton, Sir Guy, 160, 198.
Carmick, Anna, 154.
Carmick, Stephen, 154.
Chalkley, Thomas, 74.
Chapman, Jonathan, 46.
Charles XI., 78
Chew, Benjamin, 112.
Chew, R. S , 320.
Christina, Queen, 78.
Cieuwers, Cornelus, 90.
Clackner, Fred., 116.
Clarke, Sir Francis, 203.
Clay, Rev. J. C., 325.
Clay, Rev. Slater, 260.
Claypoole, Deborah, 269.
Clifton, William, 217.
Clymer, George, 211.
Cockburn, Admiral, 279.
Coke, Bishop, 248.
Collinson, Peter, 54, 383.
Coombe, Rev. Thomas, 243, 245, 368.
Coombe, Thomas, 65, 107.
Coventry, 124, 148, 381.
Coventry, Countess of, 148.
Craig, Capt., 190.
Craigie, Andrew, 190.
Crane, Ass. Sur.-Gen., 320.
Cromwell, Oliver, 269.
Cullen, Thomas, 116.
Cullin, Dr. William, 174.
Currie, Rev. William, 211.
Custis, Mrs., 291.

Darlington, Dr., 286.
Davies, Richard, 251.
Davis, David, 140.
Davis, Enoch, 113.
Davis, William, 22.
Day, Thomas, 44.
Delany, Sharp, 134, 143.
De la Plaine, James, 16.
Delaware Indians, 32, 39.
Denny, Gov., 103, 104, 117.
Derringer, Capt., 129.
Deshler, David, 139.
D'Estaing, Count, 156.
Dick, Dr. Alex., 173.
Dick, Lady, 174
Dickinson, Jonathan, 26, 31, 62.
Dickson, James N., 22.
Dorney, James, 95.
Dorsey, B., 178.
Drummond, John, 174.
Drummond, Messrs., 157.
Duchée, Rev. Dr., 245, 265.
Dunckley, John, 45.
Dunckley, Oliver, 45.
Dunckley, Richard, 45.
Dundas, Thomas, 211.

Five Nations, 33, 36, 39.
Flatheads, 38.
Forges.
Amity, 42.
Birdsburrough, 71.
Brandywine, 71.
Carlisle, 71.
Chalmbers, 71.
C. Grubb's, 71.
Charming, 71.
Codorus, 71. [164.
Colebrookdale, 42, 60, 61, 118, 119,
Coventry, 49, 71, 124, 249.
Dale, 249.
Doe-run, 71.
Elk, 247.
Fosh's, 71.

Gibralter, 71, 249.
Glasgow, 40, 60, 71, 260, 265, 295.
Green Lane, 71.
Hopewell, 71.
Martick, 71.
McCall's, 42.
Millgrove, 71.
Mores, 71.
Mosealom, 71.
Mountain, 71.
Mount Holly, 260.
Mount Joy, 70, 149, 167, 216, 239.
Mount Pleasant, 42, 47, 71, 119, 125.
Olds, T., 71.
Oley, 71.
Pennel, 71.
Pine, 41, 60, 68, 69, 71, 72, 83, 90, 116, 238, 261, 264, 277.
Pine Grove, 71, 261.
Poole, 40–44, 62, 69, 70.
Poole, No. 2, 41, 42.
Rutter's, 42, 70, 120.
Salford, 71.
Sarum, 71.
Speedwell, 71.
Spring, 42, 71, 119, 120, 246.
Springton, 294, 326.
Twaddles, 71.
Valley, 32, 50, 71, 100, 125, 154, 166, 213–223, 226, 239–242.
Vanleer's, 71.
Vincent, 49.
Windsor, 71, 278.
Young's, 71.
French Miamis, 39.
Furnaces.
Batsto, 283.
Berkshire, 71.
Carlisle, 71.
Chalmbers, 71.
Coal-lands, 130–146.
Codorus, 71. [90, 107, 116, 238.
Colebrookdale, 42, 47, 61, 64, 71, 83,
Cornwall, 71.
Durham, 71.
Elizabeth, 71.
French Creek, 49, 51.
German, 71.
Herryford, 71.
Hopewell, 71.
Isabella, 294.
Joanna, 70, 153, 249.
Martha, 221.
Martick, 71.
Maryan, 71.
Mount Hope, 71.
Mount Pleasant, 42, 71.
Oley, 71.
Pine Grove, 71.
Rutter's, 70.
Rebeccah, 71, 153, 262.
Reading, 71.
Redding, 49, 51, 71.
Spring Grove, 295.
Vincent Steel Works, 70.
Warwick, 29, 47, 53–56, 69, 70, 71, 110, 149, 289.

Germantown, 5–24, 246, 292.
Grace, Rebeccah, 53–58, 148, 374.
Grace, Robert, 54, 374.

Hagen, Dr. Fran., 191.
Halloway, Samuel, 94.
Hamilton, Gov., 38
Hamilton, James, 103.
Hancock, John, 127, 204.
Hardiman, Abraham, 269.
Harris, Samuel, 109.
Harris, Thomas, 255.
Hart, John, 21.
Hartshorne, William, 258.
Hayes, Dr. John Mc, 202.
Hazlewood, Com., 237.
Head, John, 116.
Heath, Robert, 213.
Heath, Samuel, 213.
Heckewelder, Rev. Mr., 236.
Henry, William, 139.
Hill, Richard, 31, 64.
Hill, Thomas, 45.
Hillegas, Michael, 150.
Hodge, Dr. Hugh L., 238, 272, 274.
Hoff, Hans, 236.
Hollobaugh, George, 45.
Hooper, Capt. Henry, 248.
Horn, John, 106.
Howe, Sir William, 155, 163.
Hughes, Ellis, 136, 137.
Hughes, Frances, 79.
Hughes, John, 109.
Hughes, Martha, 213.
Hulings, Marcus, 65, 107.
Humphreys, Assheton, 250.
Humphreys, Frances, 250.
Humphreys, Jonathan, 218.
Hunt, Thomas, 243.

Ikerlin, Hannah, 94.
Iroquois, 32.
Irvine, Gen., 240.
Irwin, Nathan, 138.

James, Jonathan, 219.
James, King, Second, 2.
James Mankin, 218.
James, Philip, 218.
Janney, Thomas, 3.
Jarman, John, 4.
Jefferis, Elizabeth, 94.
Jefferis, James, 94.
Jenifer, Nancy, 291.
Jervis, Charles, 243.
Jervis, James, 94.
Johnson, Dr. Robert, 191, 208.
Johnson, Ruth, 302.
Johnson, William, 302.
Jones, Aquilla, 139.
Jones, Griffith, 251.
Jones, John, 65, 107.
Jones, Owen, Sr., 179.
Jones, Owen, Jr., 243.
Jones, Polly, 178.
Jones, William, 45.
Jordan, Jeremiah, 116.
Jourdenes, Don Joseph de, 170.

Kackow-watchey, 38, 39.
Keith, Rev. George, 20, 394.
Keith, Sir William, 25, 37.
Key, Edward, 94.
Keyser, Dirck, 90.
Keyser, Dr., 16, 90.
Keyser, Peter, 12.
Killingworth, Rev. Thomas, 21.
Kinnersly, Eben, 181.
Kirkbride, Joseph, 169.
Kirkbride, Stacey, 169.
Klinken, Arets, 15.
Knox, Gen., 125.
Koster, Henry Bernard, 21
Kuhn, Dr. Adam, 181.
Kunders, Tunis, 14, 15, 16.

Lafayette, Gen., 125, 257, 280, 312.
Lansen, Jan, 14
Leacock, John, 44, 47.
Leatham, Joseph, 75.
Leavergood, Jacob, 116.
Ledsham, Peter, 3.
Lee, Gen., 223.
Lee, Mrs. Robert E., 291.
Lee, Wm. B., 320.
Lehman, B., 12.
Lenni-Lenape, 32.
Lesher, John, 109.
Letort, James, 39.
Lewis, Hannah, 270.
Lewis, William, 255.
Liancourt, Duc de Rochefoucault, 101.
Lightfoot, Benjamin, 107.
Livezey, Mary, 213.
Livingston, Chancellor, 141.
Livingston, Gov., 157.
Livingston, Wm., 227.
Lloyd, David, 27.
Lloyd, Thomas, 251, 394.
Lloyd, William, 243.
Logan, James, 14, 25, 27, 28, 31, 37, 64.
Longfellow, H. W., 191.
Lowden, Constance, 377.
Lowden, Hugh, 376–380.
Lowre, Peter, 128.
Lucken, Jan, 14, 15, 16.

Maiborn, Major, 204.
Mainwaring, Roger, 266.
Male, James, 95.
Manatawny.
Attack on, 33, 36, 38.
Confluence of, 95.
Emigration to, 77, 92.
Iron mines at, 23, 29, 30.
Iron works of, 40, 117.
Lands of, 26, 27
Map of, 90.
Patent of, 62.
Settlement of, 235.
Township of, 79.
Visit of the governor to, 33, 38, 39.
Manatawny Creek.
East side of, 108.
Fording-place on, 106.
Forges on, 64
House on, 100.
Junction of, 101.
Land near, 62.
Land purchased on, 96.
Low water of, 107.
Main branch of, 64.
Settlement on, 32, 41, 65.
West side of, 98.
Manawhyhicon, 39
Mans, Dr. Matt., 191.

Markham, William, 13.
Markworth, Martin, 116.
Marselis, Henry, 191.
Masters, Thomas, 20.
May, Sarah, 149, 153.
May, Thomas, 115, 149, 153.
Maybury, Thomas, 95.
Maybury, W., 254.
McCall, Ann, 96.
McCall, George, 42, 96.
McCall, Samuel, Jr., 96.
McClintock, Capt., 254.
McCrea, Dr. Stephen, 187, 191, 201.
McCrea, Jenny, 201.
McHenry, Dr., 188.
McIntosh, Gen., 125.
McKay, Capt., 198.
McKean, Chief Justice, 243.
McKean, Gen. Thomas, 259.
McKenzie, Dr. Sam., 191.
McPherson, James, 176.
McQualty, David, 51.
Mead, Rt. Rev. Wm., 296, 321.
Menson, Thomas, 95.
Meredith, Reese, 139.
Miers, Johnny, 228. [234.
Mifflin, Gen. Thomas, 189, 211, 228,
Mifflin, George, 44, 46, 47.
Mifflin, Joseph, 269.
Mifflin, Mrs., 269.
Miles, Col. Samuel, 223, 259.
Miller, Henry, 183.
Miller, Joseph, 45.
Miller, Mrs. Mary, 253.
Miller, Timothy, 45.
Miller, William, 176.
Mock, Peter, 116.
Mollison, Christiana, 177.
Montague, Lady, 183.
Montgomery, Mrs. Gen., 191.
Moore, George, 88.
Moore, John, 73.
Morgan, Dr. John, 118, 188.
Morgan, Rev. Evan, 21. [178, 267.
Morris, Anthony, 42, 44, 46, 47, 74, 167,
Morris, Bishop, 252.
Morris, John, 167.
Morris, Luke, 136, 137, 143.
Morris, Margaretta, 169.
Morris, Sally, 178.
Morris, Wm., 132, 136, 137, 143.
Muhlenberg, Peter, 138.
Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr., 128, 243.
Murray, Lindley, 264.

Neave, Messrs., 178.
Nesbitt, Mr., 128.
New York, 27, 37, 74, 186, 204, 227.
Nichols, Col. Francis, 134, 143, 254.
Nichols, William, 134.
Norris, Charles, 140.
Norris, Isaac, 31, 64.
Norwegian Creek, 133.
Norwegian township, 131.
Norwegian tract, 135, 144, 145, 146
Nutt, Rebeccah, 26, 372.
Nutt, Samuel, 372.

Ogden, Mrs., 219.
Op-den-Graeff, Abraham, 14.
Op-den-Graeff, Dirck, 14
Op-den-Graeff, Herman, 14, 90.
Opekasset, 37.
Ord, John, 140.
Osborne, Samuel, 46.
Owen, John, 236.

Palmer, George, 109.
Papen, Heiwert, 15, 16.
Park, Gen., 320.
Parker, Rebecca, 94.
Parker, Robert, 95.
Parrish, Isaac, 226.
Pastorius, Fr. Daniel, 10, 13, 14, 16, 23, 26, 27, 32, 74, 77, 91, 94.
Pastorius, Henry, 75.
Pastorius, Johan-Samuel, 74, 75.
Pastorius, Melchori-Adam, 8.
Paul, John, 116.
Pawling, Henry, 113, 115.
Paxson, Oliver, 302.
Pearson, Robert, 3.
Pearson, William, 115, 216, 217.
Peart, Thomas, 21.
Pemberton, Israel, 243.
Pemberton, James, 243.
Pemberton, John, 178, 243, 244.
Penn, John, 26, 96.
Penn, Letitia, 215.
Penn, Richard, 40, 103.
Penn, Thomas, 40, 103.
Penn, William, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 25, 27, 37, 62, 74, 77, 78, 101, 215, 232, 235, 237.
Pennington, Edward, 243.
Pennsylvania.
  Colonists of, 33.
  Emigrants to, 8.
  Epis. churches in, 22. [29.
  Furnaces and forges of, 70, 71, 104,
  Friends' meetings in, 77.
  Gov. of, 51, 62.
  Hist. of, 8.
  Hist. Soc. of, 55.
  Iron business of, 28.
  Iron interests of, 133.
  Iron man. in, 31, 72.
  Iron mines of, 5, 26.
  Iron works in, 23, 64, 70.
  Land in, 104.
  Map of, 40.
  Money of, 30.
  Name of Potts in, 5.
  Newspapers of, 105.
  Palatines of, 37.
  Proprietaries of, 63.
  Redemptioners of, 52.
  Settled in, 76.
  War in, 186.
Perth, James, Earl of, 174.
Petty, John, 35.
Philadelphia.
  Copper sent to, 49.
  Council of Indians, 32, 36.
  Deed recorded at, 75.
  Deputies at, 64.
  Estate in R. G., 124.
  Friends of, 11.
  House in, 12.
  Houses in, 104, 109.
  Indian treaties at, 35, 37.
  Justices of peace of, 103.
  Land in, 83.
  Lawyers of, 27.
  Lead in houses, 58.
  Library Co. of, 81.
  Magistrate of, 102.
  Member of Assembly from, 94.
  Mem. of Con. from, 129.
  Neighborhood of, 26.
  Philadelphia Co., 5, 63, 65.
  Province of, 31.
  Prov. Con. at, 185.
  Quit-rents at, 63.
  Rec. office, 17.
  Road to, 32.
  Road towards, 108.
  Second street in, 109.
  Swedes' church, 78.
  Tremulendos of, 11.
  Will recorded at, 74.
  Yellow fever in, 91, 233.
Phipps, Joseph, 94.
Pleasants, Samuel, 179, 243.
Pocahontas, 259.
Popodick, 80.
Popodickon, 41, 80, 122, 170.
Pott, Abraham, 131.
Pott, John, 131.
Pott, Wilhelm, 131.
Potts, Mary, 302.
Potts, Ruth, 302.
Potts, Sarah, 302.
Potts, Thomas, 302.
Pottsgrove, 65.
  Family of, 215.
  Grant of land in, 96.
  Houses in, 102, 110.
  Lots in, 97, 110.
  Loyalists at, 243, 252, 254, 260.
  Mansion-house in, 98, 104, 105, 125.
  Market town, 102, 106.
  Plantation of, 116, 151.
Pottstown.
  Bridge, 41. [361.
  Family graveyard of, 27, 152, 209,
  Fisheries at, 152, 276, 277, 279.
  Founder of, 91.
  High Street in, 42.
  Laid out, 96, 99. [265, 266.
  Lot of ground in, 230, 252, 259, 260,
  Name of, 100.
  Notices of, 101.
  Railroad of, 61.
  Site of, 96. [278, 315.
Pottsville, 98, 101, 131, 132, 145, 277,
Powell, David, 63.
Pratt, Abraham, 22.
Prescott, James, 191.
Preston, Samuel, 44, 46.
Pretzman, Capt., 128.
Price, Elizabeth, 94.
Price, Jonathan, 94.
Price, Mary, 94.
Prior, Thomas, 170.
Proud, Robert, 8, 20.
Put, John, 146.
Put, Wilhelm, 146.
Putnam, Gen., 189.
Pyewell, John, 164.
Pyewell, William, 46, 47, 163. [243.
Reading, 62, 82, 107, 141, 185, 205, 209,

Redman, Mr., 128.
Reed, Hon. Joseph, 186.
Reed, Mrs. Joseph, 154.
Rees, Lewis, 131, 144.
Rees, Mary, 65.
Reeves, Peter, 139.
Reser, Barnard, 91.
Rhoads, Jacob, 116.
Rhoads, Samuel, 116.
Richards, Capt., 129.
Richardson, Francis, 211.
Richardson, Samuel, 73.
Riedesel, Gen., 201.
Rittenhouse, David, 141, 143, 241.
Ritting-huysen, Claus, 90.
Roademel, George, 116.
Robert, John, 44, 94.
Roberts, Capt., 254.
Roberts, John, 156, 158, 259.
Roberts, Thomas, 94.
Robeson, Andrew, 78, 79, 235, 236.
Robeson, Israel, 78, 235.
Robeson, Jonathan, 83, 84, 235.
Robeson, Magdelen, 235.
Robeson, Margaret, 117.
Robeson, Mary, 117.
Robeson, Peter, 232.
Robeson, Samuel, 213, 236.
Robinson, Col. Beverly, 162.
Rogers, George, 95.
Rolph, Thomas, 259.
Rudman, Rev. Jonas, 235.
Ruley, John, 140.
Rumsey, James, 258.
Rush, Dr. Benjamin, 171, 178, 274, 399.
Rutter.
John, 43, 47, 93, 120.
Rebecca, 43, 92, 94, 118, 211.
Sarah, 244.
Thomas, 20–32, 41–46, 61–64, 69, 77, 79, 81, 92, 104, 121, 212, 263, 369.]163.
Thomas, 43, 47, 69, 80, 94, 118, 120,

Salazar, 265.
Sassoonan, 26, 32, 36–39.
Saunders, Joseph, 140.
Savage, Anna, 30.
Savage, George, 65.
Savage, Rebecca, 50.
Savage, Seeny, 65, 107.
Savage, Thomas, 43, 148.
Schinkel, 109.
Schumacher, Jacob, 15.
Schumacher, Peter, 16.
Schuyler, Dr. Nich., 191.
Schuyler, Gen., 189–192.
Schuylkill.
Banks of, 41.
Clearing of, 139.
Coal of, 129.
Coal mines on, 130, 142.
Commissioners for, 130, 139, 141.
County, 131, 145.
East branch of, 135.
East and west side of, 135.
Falls of, 109.
Ferry on, 106.
Fishing-grounds of, 26.
Forges and furnaces on, 139.
Forks of, 135.
Gap, 131.
Germans near, 10.
Hist. of coal, 131.
Iron mines of, 5, 23, 25.
Land on, 118, 119.
Lottery for, 129, 141, 142.
Navigation of, 141.
Opposite side of, 30.
Preservation of fish in, 141.
Road to, 106, 108.
Settlement on, 23.
Shad-fisheries in, 152.
Township of, 131.
Valley, 98.
West bank, 135.
West side of, 79
Scull, Dr. Nich., 191.
Scull, Nicholas, 276.
Scull, Major, 257.
Scull, W., 40.
Sebastian, Peter, 146.
Seely, Jonas, 106.
Sergeant, Mrs. John, 154.
Sharp, Thomas, 236.
Shiller, Capt., 128.
Shinar, Daniel, 45
Shiner, Christopher, 116.
Shiner, John, 116.
Shinkle, Henry, 116.
Shippen, Dr. Wm., 181, 195
Shippen, Edward, Sr., 246.
Shippen, Edward, Jr., 246.
Shiras, Rev. Mr., 282.
Shoemaker, Charles, 134, 141, 146.
Shoemaker, George, 132.
Shriver, Gen., 320.
Shultz, John, 116.
Shumway, Ebenzer, 284.
Silkspinner, George, 88.
Simens, Jan, 14.
Sinclair, John, 79.
Sipman, Dirck, 90.
Smith, Dr. William, 274.
Smith, Judith, 74.
Smith, Thomas, 45.
Smith, William, 180, 243.
Smith, William D., 243.
Smith, William P., 191.
Specht, Conrad, 116.
Spener, Dr., 9
Sproegel, Christian-Ludwig, 27.
Sproegel, John-Henry, 27.
Stacey, Mahlon, 169.
Stanton, David, 178.
Stanton, Sec., 319.
St. Clair, D., 226. [145, 155.
St. Clair, Gen. Arthur, 134, 136, 137,
Steiner, Melchior, 67, 68.
Stephen, David, 108.
Stephen, Lewis, 109.
Sterling, Lord, 125.
Steuben, Baron, 125, 207.
Stevens, Col. Wm., 279.
Stevens, J., 156.
Stevens, Samuel, 279.
Steward, Dr. Alex., 191.
Steward, Jno., 191.
Stewart, Anthony, 161.
Stille, John, 237.
Stille, Peter, 237.
Stocker, Anthony, 230, 231.
Stocker, Margaret, 230, 231
Stoddard, David, 191.
Stone, Rev. J. S., 282.
Sullivan, Darby, 85.
Sullivan, Hon. John, 186.
Swetser, Matthias, 108.
Swift, John, 22.
Swinton, Mr., 173.
Switzer, Henry, 85.
Syng, Philip, 125.

Taney, Roger Brooke, 26.
Taylor, Christopher, 20.
Taylor, Jacob, 30, 95.
Taylor, William, 213.
Thomas, Isaac, 131, 144.
Thompson, Charles, 205.
Thompson, Squire, 40.
Thornton, Matthew, 195, 208.
Tillotson, Dr. Thomas, 190, 191, 201
Tilton, James, 182.
Tison, Reinart, 16.
Thatcher, Dr. James, 191.
Towers, Robert, 59.
Townsend, Adj.-Gen., 320.
Townsend, Dr. David, 191.
Townsend, Capt., 254.
Treat, Dr. Malichi, 190, 196.
Tunes, Abraham, 14, 16.
Turner, Robert, 236.
Turner, Robert, 79.
Tyson, John, 94.
Tyson, Reine, 94.

Vanderpool, Thomas, 238.
Vickers, Dr. T., 191.
Vinance, Jacob, 153.
Von Baum, Col., 201.

Walters, Mr., 198.
Wanger, Jacob, 116.
Ward, Gen., 201.
Warner, Col., 200.
Warren, Dr. John, 122.
Warren, Dr. John C., 192.
Warren, Dr. Joseph, 193.
Wasey, Capt., 10, 251.
Washington, George, 91, 125, 129, 155, 186, 189, 191, 207, 215, 221, 223, 234, 239, 253, 254, 257, 258, 290, 291.
Washington, Mrs., 126, 215, 242.
Watmough, Mrs., 154.
Watson, Mr., 186.
Way, Nicholas, 182.
Webb, John, 95.
Weidner, George Adam, 108.
Wells, Mr., 208.
Welsh, Mr., 202.
West, Edward, 84.
Wharton, Pres., 239.
Wharton, Samuel, 103.
Wharton, Thomas, 243.
Whitehead, James, 107.
Whitehouse, Bishop, 330.
Whittington, Richard, 117.
Widdener, Adam, 45
Wiedman, Andrew, 62.
William, King, 2.
Williams, Dr. Bedf., 191.
Williams, Daniel, 140.
Williams, Major, 204.

Wilson, Dr., 208.
Wilson, James, 210, 259.
Winter, John, 35–39.
Winter, Walter, 34.
Winthrop, Gov., 286.
Wittman, Capt., 200.
Wittman, John, 191.
Witz, Jacob, 142.
Womelsdorf, Daniel, 45, 88.
Wood, Dr., 201.
Wooddrop, Alexander, 44, 46, 47
Woodruff, Samuel, 191.
Wooley, Mr., 54.
Woolman, Uriah, 178.
Wulf, Paul, 16.

Valley Creek, 108, 215.
Valley Mill, 108, 110, 213.

Yocum, Jonas, 45.
Yocum, Peter, 116.
York, Duke of, 78, 174.
Yorke, Sir Edmund, 117.
Yorke, Sir Edward, 117.
Yorke, Sir John, 117.
Yotswater, Thomas, 94.
Young, Dr. James, 191.

Zanes, Isaac, 178.
Zanes, Sarah, 178.

Cambridge : Printed by Welch, Bigelow, and Company.

ERRATA.

Page	1	*line*	14	*for*	eijant	*read* sejant.
"	23	"	19	"	1717	" 1714.
"	52	"	26	"	Fielding	" Smollett.
"	61	"	23	"	1717	" 1714.
"	73	"	13	"	Frankfort	" Frankford.
"	155	"	26	"	Lord	" Sir Wm. Howe.
"	175	"	note	"	granddau. of Geo. Fitzwater,	" Gr.-granddau. of Thos. Fitzwater.
"	213	"	30	"	John (3)	" (4).
"	"	"	note	"	Granddau.	" Gr.-granddau.
"	246	"	5	"	Hubley	" Hockley.
"	249	"	10	"	About 1861	" 1858.
"	255	"	1	"	Coventry	" Pottsgrove.
"	259	"	19	*read* Joseph B. McKean (omitting Gen. & Gov.).		
"	272	"	4	*for* (248)		*read* (348).
"	274	"	1	*read* [33] before Sarah.		
"	284	"	last	*for*	92	" 192.
"	290	"	2	"	73	" 78.
"	292	"	1	"	"	" "
"	293	"	12	"	Maple	" Marble.
"	296	"	9	"	Hitner	" Ritner.
"	"	"	20	"	(636)	" (637).
"	297	"	13	"	(610)	" (612).

From that page to 304 add one number to each enclosed in parentheses.

"	298	*line*	31	*after*	Dr. Ezra Stiles	*read* Ely.
"	299	"	28	*for*	Bucks	" Berks.
"	306	"	29	*after*	John Church	" (799).
"	307	"	24	"	George W.	" (833).
"	"	"	27	"	Edward-Yorke	" (840).
"	308	"	2	"	Edward	" (852).
"	"	"	7	"	Sarah	" (857).
"	"	"	16	"	Edward	" (878).
"	"	"	18	"	Benjamin	" (881).
"	"	"	19	"	Austin	" (888).
"	312	"	29	*for*	(918)	" (917).
"	318	"	12	"	Hannah	" Hannaette.
"	319	"	3	"	Nathaniel	" Nathan.

Page	319	*line*	7	*for*	41st	*read*	48th.
"	324	"	26	"	April 4	"	5.
"	"	"	8	"	N. J.	"	N. Y.
"	325	"	21	"	Egleton	"	Eagleton.
"	"	"	28	*after*	an infant	"	b. April 17, 1827.
"	330	"	11	*for*	Parnassus	"	Parmenas.
"	"	"	15	"	Roxella	"	Rosella.
"	"	"	23	"	Mary	"	Louisa.
"	331	"	last	"	Mariella	"	Marielle.
"	336	"	3	"	2 mo.	"	12.
"	349	"	17	"	1847	"	1867.
"	361	"	8	"	1853	"	1863.
"	371	"	last	"	1856	"	1857.

V.E.